

BEFORE THE HEARINGS PANEL FOR THE QUEENSTOWN LAKES PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act 1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Queenstown Lakes District Proposed District Plan,
Hearing Stream 14 - Wakatipu Basin rezoning

AND

IN THE MATTER of Submissions 2449 – Morven Ferry Limited & 2509 – Barnhill
Corporate Trustees Limited and DE, ME Bunn & LA Green.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF DR SHAYNE GALLOWAY FOR

Barnhill Corporate Trustee Limited and DE, ME Bunn & LA Green (#2509)

Morven Ferry Limited (#2449)

Dated 13 June 2018

Introduction

- 1 Morven Ferry Limited (**Morven Ferry**) and Barnhill Corporation Trustee Limited, DE & ME Bunn and LA Green (**the Bunn Family**) seek a change to the zoning of land adjacent to Morven Ferry Road in the Wakatipu Basin.
- 2 My name is Dr Shayne Patrick Galloway and I am the Director of Galloway Recreation Research Ltd.
- 3 My qualifications and experience are summarised in Appendix 1 to this evidence.

Scope of evidence

- 4 I have been asked by Barnhill Corporate Trustee Limited to consider the proposed Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone A and the Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone B changes from the perspective of their potential impacts to recreation amenity.
- 5 To accomplish this I review relevant policy, available data and reports, as well as visiting the site with Phillip Bunn and Susan Cleaver and discussing their vision for the land with them.
- 6 I have prepared my evidence based on my:
 - a) Academic and professional expertise in recreation
 - b) Familiarity with the site and surrounding area
 - c) Experience as a Queenstown Trail user
 - d) Familiarity with the above documents
- 7 In preparing this evidence I have reviewed a number of reports relevant to my area of expertise, including:
 - a) Rural Visitor Zones, Queenstown Lakes District Council District Plan, September 2013)
 - b) Morven Ferry Road – Rural Visitor and Rural Lifestyle Zone, Section 32 Report. Southern Planning Group
 - c) Economic Report by Barnhill Corporate Trustee Limited and ME Bunn, DE Bunn Estate and ME Bunn and LA Green (#2509). 11 June 2018.
 - d) Evidence of Deborah MacColl.
 - e) Evidence of Ben Espie, Landscape Architect.
 - f) Evidence of Jason Bartlett, Transportation Engineer.
 - g) Cycle Network and Route Planning Guide, NTSA¹

¹ <http://www.nzta.govt.nz/assets/resources/cycle-network-and-route-planning/docs/cycle-network-and-route-planning.pdf>

- h) New Zealand Cycle Trail Design Guide (4th Ed.) Viastrada/MBIE. February, 2015.
- i) Cycle Trail and Track Standards and Specifications (2016) Southern Land/Queenstown Lakes District Council.

8 I have read and agree to comply with Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses (Environment Court Practice Note 2014). This evidence is within my area of expertise except where I state that I am relying on facts or information provided by another person. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions that I express.

Executive summary

- 9 The proposed Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone A and the Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone B sit at an important juncture between the Two Rivers Trail, the Arrowtown River Bridges Trail, the Gibbston River Trail, and Morven Ferry Road. The site is rural, seemingly remote, and has a viewscape encompassing the mountains and rural outlook in all directions.
- 10 There is an established and growing use of the trail system with additional connections to the Otago Central Rail Trail and the Clutha Gold Trail through Bannockburn via the Gibbston River Trail to come. The additional visitors that the new connections bring will find the intersection at Morven Ferry as their first decision point in the Wakatipu Basin.
- 11 There are currently no services available to trail users at the intersection. The location is an appropriate place to situate services and facilities to support and enhance the recreational use of the trail system.
- 12 Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone A is proposed to have a café, parking and services for trail users. Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone B is proposed to have mixed camping and accommodation and services with other amenities such as a boutique winery.
- 13 Review of the existing amenity and proposed development finds that the services and facilities proposed are, in some cases, necessary for support of trail users and, generally, appropriate for the site and the recreation activity that occurs there.
- 14 The proposed development would also introduce new recreation opportunities and in the case of the café serve as important community hub in this rural outpost of the Wakatipu Basin.

Evidence

- 15 In addition to reviewing the above documents I attended a site visit with Phillip and Susan during which we toured the Zone A and Zone B sections of the farm and discussed the vision that has developed for the future use of the land.
- 16 The proposed usage of Zone A and Zone B is important to consider in developing an understanding of the potential impacts to recreation amenity on the site. The question being whether the proposed development of the site is appropriate in terms of:
 - a) Providing needed services for trail users servicing,
 - b) Enhancing the recreation experience for trail users, and
 - c) Maintaining or enhancing the rural and remote sense of trail users as they pass through.
- 17 Currently the 20.2ha site is a deer farm sitting on hummocky moraine with several ponds, fencing and sheds. The hummocky moraine is undulating and reminiscent of moguls. The land has expansive views of the surrounding mountains. The location has a remote feel to it.
- 18 The farm itself is bisected by the Queenstown Trail. I understand from Deborah MacColl's evidence that the trail has had a negative economic impact on farm operations and viability due in part to the incompatibility of deer and cyclists/dogs. While the trail is deer fenced on both sides I have experienced riding though this section and startling deer as I went past. I have ridden this section of the trail many times and appreciate the impact ~50,000 recreation users can have on livestock and other sensitive flora and fauna. Recreation conflict is a well-documented construct in the literature, however for the purpose of this report I will simply state its existence.
- 19 The intersection of the Twin Rivers Trail and the Arrowtown River Bridges trail and Morven Ferry Road forms a critical junction between the route to Arrowtown, the route to Lake Hayes Estate and beyond, and the route to the Gibbston Valley and beyond. The distance to each from Zone A is roughly similar at 5-7 kilometres. Zone A sits at the high point of the routes from Lake Hayes Estate and Gibbston Valley.
- 20 The closest rider comfort or facility (aside from a long drop at the council parking lot) can be found in Arrowtown, Lake Hayes Estate or Gibbston Valley. And certainly not all trail users are cyclists – the trail is also accessed for walking and trail running. Recreationists on foot will find this location to be remote indeed.

- 21 There is council parking 400 metres along Morven Ferry Road toward Arrowtown. However I am told by Phillip that vehicles regularly park at the trail intersection creating traffic hazards given the blind nature of that spot. I have witnessed this parking situation and there is council signage at the intersection that affirms that it has become a health and safety issue. This intersection serves as an important decision point – particularly for visitors to the area. There is signage which indicates direction and distance for each trail option, however many trail users would enjoy additional qualitative information: what is this section like?, is it steep?, etc – the sort of reassuring information one could get from the café.
- 22 The Queenstown Trails Trust estimates that there have been 1.7 million trail journeys since 2012 with 530,397 in 2017 with growth estimated to continue. I note that there are plans well afoot and \$26 million in funding allocated to connect the Queenstown Trail with the Otago Rail Trail which will connect at the Gibbston Valley and run through to Cromwell.
- 23 This trail linkage is likely to have a substantial impact on trail use, it is important to note that the connection to the Otago Central Rail Trail and the Clutha Gold Trail with the Queenstown Trail system will feed through this intersection at Morven Ferry Road. This means that touring cyclists and other users will have travelled over greater distances with differing needs and expectations than those of most current trail users.
- 24 While the Gibbston River Trail is currently largely used as an ‘out and back’ where riders pass through the intersection on to the Edgar Bridge (which is something of a destination in itself) to Gibbston Valley. The addition of connections to the larger Otago trail system will see the Morven Ferry intersection as the touring recreationists’ first port of call in the Wakatipu Basin. Conversely, the Morven Ferry intersection could serve as a departure point for touring recreationists to begin an experience that takes them into Central Otago.
- 25 The Queenstown Trail system is not a single point to point system, but rather a network of linked trail segments with many access points and potential routes to explore and connect. This means that the Morven Ferry intersection might be the beginning of a trail experience, a middle point or its end. It is also a point where a recreationist might realize they have perhaps planned too much and need to exit the trail, refuel, or meet up with friends before continuing. In the case of cycle touring users traveling from the central Otago connector trails, it would be an appropriate location for logistical support and resupply or even medical support.
- 26 As the trail is exposed to the elements and receives both Northerly and Southerly winds with full effect, the intersection would be an appropriate location

for a shelter to allow recreationists to escape inclement weather. There is currently no public facility available to trail users should they be caught out in our changeable weather.

- 27 This and other aspects of trail users' needs are outlined in the NZTA Cycle Network and Route Planning Guide which provides a general overview of the considerations for a variety of rider types and expectations. It is evident that the Queenstown Trail has many different types of user with different needs and expectations that could all be served with appropriate development at this site to support and enhance their experience.
- 28 I note that Chapter 12.3.1 Rural Visitor Zones states that they "contain important recreation and visitor facilities, including accommodation and other visitor attractions." Further that the buildings and facilities "serve the visitor industry and surrounding rural or recreation activities." In addition to its compact size...and distance from main urban centres, the two areas under consideration in this report appear to meet this description from a recreation perspective.
- 29 Additionally I have reviewed the letter of support provided by Queenstown Trails Trust CEO Mark Williams and credit his recall of the original purpose of the trail system as enabling people to see the country and generate economic, social and environmental benefits for our communities.
- 30 The New Zealand Cycle Trail Design Guide (Design Guide)² – developed for the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment and now in its fourth edition – was "first published in February 2010 to assist people involved in planning, designing or building cycle trails that would make up the New Zealand Cycle Trail (NZCT)." The Design Guide sets the user experience high in its framework with the goal that *"On a well-designed trail, users will enjoy the beautiful scenery and riding experience, without being distracted by design flaws, such as a gap in signage or uncharacteristically difficult sections. Their memories will be of the scenery, the camaraderie and the sense of accomplishment, not whether the trail was too hard for them in places, or they got lost along the way."*
- 31 Chapter 2 of the Design Guide addresses accommodation in the context of route planning. Stating that
- "accommodation opportunities may come in many forms, ranging from motels and hotels in towns or cities to rural bed and breakfast locations. Before individual routes become well established it is likely that the only accommodation opportunities will be those already existing. In some cases, the relative locations of accommodation opportunities and key attractions may result*

² <https://nzcycletrail.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/NZCT-Cycle-Trail-Design-Guide-v4-Feb-2015.pdf>

in desired route legs being longer than the maximum daily distances some cyclists can easily travel. In such cases, measures should be taken to ensure the routes are still accessible to a broad cross-section of cyclists.

Possible measures include:

- *Establishment of a new bed and breakfast provider in a desirable location (for example, a farm stay, perhaps with initial financial and planning assistance);*
- *Provision of optional shuttle services to transport trail users to the nearest accommodation provider; and*
- *Establishment of a camp site with huts or shelters and cooking facilities between accommodation locations. This is the least desirable option as it will generate less revenue for the local community and will prohibit cyclists who do not wish to carry the required equipment or prefer the comfort of commercial accommodation.”*

- 32 Furthermore, Section 2.4 describes establishing linkages with existing trails (such as the Queenstown Trails) and states that: *“Consideration should be given to whether these existing components satisfy the required cyclist target markets if they are to be billed as NZCT routes. Most existing cycle networks have been designed for local users with some cycling experience rather than the novice or less energetic cycle tourists being targeted for the NZCT. This is especially the case for on-road trails. It may be necessary to improve existing network components, including signage.”* This applies here in that the QLDC Cycle Trail and track Design Standards and Specifications³ does not address the subject other than in terms of trail construction and maintenance and signage. Facilities are not addressed.
- 33 Chapter 8 of the Design Guide focuses on supporting facilities which should be available to trail users – although I suggest considering this in the light of a broader user group including walkers with prams and runners rather than a sole focus on cyclists. Facilities listed include: water supplies, rest areas, lighting, rubbish collection, car parking facilities and transport links, and off-site facilities. The trail intersection at Morven Ferry lacks any of these facilities and would benefit from their existence given its remote location in an alpine valley.
- 34 This last is a point perhaps overlooked – the environment and weather in the Wakatipu can become extreme and the availability of safe haven for the unprepared routinely become search and rescue or even search and recovery

³ <https://www.qldc.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Council-Documents/Parks-Planning-Documents/QLDC-Cycle-Trail-Track-Design-Standard-2016.pdf>

operations. I come to this knowledge as an active member of the Wakatipu Search and Rescue Team. At such times these facilities rise from the level of recreation amenity to that of civil protection. I refer to the submitter's history with people coming to their door looking for succour as a point of validity beyond my professional opinion.

35 The carpark and long drop 400 metres away does provide some relief, but is often ignored according to the submitter with people parking along the road at the intersection. I defer to the expertise of Jason Bartlett on the matter of road transport. In terms of accessible recreation, the extra 400 metres may well deter some users from venturing out to see Edgar Bridge.

36 While the section of trail under discussion here has been operational since 2012, the impending new connections to Central Otago and the steady increase in local trail usage point to a need to revisit the amenities available at this location with particular attention to the supporting facilities available here. Considering the expertise and revision that has gone into the Design Guide over the course of the development of New Zealand's Cycle Trail System, my view is that it should be considered primary guidance when considering appropriate and necessary in terms of trail design and supporting amenity.

37 I understand from the evidence of Mr. Ben Espie that these sorts of facilities are achievable on the site and I defer to him in terms of how the landscape values here may best be protected. I do recommend that consideration of any residential development along the trail include adequate screening from the perspective of the trail user as the views through there are quite special.

38 While I now turn to the submitters' proposed use for the sites, from a recreation perspective there is more scope for enhancing the recreation amenity than what is being proposed. Other options might include a bridle trail that wends its way through Zone B and utilizes the stock overbridge to gain access to larger areas⁴ or taking advantage of the ponds to provide a stocked fishing experience.

Proposed use

39 The land and its context present a juxtaposition where provision of recreation amenity seems necessary and appropriate. The landowners' interactions with trail users and others aligns with my impressions as a trail user – as well as from a professional perspective. People stop at their house looking for water, directions, the toilet, etc – it signifies an unmet need. The increase in trail use since 2012 would have left many visiting trail users lost and wondering which trail to take and unsupported by trail management. While some recreationists

⁴ This would help manage recreation conflict between horse riders and cyclists/dogs

may enjoy the feeling of being lost in a seemingly remote location, there are likely more who would prefer more certainty and comfort in such a location.

- 40 Looked for development by the land owners include a café and rider comfort facilities with parking at Zone A. Zone B has a variety of intended uses in providing mixed accommodation and camping, as well as potential for a boutique winery with food available. Each of the zones have planned a number of recreation amenities, for example:

Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone A

- 41 The intersection of road and trail natural meeting area. A café with parking offers a number of opportunities to enhance the recreation experience. Some of which would be:

- a) Food and drink
- b) Toileting
- c) E-bike Quick Charge Station
- d) Bike repair and or parts
- e) Logistics control point for cycle tour operators
- f) Health and Safety: AED, Disaster meeting point, etc.

Morven Ferry Rural Visitor Zone B

- 42 The outcome sought here is described as the kind of Kiwi camping that used to be more available here with an eye to Camp Glenorchy in its style and sustainability rather than its size. The mixed camping and accommodation appropriate for this site in terms of recreation amenity could include a range of outcomes in terms of camping style mix and location. The hummocky moraine - *A strongly undulating surface of ground moraine, with a relative relief of up to 10 m, and showing steep slopes, deep, enclosed depressions and meltwater channels*⁵ could effectively hide a facility including:

- a) Trail linked cabins or tent platforms to service cycle tourists
- b) Family oriented cabins or tent cabins
- c) Pull in sites for campers or motorhomes
- d) Toileting blocks

- 43 Amenities usually considered appropriate for a rural/remote camping ground of this nature would include some degree of privacy, but with the awareness of other people being present. I agree with Mr Espie's assessment that the "...experience will be that of a dense mode of development in a rural setting."

⁵ <http://www.landforms.eu/cairngorms/moraine%20hummocky.htm>

However I would extend the statement beyond the visual and include the sounds and smells of a camping area as manageable with detailed design accumulating to a place where the Kiwi camping experience can be had at quite a high level.

- 44 The site has scope to host a boutique winery offering food and tasting potentially extending the wine tasting opportunities of the Gibbston Valley into the Wakatipu basin along the trail. Susan spoke of integrating an art gallery experience with the winery. This would provide an experience entirely in line with other opportunities available in the Wakatipu Basin.
- 45 Another aspect of the farm that could enhance the recreation experience would be an interpretation/outdoor education facility along the trail which provides information and some experiences of one of New Zealand's earliest live capture deer farms.

Conclusion

- 46 In my view the location and its relationship with the Queenstown Trail system could and should be enhanced in terms of recreation amenity and user support. Given its location and characteristics, it is both necessary and appropriate to provide for trail user support and comfort at the Morven Ferry intersection.
- 47 That the current landowners have a vision that provides the required amenities as well as accommodation – a vision guided by their experience and interactions with recreationists while living there – should be approved and supported by council.
- 48 During the site visit a number of places were pointed out that should receive native plantings to re-establish native cover and also be used as visual barriers in the camping areas. There is also a wetland whose enhancement would add to the recreation amenity. These and other visual amenity considerations should be taken when the site is designed so as to protect the rather impressive views on and around the site.



Dr Shayne Galloway

13 June 2018

Appendix 1

Curriculum Vitae for Dr Shayne Galloway

Dr Shayne Galloway
3 Primrose Lane
Queenstown, 9304

Education

- 1999 to 2003 Indiana University
PhD (Leisure Behaviour: Adventure Education & Education Psychology)
- 1997 to 1998 Indiana University
MS (Recreation Resource Management)
- 1987 to 1991 Indiana University
BS (Journalism and Political Science)

Technical Training

- 2017 ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems. Wellington, NZ April 11-13.
- 2016 ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems Lead Auditor Training, Melbourne, Australia. February 8-12. Certificate Number ENR-00242091.

Current Roles

- 2016-2019 **Member, Board of Trustees, Shotover Primary School, Queenstown.** Portfolios include: Property and Stage Two/Three construction, communications, health and safety.
- 2015 **Technical Expert – Adventure Activities Scheme, Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ)**
Contracted consultant providing expert advice on registration audits of audit bodies and their audits of adventure activity operators in New Zealand.
- 2014 **Independent Scholar and Director, Galloway Recreation Research Limited**
Providing management planning, recreation impact, market and resource research as well as recreation, leisure and tourism user and feasibility studies, facilitation and focus groups, education and safety management to the adventure and recreation sector.
- Currently clients include: residential developers, local and regional tourism operators, local government authorities, adventure activity providers and national government entities.

Consultation Projects

2017

Review of Proposed Changes to Mount Iron and Little Mount Iron Recreation Amenities, Allenby Farms.

Assessment of Recreation Amenities: Franz Joseph Gondola Project, Skyline Enterprises

2016

Performance Study: New Zealand Adventure Activities Certification Scheme Review, WorkSafe New Zealand.

Expert Evidence for Judicial Review, High Court, Amuri Jet Resource Consent Application, Thrillseeker Jet.

Technical Expert, Adventure Activities Registration Scheme – JAS ANZ. Per Diem, Ongoing.

2015

Expert Evidence – Recreation Amenity, Bridesdale Special Housing Area Hearing, Bridesdale Farm Developments Limited.

Initial Impact Assessment on Recreation Amenity for Hanley Downs, RCL Group.

Demand and Gap Analysis for Shotover Recreation Reserves Vesting, Shotover Country Developments.

Submissions Review, Thunderjet Resource Consent Application, Queenstown Lakes District Council.

Literature Review, Minimum Flows for Jet Boats on Canterbury Rivers, Greenaway & Associates.

Expert Advice, Alpine Activities in Non-Technical Terrain (AANTT) Activity Safety Guideline, Tourism Industry Association. Pro Bono.

Previous Employment

2012 to 2014 **Stay-at-home Dad.**

2006 to 2012 **Lecturer in Outdoor Education, School of Physical Education, University of Otago, New Zealand.** Instruction of undergraduate and postgraduate papers in outdoor education theory and practice, research design and methodology. Supervised Honours, Masters, and Doctoral student work. Conducted research in outdoor leadership and decision-making and recreation participation. Confirmed by University 2012. In addition:

Chair, Outdoor Safety Committee – Responsible for governance of the school's safety management systems; participated in the Outdoors Mark process.

Editor, New Zealand Journal of Outdoor Education.

Research Advisory Group, Water Safety New Zealand.

Led groups in the Paradise area of Aspiring National Park for the school's 7-day mandatory camp.

- 2003 to 2006 **Assistant Professor, Utah Valley State College, Orem Utah**
 Responsibilities included: Instruction of theory and skill courses related to recreation and outdoor leadership, development and delivery of the academic and risk management program for 10 adventure activities; and research in the area of outdoor leadership and decision-making. Developed the Bachelor's Degree in Outdoor Leadership and Recreation Resource Management – including course work and field-based skill assessment. Taught skills courses in mountaineering, rock climbing, outdoor leadership, expedition behavior, and search and rescue.
- 2002 to 2003 **Visiting Lecturer, National Park Service/ Eppley Institute**
 Horace M. Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon, Arizona
 Responsibilities included: Coordination and delivery of the National Park Service Fundamentals courses, curriculum revision and development, instructor recruitment and training, assessment and evaluation of course outcomes. Managed safety of during field events around the canyon. Participated in Search and Rescue training with Park staff.
- 1999 to 2002 **Associate Instructor Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana**
 Department of Recreation and Park Administration
 Responsibilities included: Teaching R371, theory and method of outdoor education, interpretation, and environmental education; teaching R317/R515, Great Smoky Mountain Institute at Tremont in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park; teaching R271, outdoor recreation resource management; and R160, introduction to recreation and leisure course, R100 Introduction to Rock Climbing.
- Adjunct Instructor – CORE Outdoor Leadership Program**
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Department of Recreation and Park Administration
- Responsibilities included: Assisting in field-based instruction and training, safety management, classroom instruction, as well as service on the CORE Advisory Committee
- 1998-1999 **Research Assistant**
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Department of Recreation and Park Administration
- 1997-1999 **Program Coordinator**
Wolf Creek Adventures at Columbus Youth Camp
Columbus, Indiana
- Responsibilities included: Management and maintenance of camp challenge course facilities, design and implementation of outdoor and environmental education programs, as well as recruitment and training of program staff. Other duties included assisting the local school system in the development of interdisciplinary service learning projects, programs for students with learning disabilities, as well as general rehabilitation of camp facilities.
- 1996-1997 **Director of Publications**
St. Stephen's Episcopal School Austin, Texas
 Responsibilities included: Development of editorial content and design, as well as production of all school communication with parents, students, and alumni.

Instructor

Devil's Canyon Wilderness Program at St. Stephen's Episcopal School
Austin, Texas

Responsibilities included: Assisting in the development and leadership of an adventure education program for students. Students in this program received athletic credit for semester-long participation and, as such, were involved in daily practice, travel, and student leadership. Activities included wilderness travel, vertical caving, rock climbing, mountain biking, and service learning.

1994-1995**Account Executive**

Caldwell Vanriper Advertising & Public Relations Indianapolis, Indiana

1992-1994**Account Coordinator**

Gross Townsend Frank Hoffman Public Relations New York, New York.

Selected Grants

Mountain Safety Council Research Grant to study macrocognition and outdoor first aid.
\$5,000

SPARC Research Grant to fund New Zealand National River Recreation Survey: Specialization, Motivation, and Decision-making. 2007-2008 - \$25,000

Water Safety New Zealand grant to fund New Zealand National River Recreation Survey: Specialization, Motivation, and Decision-making. 207-2008 - \$3,600

Research and Publications

Research Experience and interests include skill development and decision-making in naturalistic contexts, macro-cognition and the development of expertise and leadership. Recreation behavior including user preference, motivation, engagement, and activity specialization are also research interests. I am qualified in both quantitative and qualitative research method and design.

Selected Publications

Galloway, S. P. (2016). New Zealand Adventure Activity Registration Scheme: A Performance Study.

Galloway, S. P. (2012). Recreation Specialization among New Zealand River Recreation Users: A Multi-Activity Study of Motivation and Site Preference. Leisure Science, 34(2).

Galloway S. (2011) Is rational decision-making the most effective way to train outdoor leaders? In B. Martin & M. Wagstaff (Eds). Contemporary issues in adventure programming, Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics

Shooter, W. & Galloway, S. P. (2010). The Use of Factorial Designs in Leisure Research. Journal of Leisure Research, 42(4). 641-642.

Galloway, S. P. (2010). Recreation Specialization among New Zealand Whitewater Kayakers: A Study of Motivation and Site Preference. Annals of Leisure Research, V. 13. N, 3.

Galloway, S. (2008) Unit Two: Teaching Rock Climbing. In Wagstaff, M. & Attarian, A. (Eds.). Technical skills for adventure programming: A curriculum guide. Champaign IL: Human Kinetics.

Galloway, S.P. (2008) New Zealand Recreational River Use Study: Specialization, Motivation and Site Preference. Dunedin, New Zealand. School of Physical Education, University of Otago.

Galloway, S. P. (2007). Experience and medical decision-making in outdoor leaders. Journal of Experiential Education, V. 30. N, 2.

Galloway, S. P. (2005). Avalanche! – Teachable Moments in Outdoor Education. Journal of the Wilderness Education Association, V. 17, N. 2.

Galloway, S. P. (2005). Hierarchical Linear Modeling of the Effect of Experience on Decision-making in Outdoor Leaders (Abstract). Journal of Experiential Education, V. 27. N, 3.

Galloway, S.P. (2002). Theoretical Cognitive Differences in Expert and Novice Outdoor Leader Decision Making: Implications for Training and Development. Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Learning, V. 1, N. 3.

Other Recreation Research

Utah Lake Comprehensive Management Plan Resource Document. Daniel Horns (Eds.), 2005. Department of Earth Science, Utah Valley State College.

Indiana Trails Study: A Study of the River Greenway Trail in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Project Associate. Eppley Institute for Parks and Public Lands. 2001

Indiana Trails Study: A Study of the Maple City Greenway Trail in Goshen, Indiana. Project Associate. Eppley Institute for Parks and Public Lands. 2001

Indiana Trails Study: A Study of the Pennsey Rail Trail in Greenfield, Indiana. Project Associate. Eppley Institute for Parks and Public Lands. 2001

Indiana Trails Study: A Study of the River Monon Trail in Indianapolis, Indiana. Project Associate. Eppley Institute for Parks and Public Lands. 2001

Indiana Trails Study: A Study of the Cardinal Greenway Trail in Muncie, Indiana. Project Associate. Eppley Institute for Parks and Public Lands. 2001

Indiana Trails Study: A Study of the Prairie Dunelane Trail in Portage, Indiana. Project Associate. Eppley Institute for Parks and Public Lands. 2001

Recreation Use Survey for Hoosier National Forest, Phase One and Two with Dr. Doug Knapp (study funded by the U.S. Forest Service as a pilot study for later survey on U.S.F.S. properties) 1999.

Non-refereed Publication:

Galloway, S. (Ed.). (2008) Proceedings of the International Outdoor Education and Recreation Conference – The Confluence. Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Galloway, S. & Burnett, K. (2004). Report on the State of Recreation and Tourism on Utah Lake. (Horns, D. Eds.). Utah State Parks.

Galloway, S. P., Ewert, A. W. (2004). Instructor Decision-Making: A Current Assessment and Overview of Training and Theoretical Applications. Proceedings of The 17th Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education. Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education.

Galloway S. P., Ewert, A. W. & Shellman, A. (2004). Instructor Decision-making: An overview and application of simulation in training. In T. L. Stegner & R. A. Poff, (Eds.) *Edited Papers of the 17th Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education*. (pp. 44-50). Bloomington, IL: Association of Outdoor Education and Recreation. <http://www.aore.org/ICOREpapers2003.pdf>

Ewert, A.W. and Galloway, S.P. (2000). Risk Recreation Research – Research Update *Parks and Recreation*, February 2001. pp. 26-35.

Galloway, S.P. (2000). Recruitment of undergraduate students by parks and recreation departments. In B. A. Beggs (Ed.) *Issues in higher education, recreation and leisure: A monograph from a doctoral seminar*. Bloomington, Indiana: School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Roberts, N.S. and Galloway, S.P. (2000). *Components of the Outdoor Trip: What Really Happens?: Research Recommendations*. In Stringer, L.A., McAvoy, L.H. and Young, A. (Eds.) *Coalition for Education in the Outdoors Fifth Biennial Research Symposium Proceedings*.

Galloway, S.P. (1999). *The use of assessment in wilderness orientation programs: Efforts to improve college student retention*. Proceedings of the 13th Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education. Clemson University, Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management.

Galloway, S.P. (1998). The HIP Experience: One Public School's Program. *The CORE, Association for Experiential Education, Schools & Colleges Newsletter*. 1(1), 11-12.

PRESENTATIONS AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Galloway, S.P. (2010). Environmental Desirability Responding: Scale Revision and Implications, *Australia New Zealand Association for Leisure Studies International Conference*, Brisbane, Australia, 3-5 February 2010

Galloway, S. P. (2010). Recreation Specialization among New Zealand Whitewater Kayakers: A Study of Motivation and Site Preference. *Australia New Zealand Association for Leisure Studies International Conference*, Brisbane, Australia, 3-5 February 2010

Galloway, S. P. (2009). Swimming Ability and Rivers in New Zealand: A view from the NZRRUS. *Water Safety National Conference*, Te Papa, Wellington

Galloway, S.P., Ewert, A. & Galloway, G. (2009). Environmental desirability responding: theoretical predictions and measurement. *Fourth International Outdoor Education Research Conference*, La Trobe University, Victoria, Australia. April 2009.

Galloway S.P. (2007). Sustainable Decision-making: A Focal Point for Outdoor Education. *15th National Outdoor Education Conference*, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Galloway, S.P. (2006). Naturalistic Decision-making in Outdoor Education. Invited Speaker, *University of Otago, School of Physical Education Faculty*. Dunedin, New Zealand.

Roberts, J., Fox, K., Seamans, J., & Galloway, S.P. *Reconstructing Experience (2005). International Conference of the Association for Experiential Education-First Symposium for Experiential Education Research*. Tucson, Arizona.

Galloway, S.P. (2005). Judgment and Decision-making In Outdoor Leadership: Critical factors, Common Missteps, and Keys to Success. *National Conference on Outdoor Leadership, Wilderness Education Association*. Estes Park, Colorado.

Burnett, K. & Galloway S.P. (2005). The Use of Eustress and Distress in Wilderness Therapeutic Programs. National Conference on Outdoor Leadership, Wilderness Education Association. Estes Park, Colorado.

Rhodes, L. & Galloway, S.P. (2005). Developing a World Class Outdoor Leader Training Program: A Delphi Process. National Conference on Outdoor Leadership, Wilderness Education Association. Estes Park, Colorado.

Instructor Decision-Making: A Current Assessment and Overview of Training and Theoretical Applications. (2003). The 17th Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education. Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education. Orem, Utah

Training Outdoor Leaders as Decision Makers for Risk Management. 2003 Grand Canyon Field Institute Annual Conference. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

Outdoor Leader Training Simulator, (2002). Wilderness Risk Management Conference. Reno, Nevada. Presented with Alan Ewert.

Estimating Outdoor Leader Experience. (2002). International Conference of the Association for Experiential Education-First Symposium for Experiential Education Research. Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Estimating Outdoor Leader Experience. (2002). Presented at the Wilderness Education Association National Conference on Outdoor Leadership. Bradford Woods Outdoor Center, Indiana University.

Decision-Making Leadership in the Outdoors. (2002). Presented with Alan Ewert at the Wilderness Education Association National Conference on Outdoor Leadership. Bradford Woods Outdoor Center, Indiana University.

Development and Validation of an Outdoor Leader Experience Use History Instrument (2002). Presented at the 2002 Coalition for Education in the Outdoors Fifth Biennial Research Symposium. Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

Making the Tough Calls: Measuring Instructor Effectiveness in Field-Based Decision-Making Settings. (2001). Presented with Alan Ewert at the 2001 International Conference of the Association for Experiential Education. Charleston, West Virginia.

Disaster Simulation Training for Outdoor Instructors. (2001). Presented with Alan Ewert at the 2001 Congress of the National Recreation and Park Association. Denver, Colorado.

Expertise in Outdoor Leader Decision Making: Theory and Implications for Practice. (2000). The 14th Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education. Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education. Oxford, Ohio.

Outdoor Leadership Decision-Making Simulator. (2000). 28th Annual Association for Experiential Education International Conference. Tucson, Arizona.

The Use of Assessment in Wilderness Orientation Programs: Efforts to Improve College Student Retention. (1999). The 13th Annual International Conference on Outdoor Recreation and Education. Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education. Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Lost and Found in the Wilderness: An Overview of Adventure Therapy. (1999). The Third Annual Court Appointed Special Advocate Conference. Indianapolis, Indiana.

WEBINARS AND WORKSHOPS

New Zealand Adventure Activities Certification Scheme – Three Years On (2017) New Zealand Recreation Association Webinar Series.

Judgment and Decision-making Clinic. (2004). Utah Valley State College Outdoor Education Program, Orem, Utah

2 Judgment and Decision-making in Outdoor Leaders. 2003 Wilderness Education Association Advanced Professional Short Course, Baja, California.

Invited Panelist: Risk Taking and its Perception, Leadership Bartholomew County. Columbus, Indiana January 21, 1999.

ACADEMIC COURSES TAUGHT

Otago University, Dunedin

PHSE 328 Outdoor Education

PHSE 415 Research and Issues in Outdoor Education

Utah Valley State College (Semester Courses)

REC 4500 – Visitor Behavior

PES 4300 – Research Methods in Physical Education and Recreation

REC 4200 – Outdoor Leadership/Management Practicum

REC 410R – Experiential Learning Expedition

REC 4000 – Outdoor Leadership

PES 3850 – Ethical Concerns in Physical Education and Recreation

REC 3600 – Foundations of Recreation and Leisure

REC 3100 – Recreation Program Planning

REC 3300 – Wilderness Skills

REC 1200 – Mountaineering

REC 1120 – Rock Climbing II

REC 1110 – Rock Climbing I

Courses Developed and Approved

REC 4950 – Senior Seminar

REC 490R – Special Topics in Recreation

REC 2400 – Principles and Practices of Experiential Education

REC 2450 – Rock Climbing Site Management and Facilitation

REC 2600 – Principles of Outdoor and Adventure Education

REC 2650 – Principles and Practices of Challenge Education

REC 2800 – Principles of Water-based Adventure Education

3 National Park Service – Albright Training Center

Universal Competencies – Fundamentals Program

Core Values

Outside Looking In

Fundamental values

Common Ground – Field Experience

Personal Responsibility and Leadership

Risk Management

Indiana University (Semester courses)

R515 - Outdoor Recreation Consortium. Spring, 2001, 2002 2cr graduate course

R317 - Outdoor Recreation Consortium. Spring, 2001, 2002 2cr undergraduate course

R372 - Outdoor Education, Interpretation, and Environmental Education. Fall, 2000, 2001 3cr undergraduate course

R271 - Dynamics of Outdoor Recreation. Spring, 2000, 3cr undergraduate course

R100 - Introduction to Rock Climbing. 1999-2000, 1cr undergraduate course

Indiana University (Guest Lectures)

Introduction to Recreation and Leisure – Discussion Section
Research and Evaluation
Adventure Education
History and Philosophy of Wilderness (CORE)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Decision-making in Wilderness Medicine: Retention of Training and Ability.

The Effect of Learning Environment on Risk Perception In Adventure Recreation.
Funded by a Presidential Scholarship Grant, UVSC.

The Effect of Learning Environment on Perception of Environmental Impact In
Adventure Recreation. Funded by a Presidential Scholarship Grant, UVSC.

An Investigation of the Effect of Experience on Outdoor Instructor Decision-Making
From the Perspective of Social Judgment Theory. Completed as a doctoral dissertation,
Indiana University.

Development and Validation of an Outdoor Leader Experience Use History. Completed
as a pilot study for the doctoral dissertation on the topic of the effects of experience and
instructor decision-making.

A Grounded Theory of Outdoor Instructor Decision Making. Completed as a pilot study
for the doctoral dissertation on the topic of the effects of experience and instructor
decision-making.

A Behavior Setting Survey of Voyageur Outward Bound: An Ecological Psychology
Perspective on Components Affecting Leader Decision Making.

Language and the Learner: A Multi-Method Case Study Examination of Instruction in
Adventure Recreation and Education. Completed as part of Y611 Qualitative Analysis.
Dr. Tom Schwen. Indiana University.

Recreation Use Survey for Hoosier National Forest, Phase One and Two with Dr. Doug
Knapp (study funded by the U.S. Forest Service as a pilot study for later survey on
U.S.F.S. properties) 1999.

The Use of Assessment in Wilderness Orientation Programs: Efforts to Improve College
Student Retention (Master's Thesis).