**Access to Outdoor experiences** Page 47

Access to outdoor experiences varies considerably depending on a number of factors.

Factors that determine how able an individual is to participate in an activity are called characteristics.

These characteristics are determined by both the **activity** and the **person participating.**

Accessibility can be placed along a continuum

Low access-------------------------------------------------------------High access

Give out list of activities (ON PAGE 3). Place them on a continuum from low access to high access

Which characteristics are important in determining the accessibility of an outdoor activity?

**Accessibility Characteristics**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity characteristics** | **Considerations** | **Personal** | **Considerations** |
| **Location** | Distance to travel  Cost/ means of travel | **Gender** | In past o/d activities seen as a male domain. Changes: why?  Feminist movement  Role models,media improved access thru school |
| **Time** | Plan, prepare,  Participate, get there,  acclimatise | **Physical ability/Disability** | sight, mobility issues  extra considerations for cost, time and motivation |
| **Cost** | Travel, purchase equipment, permits, shop (supplies)  pay staff,time off work | **Socioeconomic group** | NOTE: Personal:what encourages a person to participate? |
| **Risk** | Level of risk  Skills and competence necessary to participate safely | **Cultural background** | What will discourage them?  How will their background be likely to influence their interactions? |
| Scale | Size of group, equipment and food required |  |  |
| Fitness/training/instruction | Qualifications/experience required |  |  |
| Season | Best time to go: weather, climate |  |  |
| Regulations | Permits, laws, codes of conduct |  |  |
| Safety | Skills? First Aid, Evacuation plan, Risk management plans, communication |  |  |
| Physical environment | Terrain, water, tracks, signposts, safety, emergency access |  |  |
| Remoteness of location | Distance from medical help, form of communication, evacuation procedure |  |  |
| Mobility | Different ability provision  Modified equipment required |  |  |

**Task:** Choose 2 activities you have participated in and for which you had quite different levels of accessibility. Describe and explain how the accessibility characteristics determined the accessibility of each activity.

**Comparing the accessibility of an historical expedition with a contemporary one**

Mallory and Irvine (1924) Mt Everest expedition with the 1999 expedition to attempt to recover the body of an old Englishman ( Video)

**Gearge Mallory and Andrew Irvine were part of the 1st British expedition to attempt to summit Mt Everest. Both climbers died, last seen 600 ft from the summit. No one knows if they died before reaching the summit or descending from the summit.**

**In 1953 Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were credited with being the 1st to reach the summit: the product of a massive British expedition.**

**The video shows an expedition in May 1999 attempting to recover the body of an old English climber allegedly seen by a member of the 1st Chinese expedition in 1975. 9the climber recounted this before he died)**

**Remarkedly this expedition was successful in finding evidence of the 1924 attempt.**

TASK: Compare the accessibility of the 2 expeditions and explain the accessibility characteristics involved.

Technology has also had an enormous effect on increasing people’s ability to access outdoor experiences.

Using the video footage and articles found from Mallory’s expedition, compare the clothing and equipment he used with that of the 1999 expedition.

Consider differences in:

Footwear

Clothing: jackets, gloves, headgear, socks, trousers

Eye protection

Packs

Oxygen equipment

Tents

Ropes, ice picks, carabiners

Transport

One of the 1999 expedition members said:

“We are so heavy on technology we lose the heart and soul.” What did he mean?

Considering that 1 in 6 people still die on Mt Everest, why were the feats of Mallory and Irvine considered so phenomenal?

**ACCESSIBILTITY OF OUTDOOR EXPERIENCES**

**ACCESS CONTINUUM**

Rank the listed outdoor experiences from higher to lower in terms of the accessibility of each activity to people living in the Taylors Lakes area, then place them along the continuum.

1. 3day bushwalking trip to Wilson’s Promontory National Park
2. Heli skiing in New Zealand
3. Rubber tubing on the Yarra
4. Great Victorian Bike Ride
5. Base camping at Ocean Grove
6. Lead climbing at Mt Arapiles
7. Horse riding in Diamond Creek
8. Sea to Summit ascent of Mt Everest
9. Surfing at Torquay
10. Bike ride to the city
11. Sea kayaking in Port Phillip Bay
12. Swimming in Lake Eildon

**Low High**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Access Access**

Which characteristics are important in determining the accessibility of an outdoor activity?

**ACCESSIBILTITY OF OUTDOOR EXPERIENCES**

**ACCESS CONTINUUM**

Rank the listed outdoor experiences from higher to lower in terms of the accessibility of each activity to people living in the Taylors Lakes area, then place them along the continuum.

1. 3day bushwalking trip to Wilson’s Promontory National Park
2. Heli skiing in New Zealand
3. Rubber tubing on the Yarra
4. Great Victorian Bike Ride
5. Base camping at Ocean Grove
6. Lead climbing at Mt Arapiles
7. Horse riding in Diamond Creek
8. Sea to Summit ascent of Mt Everest
9. Surfing at Torquay
10. Bike ride to the city
11. Sea kayaking in Port Phillip Bay
12. Swimming in Lake Eildon

**Low High**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Access Access**

Which characteristics are important in determining the accessibility of an outdoor activity?