

Draft ACT Skate Strategy

ACT Government City and Environment
Directorate



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Contents

Contents.....	3
A message from the Minister	4
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 Overview and scope	5
1.2 Guiding principles.....	6
2. Setting the scene.....	7
2.1 What is skating?	10
2.2 Who skates?	10
2.3 Existing skateparks in the ACT	11
2.4 Skate typologies	12
2.5 Impact of population growth in the ACT	15
2.6 Benefits and challenges of skating	16
2.7 Identifying and assessing skateable spaces.....	20
2.8 Regulatory framework.....	22
2.9 Governance	24
3. The desired future of skate in the ACT	26
3.1 Vision	26
3.2 Objectives	26
4. Objectives and actions.....	28
5. Monitoring and reporting	35
Attachment A: Key documents	36
Attachment B: Relevant Government strategic documents	38
Attachment C: Objectives and actions	41

A message from the Minister



Canberrans have a long history of making our public spaces their own through sport, creativity and community connection. Skating is a vibrant part of that story.

Whether its young people learning their first drop-in, adults returning to the board after decades, or families enjoying our parks together, skating has become a defining feature of how we move, play and express ourselves across the city.

From world famous sites like the Erindale Brick Banks and Belco Bowl, to the growing network of neighbourhood facilities, skating is strongly embedded in our community identity.

As participation grows, so do expectations for high-quality, inclusive and accessible places to skate. Our community has made it clear that skating is more than a recreational activity.

It is a culture, a sport and a creative practice that brings people together, supports wellbeing and strengthens the social fabric of our suburbs.

The ACT Government recognises the important role of skating in public life and is committed to supporting spaces that are safe, welcoming and reflective of our diverse community.

The Draft ACT Skate Strategy provides a strong framework for delivering this vision. Developed through extensive engagement with skaters, community organisations, industry experts and government partners, it sets out a coordinated, long-term approach to planning, building and maintaining skate facilities across the Territory.

The Draft Strategy outlines clear objectives, practical actions and a pathway for ensuring that skating in the ACT continues to grow in a way that is inclusive, sustainable and connected to community needs.

This Draft Strategy aims to ensure all skaters, from beginners to experienced riders, from young people to adults, have access to spaces that support skill development, creative expression and community connection.

It recognises the cultural value of our iconic skate sites, the importance of local programs and events and the need for strong partnerships to deliver quality facilities and positive experiences for all users.

Skating reflects the creativity and inclusiveness of our city. This Draft Strategy strengthens that foundation and ensures the ACT remains a place where skating is supported, celebrated and accessible to everyone.

Chris Steel

Minister for Sport and Recreation

1. Introduction

The 2023-2024 Inquiry into Skateboarding and Skate Parks in the ACT (the Inquiry), initiated in response to community petitions, found that the ACT lacked a coordinated approach to skate infrastructure resulting in some parks being unsafe, in disrepair or unevenly distributed.¹

The Inquiry made 33 recommendations, including that the ACT Government develop a Territory wide Draft Skate Strategy, responding to community aspirations for better planning and support for skate culture.

1.1 Overview and scope

The ACT Government has developed the Draft ACT Skate Strategy (Draft Strategy) in collaboration with the skating community, to promote a skate culture in the ACT that is supported, safe, celebrated and responsive to the needs of current and future communities.

The Draft Strategy has been underpinned by five workshops and background research of over 50 documents (detail at Attachment A).

The Draft Strategy is a direction-setting document that outlines a long-term vision and desired outcomes for the Territory. It sets a clear vision for the future of skating and provides a coordinated framework for the planning, design, management, operation and maintenance of skate infrastructure and spaces across the Territory.

Without this Draft Strategy, Canberra risks making investment in outdated or inconsistent facilities, potentially undermining

community confidence, and limiting outcomes aligned with recreation and wellbeing goals.

The Draft Strategy addresses the needs of the skate community and secondary users, including BMX riders.

The Draft Strategy is not an action plan, procedure, governance model, business case, investment pipeline or funding commitment. These will be developed separately.

Out of scope includes private indoor facilities, BMX-only tracks, playgrounds, nature play spaces, learn-to-ride tracks, outdoor fitness equipment, areas with skate deterrents, unrelated facilities and infrastructure audits.

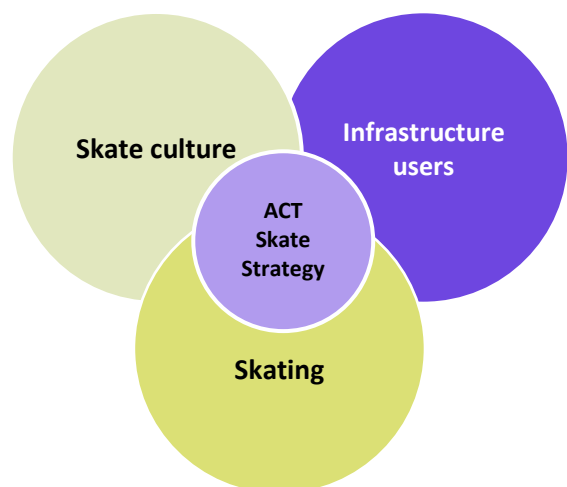


Figure 1: Elements of the ACT Skate Strategy.

¹ Legislative Assembly for the ACT. (2024). *Inquiry into skateboarding and skate parks in the ACT* (Report No. 12). Page 8.

1.2 Guiding principles

The Draft Strategy, developed in consultation with the skating community, is grounded in a set of guiding principles that shape how skate infrastructure is planned, delivered and managed across the Territory.

These principles provide a consistent framework for decision-making and ensure that skate facilities are safe, inclusive, sustainable and culturally responsive.

All skate infrastructure is guided by the ACT Strategic Asset Management Framework, ensuring that long-term planning considers financing, operation, maintenance, renewal, upgrades and disposal. Within this framework, the Draft Strategy applies five key principles, including:

1. Consistency with other ACT strategic documents

Skate facility planning and delivery needs to align with broader ACT Government strategic documents to ensure integrated decision-making and coordinated outcomes across government.

2. Transparency

Clear, accessible processes will underpin decisions about skate infrastructure. Transparent governance, reporting and communication enhance trust and support informed community participation.

3. Public funds

Skate assets will be planned, delivered and maintained in a way that maximises public value, ensures efficient expenditure and balances community expectations with long-term financial sustainability.

4. Governance

Clear roles, responsibilities and processes underpin how skate infrastructure is planned, managed and reviewed.

5. Safety and inclusivity

Facilities will be safe, accessible and welcoming for all users. Community engagement ensures spaces reflect user needs, support inclusion and celebrate the ACT's skate culture.



Image: Young skaters at a free community session at the Belco Bowl (Canberra Skateboarding Association).

2. Setting the scene

The Territory's skatepark infrastructure and strong skate culture has earned Canberra a reputation as a 'skate-friendly' city.

Iconic facilities such as the Belco Bowl are recognised nationally and internationally for their historical and cultural significance.



Image: Aaliyah Wilson Frontside Air at the Belco Bowl Jam (David Pang).

Global and Australian context

Skateboarding emerged in California in the 1950s as a recreational outlet for surfers on flat days. Early skateboards were basic, and skating was informal, performed on sidewalks and empty pools. By the 1970s, purpose-built skateparks began appearing internationally to support the growing culture.²

World Champion surfer Bernard ‘Midget’ Farrelly introduced the first commercial Australian skateboard in the 1960s, and Australia’s first skatepark was constructed in Albany, Western Australia in 1976.³

Over the last five decades, skateparks have developed across Australia, to reflect ongoing progressions in skateboarding, becoming a major cultural phenomenon with professional pathways and a significant industry.⁴

Alongside formal facilities, informal ‘DIY’ skate spaces have emerged across the world. A modern strategy should recognise these community-driven spaces as an integral part of the skating ecosystem.

Significant examples include the Burnside Skatepark in Portland, Oregon, a world-famous DIY skatepark built under the Burnside Bridge in 1990 by local skaters.⁵ It was later legitimised by the city but remains largely community led.

In Australia, similar community spaces have emerged, including the Secret Mini Ramp in Melbourne and Suffolk Park in Byron Bay.⁶ In the ACT, the Erindale Brick Banks has served a similar role, allowing local skaters to develop skills, create obstacles that reflect

contemporary styles and maintain a strong sense of community ownership.

However, the ACT is falling behind in skatepark provision and maintenance, with no new parks built for over a decade, existing facilities lacking modern street elements and local skaters often forced to travel interstate for training due to outdated infrastructure.⁷

The condition of many skateparks in the Territory varies widely, with some rated very poor or poor condition.⁸

Many Australian local governments and councils, including in Melbourne and regional areas like the Macedon Ranges and Cessnock City, have established formal maintenance programs, regular safety inspections and community engagement strategies.⁹

In these strategies, other jurisdictions adopting more contemporary approaches to skate infrastructure. This includes hierarchical networks that balance local access with regional destinations, hub-and-spoke models that centralise advanced facilities, and temporary or pop-up spaces that test site suitability.

Looking forward, Skateboarding Australia seeks to foster the growth of skateboarding at all levels, promote its unique culture and act as a bridge between the Federal Government and local skateboarding communities.¹⁰

Its vision as an agent of change, supporting innovation, inclusivity, and participation, provides a framework for the ACT to modernise skateparks, align with contemporary global standards and better support local skaters and diverse user groups.

² Skateboarding Australia. (2014). *Skatepark facility guide*. Page 4.

³ Skateboarding Australia. (2014). *Skatepark facility guide*. Page 4.

⁴ Cessnock City Council. (2020). *Parks and Reserves Skate and BMX Strategy*. Page 6.

⁵ Atlas Obscura. (2025). *Burnside skatepark* <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/burnside-skatepark>

⁶ Skatermaps. (n.d.) *DIY*. <https://skatermaps.com/diy/>

⁷ Legislative Assembly for the ACT. (2024). *Inquiry into skateboarding and skate parks in the ACT* (Report No. 12). Page 8.

⁸ Baseplate. (2025). *Skatepark audit*. Page 7.

⁹ Playce Pty Ltd. (2023). *Macedon Ranges Shire Skate and BMX Strategy*. Page 10; Cessnock City Council. (2020). *Parks and Reserves Skate and BMX Strategy*. Page 6.

¹⁰ Skateboarding Australia. (2014). *Skatepark facility guide*. Page 3.

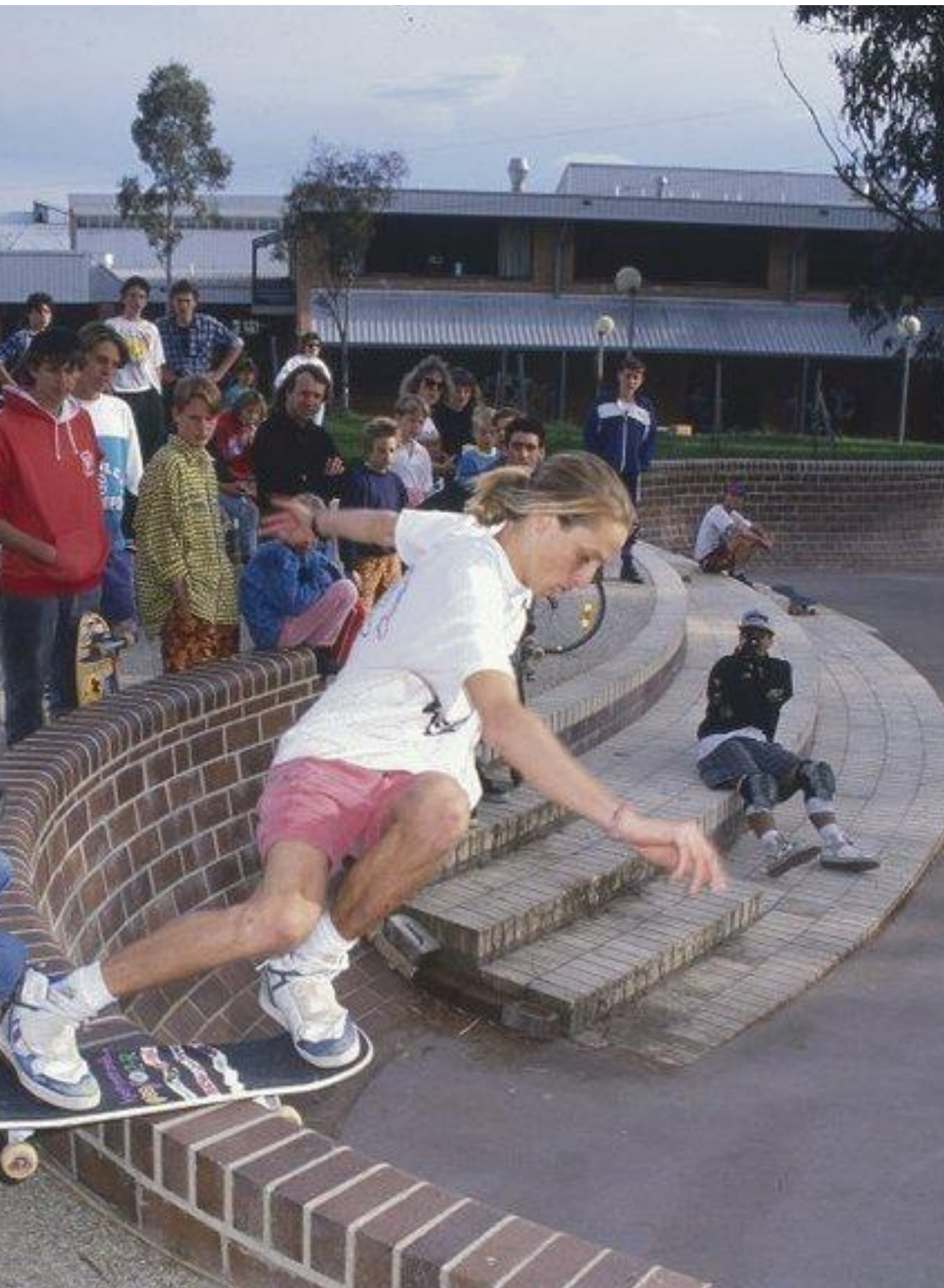


Image: Tony Hawk at the Erindale Brick Banks (David Pang).

2.1 What is skating?

Skating refers to the use of purpose-built or informal spaces for skateboarding and other wheeled disciplines, along with the vibrant culture that surrounds them.

It includes both recreational activity and creative community expression across a range of spaces and users.¹¹

2.2 Who skates?

Skating attracts a diverse and intergenerational community, ranging from children and young people, including those who do not fit into conventional team sports, to older adults returning to a long-held pursuit.

Skate infrastructure users span a wide range of disciplines and abilities, including skateboarders, BMX riders, scooter users, inline and quad skaters, families and spectators who contribute to the broader social environment of skateparks.

Skateboarding, in particular, appeals to people from varied socio-economic backgrounds and provides a space where gender, age and ability are not barriers to participation. This reflects both recreational and professional aspirations, from casual riders and creative street skaters to athletes training for Olympic-level competition.

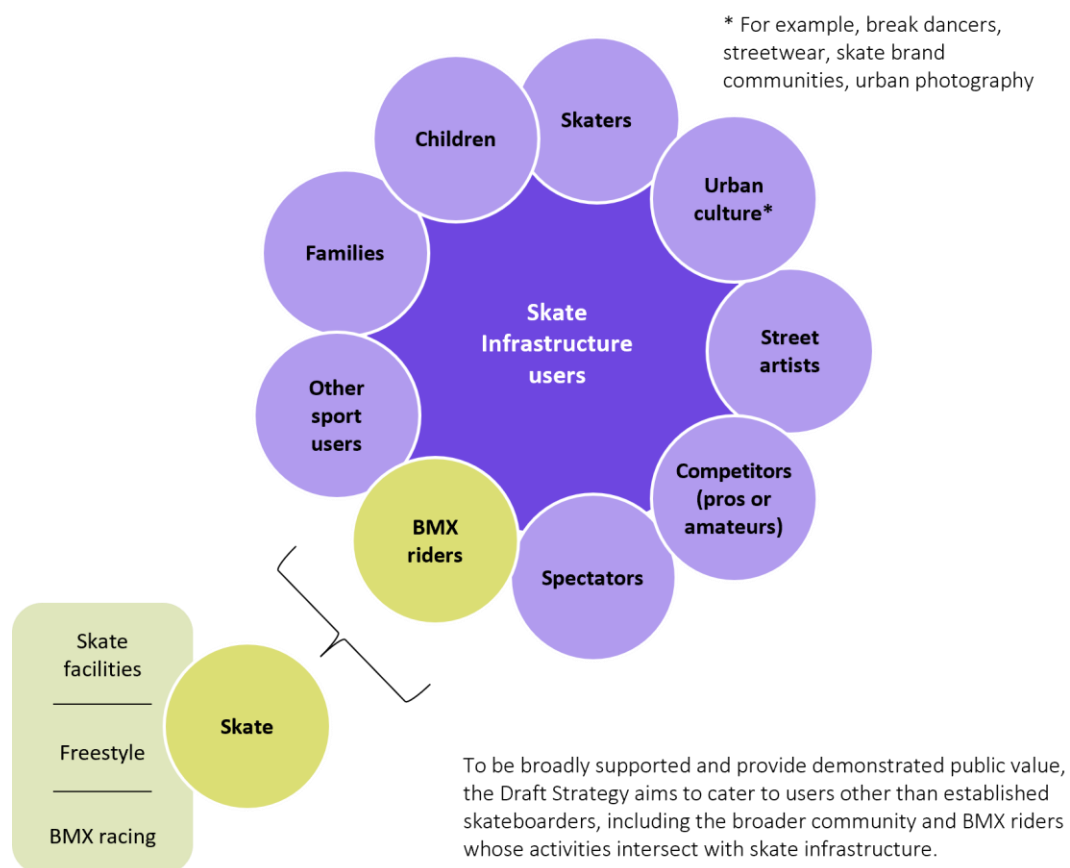


Figure 2: Skate infrastructure users.

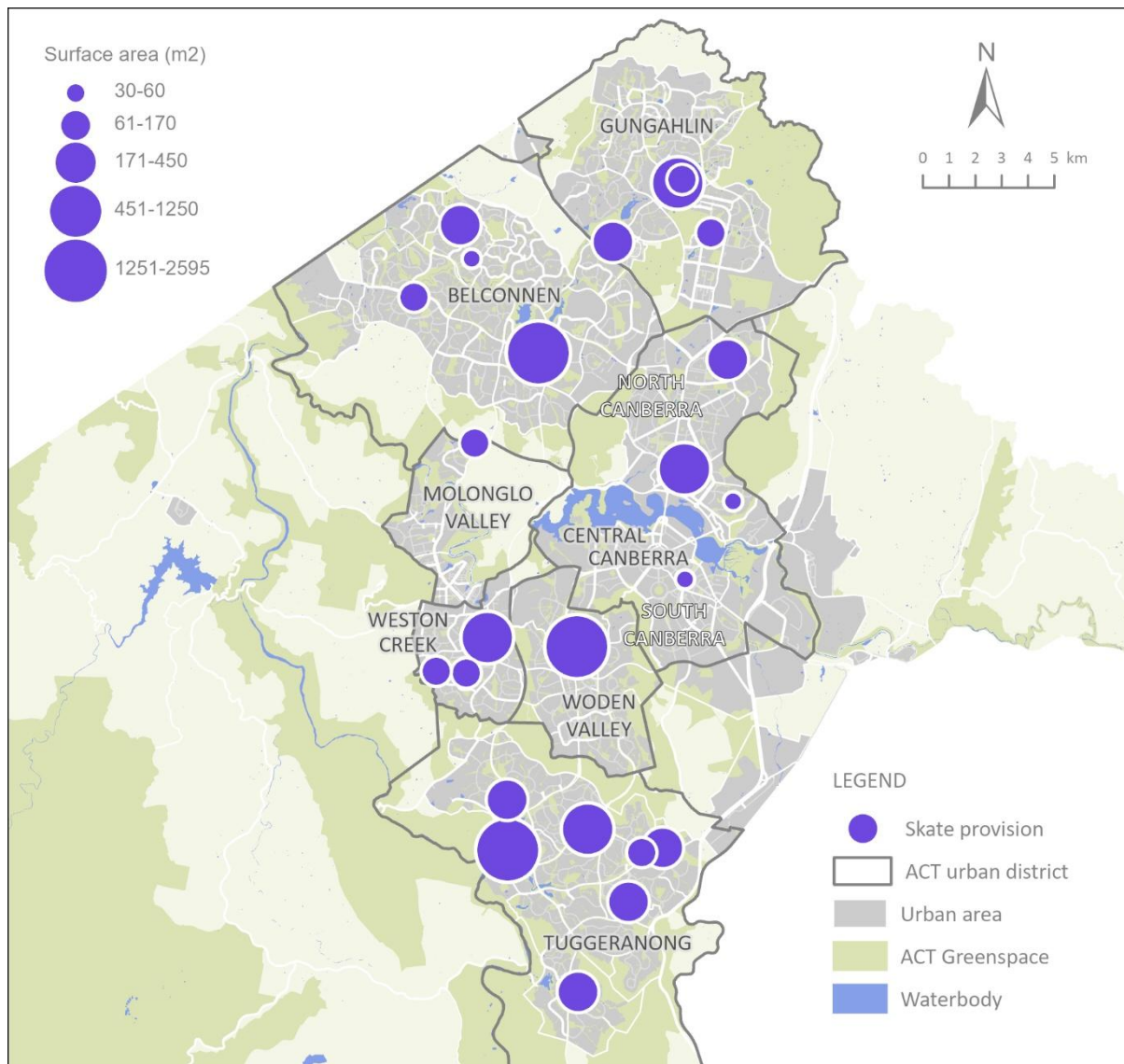
¹¹ Aestra. (2025). *Skate Strategy Community Consultation held 16-17 October, Canberra.*

2.3 Existing skateparks in the ACT

The ACT currently has 24 skating facilities,¹² which serve a diverse mix of users for recreation, competition and socialising.

These facilities operate as a hierarchical skate network, with major parks functioning as regional hubs that support advanced skating, events and competitions, while minor parks provide local, entry-level opportunities for everyday recreation and skill development across a wide range of community needs and contexts.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of skateparks across the ACT.



¹² ACT Government. (n.d) *ACTMapi*. <https://www.actmapi.act.gov.au/>

2.4 Skate typologies

The ACT skate network includes diverse facilities for different skills and environments, providing a framework for planning and design to ensure accessible, well-located, and fit-for-purpose spaces.

While coverage is broad, growth has been organic, creating opportunities to integrate skateable elements into public spaces like town centres and parks. These small-scale interventions offer a flexible, cost-effective way to broaden community access and participation.

Table 1 provides an overview of key skate typologies commonly used in the ACT. It illustrates the range of facility sizes, typical elements, intended users and indicative costs

Table 1: Key characteristics of each typology.

Major skatepark ¹³	Minor skatepark ¹⁴	Skate elements within playground	Skate elements in urban realm
Typically, more than 1,000 m ²	Typically, less than 1000 m ²	50-250 m ²	Variable (typically small elements)
Examples: ¹⁵ Belconnen skatepark 	Gungahlin skatepark 	Franklin playground 	Taylor skating path 
Transitional (bowls, ramps, ledges) park and street features, event-ready elements, spectator spaces	Street elements, simpler features such as banks, rails, ledges, quarter pipes	1-2 small, durable elements, low ramps, edges, ledges or smooth hardstand	Street-style elements integrated into public realm: steel-edged seating, ledges, steps, walls, kerbs
All skate styles; experienced users; regional community; major events	Local community; beginner-intermediate skill levels; informal recreation	Younger users; early skill development; play-based skating	Street skaters; commuters, older youth and adults; shared users in busy locations
\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$	\$

Note: this is a representative rather than an exhaustive list.

¹³ ACT Government. (n.d) ACTMapi. <https://www.actmapi.act.gov.au/>

¹⁴ ACT Government. (n.d) ACTMapi. <https://www.actmapi.act.gov.au/>

¹⁵ Images by: Skatmaps. (n.d). *ACT Skateboard, BMX & Scooter Parks*. <https://skatmaps.com/act/>

Each typology can support beginner, intermediate and advanced users, with features that allow skaters to develop skills safely and progress as they move through the network (Figure 4).

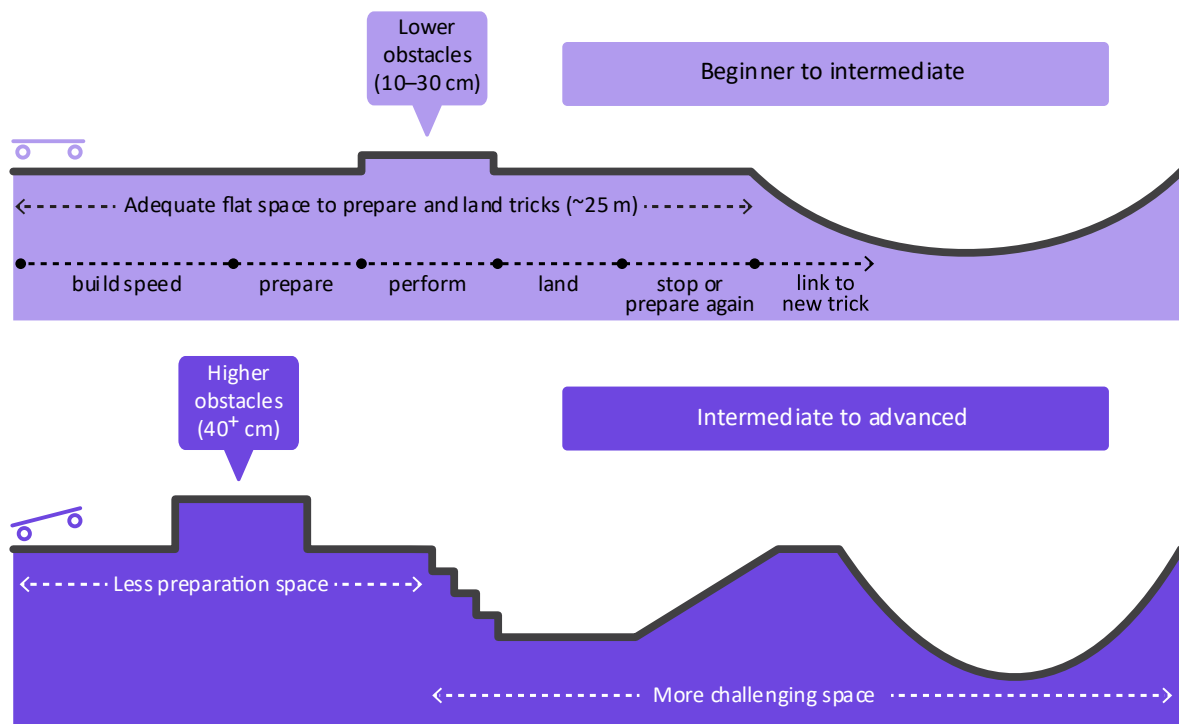


Figure 4: Beginner, intermediate and advanced use of skate elements and facilities.

Skate language

Within skate friendly spaces across the ACT, skaters have developed a distinctive language that is central to this urban activity. Understanding language is key to breaking down cultural barriers, it enables authentic communication, shows respect for the skate community and helps interpret subtle social cues that often get lost in translation.

Figure 5 provides an overview of key skate terminology.



Figure 5: Skate language word cloud.

2.5 Impact of population growth in the ACT

Canberra's population is projected to grow from approximately 486,000 to over 800,000 by 2065 (Figure 6).¹⁶ As the city becomes more compact, public spaces, including skate facilities, will play a greater role as accessible “backyards” for a diverse and growing community.¹⁷

The ACT already has higher than average national participation in sport and physical recreation, and elite sport plays a key role in the Territory's economy and community identity.¹⁸

Children and young people will remain key users, but older adults are an increasingly important demographic who also benefit from inclusive outdoor spaces. This growing diversity and rising participation reinforce the need for well-designed, accessible skate facilities that enhance Canberra's liveability, with planning and investment required to keep pace with future demand.

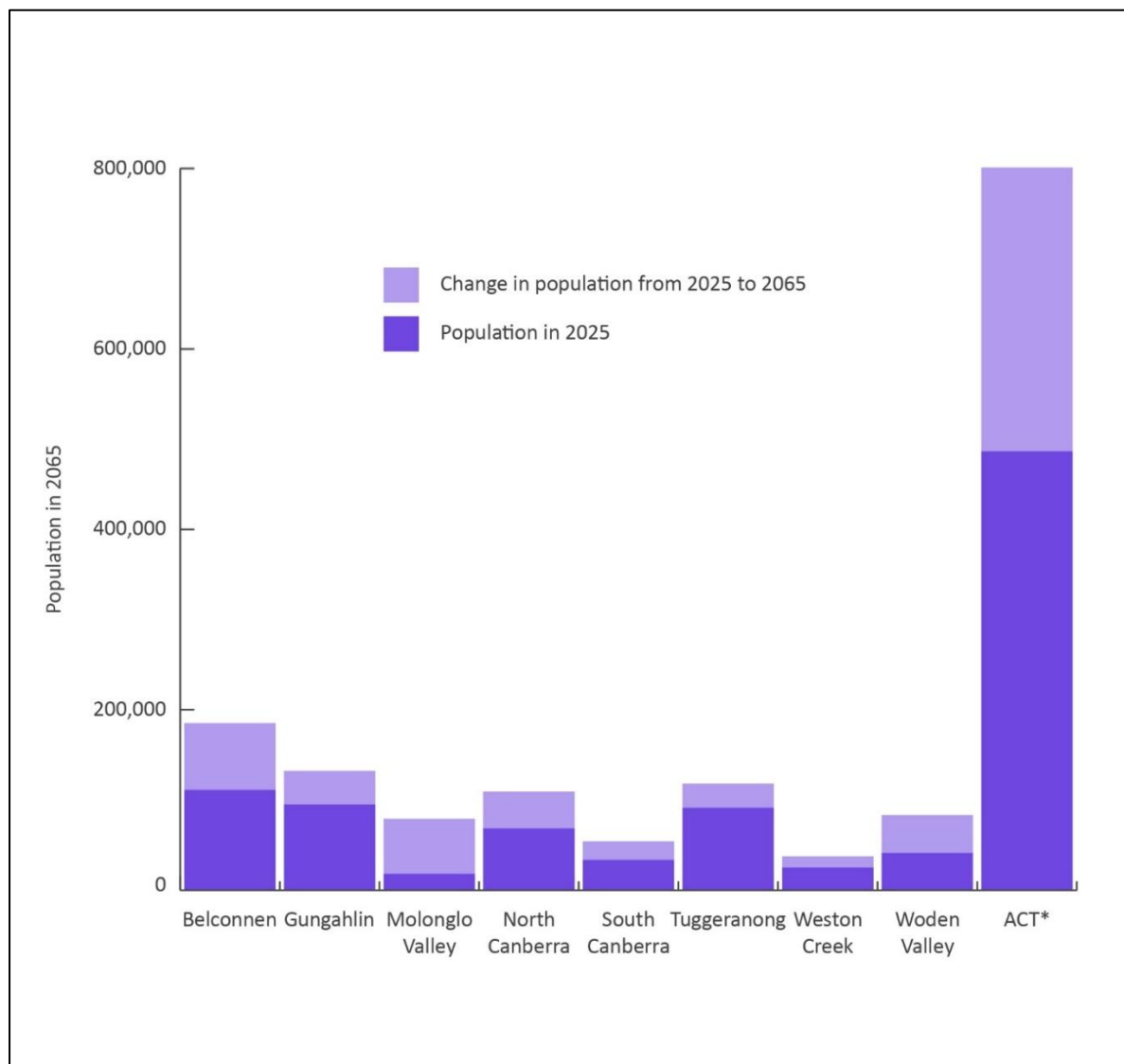


Figure 6: Projected population growth of the ACT by 2065.

¹⁶ ACT Government. (2025). *ACT Population Projections*. Page 12.

¹⁷ ACT Government. (2022). *ACT Play Space Strategy*. Page 9.

¹⁸ ACT Government. (2023). *ACT Infrastructure Plan Update: Entertainment, Arts & Sports*. Page 23.

2.6 Benefits and challenges of skating

Skating delivers a wide range of social, health and wellbeing, economic and cultural benefits for the ACT community.

Benefits



Health and wellbeing

As an inclusive, non-competitive, low-cost activity, skating encourages physical fitness and mental wellbeing, particularly for people who are not interested in structured or team-based sports.¹⁹ These outcomes align with the ACT Wellbeing Framework's focus on physical health, mental health, inclusion and community belonging.²⁰



Social

Well-designed skateparks contribute to active and passive surveillance, helping activate public spaces to improve safety.

They create vibrant community hubs that support intergenerational interaction and belonging. Skating also provides important development pathways to higher levels of skateboarding and BMX.



Economic

Skateparks attract skaters, families and spectators from across the Territory and from interstate. This can generate economic value through tourism, events and local spending. These facilities also increase visitation to surrounding businesses by creating steady foot traffic throughout the week, helping activate local centres.²¹



Environmental

Strategic investment in skate infrastructure has the potential to result in positive environmental benefits for the ACT.

This includes through early consideration of environmental sustainability and climate action in the planning and design process, as well as through avoided emissions resulting from active travel opportunities.²²



Cultural

Consult with skate communities and use durable and sustainable materials, and carefully considering siting, can reduce conflict, support passive surveillance and improve the efficiency of public spaces.

There is also an opportunity to respectfully incorporate Indigenous knowledge into the design and management of skate environments, fostering cultural connection and reinforcing place-based identity.

Leveraging these benefits, there are a number of opportunities that can be realised through the implementation of actions in this Draft Strategy.

¹⁹ Aestra. (16-17 October 2025). *Skate Strategy Community Consultation, Canberra*.

²⁰ ACT Government. (2020). *ACT Wellbeing Framework*.

²¹ ACT Government. (2023). *ACT Infrastructure Plan Update: Entertainment, Arts & Sports*. Page 7.

²² ACT Government. (2024). *ACT Active Travel Plan*.



Image: Young skater with coach at a free community session at the Belco Bowl (Canberra Skateboarding Association).

Challenges

There are also a number of community-identified challenges associated with skating in public space, including competing uses of space, public perceptions, safety risks, asset damage and disruption to other users.



Use of public space

As with other active uses of public space, skating can compete with other activities in busy urban environments. Without coordinated planning, skate activity may occur in locations not designed for it, creating pressure on shared spaces and potentially leading to conflict between skaters, pedestrians and other users.

Public perceptions also influence how skating is understood and accepted. Some community members associate skating with antisocial behaviour. These perceptions can contribute to conflict, harassment of skaters and the use of skate deterrent devices on public infrastructure.

There are also regulatory and planning considerations that influence where skating is encouraged or discouraged, and these frameworks can be complex for the community to navigate.



Safety risks

Skating involves inherent, known risks that participants generally accept as part of the activity. These risks can be managed through protective equipment, appropriate training, quality equipment and skating within individual skill levels.

Hazards, by contrast, arise from external environmental factors, including surface condition, layout, visibility and interactions with other public space users, such as pedestrians encountering runaway boards.

These hazards can be minimised through purposeful design and regular maintenance, including quality materials, clear sightlines, managed interfaces between user groups and clear communication, supporting safer shared use of public space.



Damage to assets

In the absence of suitable skate spaces, skaters may use public infrastructure not designed for skating, which can result in damage such as chipped edges.

Where skating is anticipated or encouraged, infrastructure can be designed to be more resilient and better able to handle physical impacts. The Draft Strategy supports approaches that integrate skate-friendly design to reduce asset damage.



Disruption to other users

Skating, in particular street skating, can generate intermittent noise when tricks are attempted or when boards hit the ground. While this noise is comparable to other everyday urban sounds, its unpredictable nature can be disruptive in certain contexts.

Providing well located skateable spaces helps manage noise while ensuring skaters have welcoming, appropriate places to participate.



Image: Simon Reynolds at Kambah skatepark (David Pang).

2.7 Identifying and assessing skateable spaces

There are legislative documents that are used to identify and assess the suitability of skateable spaces within the ACT planning process. The ACT Planning Strategy (2023) and the Territory Plan sit at the highest level in guiding planning and development in the ACT, with the aim to build a sustainable, competitive and fair city. The Territory Plan is supported by District Strategies, design guides, technical specifications, zone specifications, subdivision specifications and development controls. All of which form part of the planning review process when assessing suitable skateable spaces. The Indicative Land Release Program (ILRP) also outlines the government's intended use of community land which can include skateable spaces.

Skateable spaces that are identified as potential investments for delivery by the ACT Government for the ACT are assessed under the ACT Capital Framework. The ACT Capital Framework, managed by Treasury's Infrastructure and Commercial Advice, provides a structured approach for developing, assessing and evaluating capital projects. Aligning to this method aims to leverage an existing framework for robust decisions.

Under this framework, projects are classified into Tiers 1-3 based on cost and risk, ensuring analysis is proportionate to scale of the project.

Skate infrastructure projects would typically fall under Tier 3 – low-cost, low-risk initiatives – reflecting the Territory's experience delivering similar projects. Tier 3 projects require a business case that clearly justifies the investment. This includes an options analysis supported by a multi-criteria assessment, consistent with Infrastructure Australia's *Guide to Multi-Criteria Analysis - Technical Guide of the Assessment Framework*.

To support future decisions on skating, criteria weightings and measures will be developed collaboratively with the ACT Government Directorate responsible for implementing the Draft Skate Strategy. Assessment themes may include sustainability, accessibility, inclusivity and alignment with community needs.

Infrastructure Australia's multi-criteria assessment framework evaluates projects against three core criteria: strategic fit, societal impact, and deliverability.

- **Strategic fit** considers alignment with government priorities and the extent to which the project addresses a defined need.
- **Societal impact** assesses benefits for users and communities, including accessibility, sustainability, resilience, and quality of life.
- **Deliverability** examines cost, complexity, and implementation risks to ensure feasibility.

Weightings are applied to these criteria, and to each theme, and scoring is transparent and evidence-based, enabling robust comparison of options and defensible investment decisions (Table 2).

Definition of criteria and themes will be developed to specifically reflect the ACT Government priorities and context.

The multi-criteria assessment methodology may be applied to evaluate existing skate infrastructure assets, although potentially weighting may differ, ensuring consistency in decision-making and prioritisation across the portfolio.

Future investment decisions and the structure of a multi-criteria assessment and weightings will be determined by the ACT Government Directorate nominated for implementation of the Draft Skate Strategy and reflected in relevant business cases.

Table 2: Assessment criteria and themes.²³

Assessment criteria	Themes
Strategic fit Is there a clear rationale for the proposal?	• Case for change • Alignment with strategic documents • Network and system integration • Solution justification • Stakeholder endorsement
Societal impact What is the value of the proposal to society?	• Quality of life • Productivity • Environment • Sustainability • Resilience
Deliverability Can the proposal be delivered successfully?	• Ease of implementation • Capability and capacity of the implementing organisation • Project governance • Risk • Lessons learnt

²³ Infrastructure Australia. (2021). *Assessment Framework 2021 Guide to multi-criteria analysis*.

2.8 Regulatory framework

The ACT's framework for skating operates as a hierarchy that guides how skate facilities are planned, designed, managed, operated and maintained from laws through to everyday actions that keep facilities safe and functional (Figure 7).

Legislation sits at the top, establishing the ACT Government's legal responsibilities, such as the authority to build, maintain and regulate public spaces, including skate facilities.

Regulations and standards then translate legal requirements into specific rules that must be followed, for example technical safety standards for public infrastructure and

construction codes that uphold required specifications for skate facilities.

Strategic documents, including this Draft Strategy, provide long-term direction, describing why the government invests in skating and what outcomes it aims to achieve.

Tools and systems set out what needs to be done and provides the processes that allow this to happen, examples include updating design standards for skate facilities.

The operational process and procedures are where these frameworks are put into practice on the ground, through everyday activities.

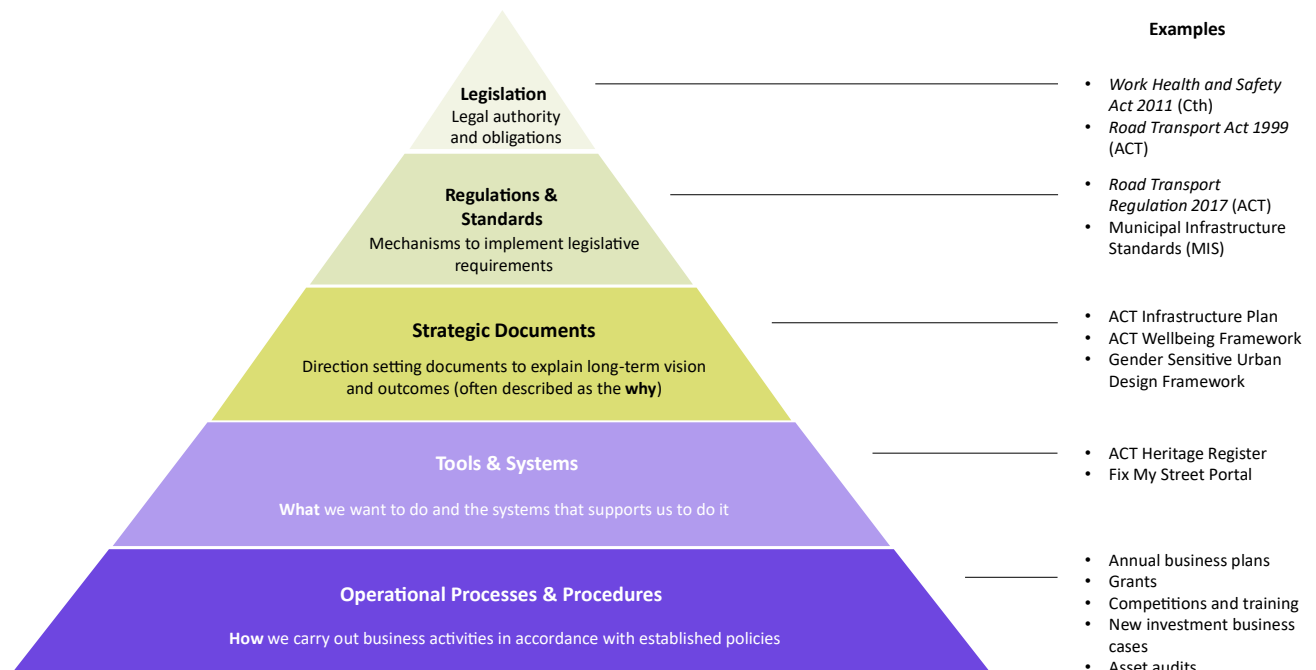


Figure 7: Regulatory framework guiding skate facility planning and management.

Relevant strategic documents

There are existing ACT strategies, plans and policies that sit within this regulatory hierarchy (Figure 8). Together, these documents form the broader policy context that informs and supports the Draft Strategy. This spans the key domains of strategic planning, sustainable design, skate culture, sport and recreation, community participation and infrastructure delivery and management.

This Draft Strategy builds on and strengthens the alignment between these existing documents by improving how they work together to support safe, inclusive and well-planned skate spaces across the ACT. Achieving this requires skate objectives to be consistently embedded within ACT planning documents through clear governance arrangements and defined responsibilities.

A summary of relevant strategic documents is provided in Attachment B.

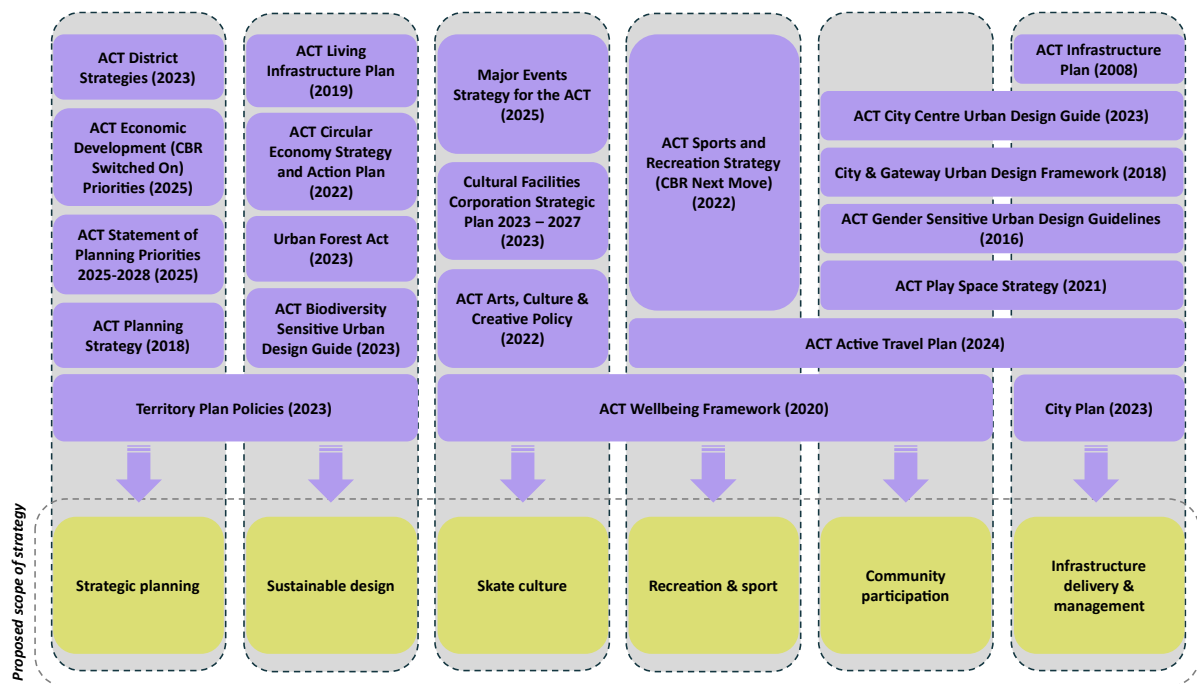


Figure 8: Strategy relationship with other ACT strategic documents.

2.9 Governance

The development of this Draft Strategy has been led by the ACT Government through the City and Environment (CED) Directorate.

A number of local organisations and groups, and other ACT Government departments, will play an important role in delivering and supporting skating outcomes in the ACT.

Relevant stakeholders are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: List of relevant stakeholders.

Stakeholder	Responsibility
Canberra Skateboarding Association (CSA)	A volunteer-run organisation that promotes skateboarding in the ACT through advocacy, free events and competitions, and collaboration with government.
Canberra Region Old School Skaters (CROSS)	A volunteer group of long-term skateboarders who organise meet-ups and advocate for skatepark heritage and improved facilities.
Freestyle ACT BMX Club	A volunteer-run club that supports freestyle BMX through coaching, events, competitions and advocacy for skate-style facilities.
ACT City Renewal Authority (CRA)	Plans and delivers infrastructure and urban renewal projects, including precincts where skate facilities may be incorporated.
ACT City Presentation	Manages maintenance, landscaping and amenity of public spaces, ensuring skate facilities remain safe and well presented.
ACT Roads	Oversees road and traffic infrastructure, ensuring safe access and managing transport impacts around skate facilities.
ACT Suburban Land Agency (SLA)	Leads land release and development projects, ensuring skate infrastructure is integrated into new developments.
ACT Active Travel Office	Promotes safe, accessible active travel networks, including connections to skate facilities for equitable access.
ACT Sport and Recreation	Supports Government's sports policy development, sector capacity and the funding of programs which could enhance participation in skating, while also supporting elite, or developing athletes, through the ACT Academy of Sport.
CED Planning and Urban Policy	Responsible for planning and urban policy, including land use planning, benchmarking, needs assessment and land allocation.



Image: Sid Tapia painting at the Belco Bowl (David Pang).

3. The desired future of skate in the ACT

3.1 Vision

The shared vision is that:

Skating is supported as a safe, inclusive activity and a vibrant expression of culture, helping position the ACT as a world-class destination with a dynamic community and well-managed facilities. The ACT champions skating for its contributions to wellbeing, recreation, transport, sport and community life, while continuing to celebrate the legacy, culture and heritage it has created in Canberra.

3.2 Objectives

This vision will be achieved through six objectives:

1. Skate infrastructure development is underpinned by a robust and strategic landscape and urban planning approach.
2. Skate infrastructure is designed in accordance with standards and guidelines to be sustainable, accessible and inclusive.
3. The unique culture and heritage of skating is adequately recognised, celebrated and promoted, including through community participation.
4. Skating is supported as an established sport and recreation activity that contributes to social and economic development.
5. Skating community participation is promoted and supported through programs, education initiatives and inclusive facilities that strengthen wellbeing.
6. Skate infrastructure management and delivery is fit-for-purpose and informed by expertise.

These objectives build on the recommendations from the Inquiry and set a clear direction for the future. The objectives are underpinned by tangible actions based on stakeholder priorities not addressed in current strategic documents. They also incorporate industry best practices identified through the literature review that are not yet reflected in ACT Government policy.

The timeframes for actions are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Timeframes for actions.

Term of action	Timeframe following approval of final Draft Strategy
Now	Commenced within 24 months
Next	Commenced within two to five years
After Next	Commenced within five years onwards



Image: Young skater at the Belco Bowl (Canberra Skateboarding Association).

4. Objectives and actions

Objective 1: Skate infrastructure development is underpinned by a robust and strategic landscape and urban planning approach.

Overview

Sustainable skate infrastructure requires coordinated action across government, community and industry. A strong planning foundation ensures facilities align with population growth, community expectations and the ACT's broader strategic framework. This includes embedding skate infrastructure in district planning, prioritising early land allocation and maintaining investment to meet future demand. Robust governance and funding will support transparent decision-making, cross-directorate coordination and meaningful community engagement. Aligning with national best practice will help deliver a resilient network of safe, inclusive and accessible skate spaces that reflect community aspirations and respond to emerging recreation and urban design trends.

Actions

Stage	Action
Now	1.1 Develop, apply and regularly review guiding standards aligned with national best practice for design, delivery and management of skate infrastructure. Consistent application of standards will improve safety, functionality and cost-efficiency. Regular reviews against national best practice will help maintain ACT facilities as contemporary, inclusive and fit-for-purpose over time.
Now	1.2 Consult and effectively communicate with skating associations and the community to guide informed, strategic planning of skate facilities and urban spaces. Ongoing consultation will facilitate strategic planning that reflects real community needs, emerging trends, and local knowledge. Establishing regular engagement mechanisms with skating associations will improve trust and transparency.
Next	1.3 Integrate skate facilities early in planning for growth areas, ensuring consideration of co-location, hierarchy and diverse user needs. This action embeds skate infrastructure early to avoid ad hoc delivery and land-use conflicts and secure long-term provision. Skateparks are often missed as they are not treated as core infrastructure and lacks clear planning requirements.

Objective 2: Skate infrastructure is designed in accordance with standards and guidelines to be sustainable, accessible and inclusive.

Overview

High-quality, sustainable design supports skate infrastructure being durable, inclusive and environmentally responsible. Skate facilities should be designed for all users, regardless of age, gender, culture or ability and located to achieve equitable access across the Territory.

Best practice design incorporates initiatives to reduce lifecycle costs, manage environmental impacts and enhance user experience. This includes adopting low-carbon materials, water-sensitive design, integrated shade strategies, including appropriate tree selection and placement, as well as seating and lighting to support safety and comfort. Circular economy principles should be applied by reusing and repurposing materials and decommissioned assets, creating skate infrastructure that is both environmentally sustainable and supported by the local community. Facilities should be co-located with compatible uses such as playgrounds, youth centres and transport hubs, as well as complementary amenities including local, group or town centres, to support access, community activation and local businesses.

Actions

Stage	Action
Now	2.1 Develop sustainable design principles which leverage better practice standards and identify opportunities to minimise environmental impacts, improve user experience and enhance durability. Applying sustainable design principles early reduces lifecycle costs, improves durability and minimises environmental impacts. Reusing materials cuts waste and costs, while climate-responsive design, low-impact materials and efficient infrastructure ensure resilient, best-practice facilities.
Now	2.2 Integrate accessibility and inclusivity into design considerations at all skate infrastructure scales, including access, proximity, transport to skate spaces, skate elements and skateparks. Accessibility must be addressed holistically, from site selection and transport links to inclusive skate elements and supporting amenities. This promotes universal design principles, so facilities are usable by people of all ages and abilities.

Objective 3: The unique culture and heritage of skating is adequately recognised, celebrated and promoted, including through community participation.

Overview

The ACT is home to a long-standing and nationally recognised skating culture, reflected in iconic places such as the Erindale Brick Banks and the Belco Bowl, intergenerational traditions like the Belco Bowl Jam and decades of social and creative activity that link skating with music, street art, fashion, photography and community belonging. These iconic spaces have fostered creativity, resilience and community connection and continue to support a diverse and evolving skate culture.

Recognising and promoting skate heritage requires acknowledging the cultural significance of key sites, including those listed on the ACT Heritage Register, and ensuring that their values inform maintenance, upgrades and future planning. Strengthening interpretation, storytelling and education, through signage, digital content, community events and ACT Government communications, will increase awareness of skating's social, historical and cultural importance.

Actions

Stage	Action
Next	3.1 Provide opportunities and outline clear ways for the community, including skaters and other public space users like artists, to engage with and celebrate skating. This action strengthens cultural identity by embedding community voices in the interpretation and celebration of skate heritage. It recommends structured programs such as public art, events and storytelling.
Next	3.2 Support the development of ACT skate branding and promotional campaigns to highlight inclusive, vibrant and diverse skating culture. ACT specific skate branding will strengthen visibility, tourism and community pride. Campaigns should be co-designed with local skaters and reflect the diversity, creativity and inclusivity of Canberra's skate culture.
After Next	3.3 Educate the community on existing heritage places, including the values which make listed sites significant for the ACT. Targeted education initiatives will raise awareness of heritage-listed skate places and their social value. This supports informed usage, respectful behaviour and long-term protection of culturally significant sites.

Objective 4: Skating is adequately recognised as an established sport and recreation activity that contributes to social and economic development.

Overview

Skating is an established sport and recreation activity that contributes to the ACT's social and economic development. Canberra's long-standing skate culture, combined with growing participation across multiple disciplines, positions the Territory as a leader in emerging urban sports. Skate facilities, events and competitions attract visitors, stimulate local business activity and provide pathways for skill development, professional progression and community leadership.

Recognising skating as a sport requires the provision of facilities that are capable of hosting local, national and international events. This also includes supporting structured programs, coaching opportunities, talent pathways and partnerships with sporting organisations, schools and community providers to promote health and wellbeing. By recognising skating as a legitimate sport within the ACT's broader recreation and economic framework, the ACT Government can help build a vibrant event and participation calendar, enhance tourism opportunities and promote the development of local talent, contributing to both community wellbeing and the Territory's economic growth.

Actions

Stage	Action
Next	4.1 Support structured and unstructured skating and wheeled sport programs and events that target all ages and abilities to support health and wellbeing. Supporting both structured and informal programs builds participation, skill development and social connection. This action recommends partnerships with schools, community groups and sporting bodies to expand reach and inclusion.
After Next	4.2 Integrate skating as an established sport in ACT Government documents that drives economic development through events, tourism and pathways for local talent development. Further recognition of skating as a sport should be integrated into existing and future ACT recreation and economic policies. This supports access to sport funding streams, event attraction strategies and athlete development pathways.
After Next	4.3 Investigate the feasibility of developing facilities capable of hosting events at local, national and international levels, including the features required for them to operate effectively as event spaces. Feasibility investigations will determine infrastructure, location and operational requirements for event-capable facilities. This supports future investment aligned with tourism, sport hosting and economic development objectives.

Objective 5: Skating community participation is promoted and supported through programs, education initiatives and inclusive facilities that strengthen wellbeing.

Overview

Skating participation supports community wellbeing by providing inclusive, accessible spaces where people of all ages and backgrounds can learn, connect and build confidence. Skate spaces play a key role in supporting unstructured recreation and offering welcoming places for beginners, young people, women and gender-diverse skaters, culturally diverse communities and people with disability. There is also an opportunity to respectfully incorporate Indigenous knowledge into the design and management of skate environments, fostering cultural connection and reinforcing place-based identity.

Skills programs, workshops, mentoring and safety education help new skaters build confidence and promote positive behaviours. Stronger coordination is needed to remove participation barriers, as many community groups struggle to navigate approvals and partnership pathways. Providing clearer guidance and a single government contact point would make it easier for programs and events to be delivered. Creating opportunities for all levels, including emerging graffiti artists who lack dedicated spaces, will further broaden participation and support creative expression across the ACT's skate environments.

Actions

Stage	Action
Now	5.1 Establish clarity of communications channels to different skate user groups. This aims to reduce administrative barriers and supports community groups to deliver activities more effectively.
Now	5.2 Support and encourage community-led skating programs through education, mentoring and grants to increase participation across genders, abilities and cultural backgrounds. This builds confidence, strengthens community ownership and supports safe, inclusive use of skate spaces by a diverse range of participants.
	Community to lead consideration of opportunities for sanctioned spaces for skating, including DIY spaces.

Objective 6: Skate infrastructure management and delivery is fit-for-purpose and informed by expertise.

Overview

Skate infrastructure requires expert-driven management to function safely and effectively over time. These complex environments demand specialist knowledge in design, construction, inspection and repair, alongside consistent standards, clear maintenance responsibilities and robust asset management systems. Regular inspections, early identification of structural issues, and prompt repairs by experienced contractors are essential to preserve surface quality, transitions, drainage and skate elements that directly affect usability and safety.

Effective maintenance also benefits from partnerships with the skate community and volunteers, who can support stewardship and early reporting of issues. Risk management must consider materials, durability, and site-specific constraints, ensuring repairs and treatments, such as anti-graffiti coatings, do not compromise traction or functionality. Integrating these practices into maintenance processes prolongs asset life while meeting community expectations.

Actions

Stage	Action
Now	6.1 Inspect existing infrastructure assets to identify risks and elements which are not fit for purpose and implement strategies to manage risks to skate infrastructure and prolong asset life. Risk management strategies will safeguard users while protecting long-term asset performance. This includes material selection, appropriate surface treatments and site-specific risk responses integrated into maintenance planning.
Now	6.2 Implement robust maintenance policies, inspection programs and repair protocols that are informed by identified subject matter experts, skilled contractors and supported by volunteer partnerships. A maintenance framework will reduce safety risks, prevent asset degradation and extend infrastructure life. This should be supported by scheduled inspections, rapid response repairs and community reporting pathways.
Now	6.3 Support maintenance teams to be appropriately trained and qualified, supported by clear standard operating procedures and systems. Training and clear procedures will ensure maintenance works do not unintentionally compromise skate functionality or safety. This action supports consistent, high-quality asset management across all ACT skate facilities.



Image: Keefer Wilson at the Belco Bowl Jam (David Pang).

5. Monitoring and reporting

To support implementation of the Draft Strategy, clear governance, monitoring and reporting arrangements are required. A lead agency or coordinating role should oversee integration of skate objectives across relevant ACT strategies and manage delivery.

A formal governance framework should outline roles and responsibilities and establish measurable KPIs to track progress. Monitoring and evaluation should draw on:

- Emerging issues and trends identified by CED and skatepark contractors;
- Feedback from national and state skate and recreation networks;
- Routine inspections, maintenance reports and asset management data;
- Input from ACT Government partners involved in recreation, planning and community programs; and
- Community feedback, including surveys, engagement activities, Fix My Street requests and general correspondence.

A monitoring and evaluation plan should be developed to guide implementation, aligned with the ACT Government's Strengthening Performance and Accountability framework.

Review

Regular reviews will ensure monitoring findings inform planning, infrastructure management and program delivery.

Reviews should include a:

- 12-month review to assess early implementation and streamline processes;
- Three-year review to evaluate progress against objectives and identify priority actions; and
- Five-year review and renewal to report on achievements against objectives.

A legislative and regulatory review of skate infrastructure planning and management should occur at least every five years.

Reporting

Reporting will support transparency and accountability. A mechanism should be introduced to track how skate objectives are being applied, leveraging existing processes.

Findings from inspections, engagement and evaluation will inform annual reports and future planning. The Play Value Index may also guide investment decisions by assessing the quality, accessibility and user experience of skate spaces.²⁴

Data from safety audits, participation measures and community engagement activities will support adaptive management and continuous improvement of the Draft Strategy.

²⁴ ACT Government. (2022). *ACT Play Space Strategy*. Page 7.

Attachment A: Key documents

The following key documents were used to support development of the Draft Strategy.

Community consultation and stakeholder input

1. Aestra. (2025). *Skate Strategy Community Consultation held 16–17 October, Canberra*.
2. Aestra. (2025). *Skate Strategy Community Consultation held 5–6 November, Canberra*.
3. Canberra Skateboarding Association. (2023). *Submission to the ACT Legislative Assembly Standing Committee on Education and Community Inclusion: Inquiry into skateboarding and skateparks in the ACT*.

ACT policy, legislative and strategic framework

4. ACT Government. (2018). *City And Gateway Urban Design Framework*.
5. ACT Government. (2022). *Better Places to Play: ACT Play Space Strategy*.
6. ACT Government. (2023). *ACT Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design Guide*.
7. ACT Government. (2023). *ACT City Centre Urban Design Guide*.
8. ACT Government. (2023). *ACT City Plan*.
9. ACT Government. (2023). *ACT Infrastructure Plan Update: Overview*.
10. ACT Government. (2023). *ACT Infrastructure Plan Update: Entertainment, Arts & Sports*.
11. ACT Parliamentary Counsel. (2025). *Urban Forest Act 2023*.
12. Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate. (2020). *ACT Wellbeing Framework*.
13. Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate. (2022). *CBR Next Move: Sport and Recreation Strategy 2023-2028*.
14. Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory. (2023). *ACT Infrastructure Plan Update: City Services, Recreation and Community Facilities*.
15. Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory, Standing Committee on Education and Community Inclusion. (2024). *Inquiry Into Skateboarding and Skate Parks in the ACT*.

Local government skate and BMX strategies (Australia)

16. Albury City Council. (2018). *Albury skate and BMX strategy*.
17. Banyule City Council. (2021). *Banyule youth spaces plan*.
18. Cessnock City Council. (2020). *Parks and reserves skate and BMX strategy*.
19. City of Melbourne. (2017). *Skate Melbourne plan 2017–2027*.
20. Macedon Ranges Shire Council. (2023). *Macedon Ranges Shire skate and BMX strategy*.
21. Moonee Valley City Council. (2009). *Skate/BMX feasibility study*.

Audits and technical reviews

22. Baseplate. (2025). *Barton Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
23. Baseplate. (2025). *Belconnen Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
24. Baseplate. (2025). *Campbell Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
25. Baseplate. (2025). *Charnwood Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
26. Baseplate. (2025). *City Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
27. Baseplate. (2025). *Eddison Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
28. Baseplate. (2025). *Erindale Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
29. Baseplate. (2025). *Fadden Pines Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
30. Baseplate. (2025). *Franklin Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
31. Baseplate. (2025). *Gungahlin Junior Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
32. Baseplate. (2025). *Gunghalin Senior Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
33. Baseplate. (2025). *Holt Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
34. Baseplate. (2025). *Kambah Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
35. Baseplate. (2025). *Lanyon Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
36. Baseplate. (2025). *MacArthur Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
37. Baseplate. (2025). *Richardson Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
38. Baseplate. (2025). *Rivett Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
39. Baseplate. (2025). *Stirling Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
40. Baseplate. (2025). *Tuggeranong Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
41. Baseplate. (2025). *Weston Creek Skatepark Audit - 2025 (report prepared for ACT Government)*.
42. Convic. (2020). *Cessnock LGA skateparks audit report*.
43. Yardstick. (2024). *Parks benchmarking report 2024*.

Design standards and best practice guidance

44. Infrastructure Australia. (2021). *Assessment Framework 2021 Guide to multi-criteria analysis*.
45. NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. (2024). *Adventurous Spaces: A Best Practice Guide for Bringing Adventure Play into Public Open Spaces*.
46. Playce. (2023). *Bass Coast skatepark strategy review*.
47. Skateboarding Australia. (2014). *Skatepark facility guide*.
48. Transport Canberra and City Services. (2019). *ACT Government Urban Open Space Municipal Infrastructure Standards 16*.
49. Transport Canberra and City Services. (2022). *Gender Sensitive Urban Design Framework*.
50. World Skate. (2021). *Skatepark Facility Certification Rules*.

Academic literature on skate and BMX

51. Camilleri, D., & Katz, S. (2025). *Creative expression, community, and calculated risks*.
52. Camilleri, D., & Katz, S. (2025). *DIY or institutionalised: Does it matter when it comes to belonging in BMX?*
53. Camilleri, D., Williams, R., Sallis, R. J. T., & Glăveanu, V. P. (2025). *Creativity in BMX*.

Attachment B: Relevant government and strategic documents

A summary of the relevant government strategic documents in Figure 7 is outlined below in Table 5.

Table 5: A summary of relevant government strategic documents

Document	Description
ACT Active Travel Plan (2024)	Outlines how to make walking, cycling, and scooting more accessible, convenient and enjoyable across Canberra. It includes five priority areas and key actions.
ACT Arts, Culture & Creative Policy (2022)	Roadmap to position Canberra as a leading creative city. It has three strategies including “Create”, “Develop”, “Promote” and 10 focus areas, including supporting Indigenous art, boosting innovation, skills development and cultural tourism.
ACT Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design Guide (2023)	Outlines how urban development can protect and enhance native biodiversity. It provides detailed design outcomes to support ecological connectivity, reduce habitat loss and integrate blue-green corridors within development sites.
ACT Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan (2022)	Sets out a vision and objectives to shift the ACT from a linear “take, make, dispose” economy to a circular one. It focuses on six priority areas: procurement and governance, food and organics, built environment, consumer goods, problematic waste and promoting circular economic behaviours.
ACT City Centre Urban Design Guide (2023)	Place specific design guide tailored to Canberra’s City Centre, providing design guidance that aligns with statutory planning (Territory Plan), to support high-quality urban design, public spaces, streets and buildings in the city.
ACT District Strategies (2023)	Part of Canberra’s strategic planning framework that guides how growth and change are managed across the city’s nine districts in a way that is sustainable, maintains the character of each area and ensures access to services, transport, employment, health, education and nature.

Document	Description
ACT Gender Sensitive Urban Design Guidelines (2016)	An initiative under the ACT Women's Plan 2016-2026 that promotes urban spaces that are inclusive, accessible and safe, particularly for women and gender-diverse people.
ACT Economic Development (CBR Switched On) Priorities (2025)	Outlines the ACT's priorities to drive economic growth by building an innovative, sustainable and inclusive economy that strengthens Canberra's livability, environmental responsibility and knowledge-based industries.
ACT Infrastructure Plan (2008)	Outlines how major infrastructure (transport, utilities, community facilities) would be delivered across the ACT. It set out the government's long-term infrastructure priorities at the time but has been superseded by more recent planning documents.
ACT Living Infrastructure Plan (2019)	Emphasises "living infrastructure" (i.e., green infrastructure, urban trees, water-sensitive design) as a core part of city planning. It aims to integrate ecological systems into the built environment for environmental, social and climate benefits.
ACT Planning Strategy (2018)	Provides a high-level vision for the ACT's growth. Its vision is for a "sustainable, competitive and equitable city" that respects Canberra's bushland character. It is structured around five themes: compact and efficient, diverse, sustainable and resilient, livable and accessible.
ACT Play Space Strategy (2021)	Guides the planning, design and management of public play spaces (parks, playgrounds) to support community wellbeing, safety, inclusivity and accessible play.
ACT Sports and Recreation Strategy (CBR Next Move) (2022)	Provides the direction and a roadmap for strengthening and developing sport and active recreation in the ACT over the next six years to 2028.
ACT Statement of Planning Priorities 2025-2028 (2025)	Focuses on securing sustainable housing, improving infrastructure and services, expanding housing choices across the ACT and implementing planning reforms for well-designed, affordable and sustainable homes.
ACT Wellbeing Framework (2020)	Framework that defines wellbeing outcomes for the Territory across social, economic, environmental, and health domains to guide government policy so that planning, service delivery and infrastructure support holistic wellbeing.
City and Gateway Urban Design Framework (2018)	Developed jointly by the ACT Government and the National Capital Authority (NCA), this framework guides

Document	Description
	development along Northbourne Avenue, the Federal Highway and the city. It sets principles for building form, public realm and infrastructure.
City Plan (2023)	Plans for how the City Centre will grow into the future. It guides how land will be used and how developments should occur to improve the City Centre.
Cultural Facilities Corporation Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027 (2023)	Sets the strategic direction for the ACT Cultural Facilities Corporation. The plan focuses on the CFC's mission to contribute to arts, culture and heritage in the ACT, with a particular emphasis on growth and sustainability.
Major Events Strategy for the ACT (2025)	Outlines how the ACT Government plans to attract, support and leverage major events (sporting, cultural, business) to drive economic, social and tourism outcomes in Canberra.
Territory Plan Policies (2023)	Statutory planning instrument that reflects updated planning controls, zoning, assessment criteria and design outcomes that guide land-use development across the Territory.
Urban Forest Act (2023)	Legislation to protect and enhance Canberra's urban forest. The Act replaces the older Tree Protection Act, establishes a target for tree canopy and sets legal mechanisms for tree protection, planting and removal.

Attachment C: Objectives and actions

A summary of the objectives and actions is outlined below in Table 6.

Table 6: Consolidated objectives and actions.

Objective	Timeframe	Action
1. Skate infrastructure development is underpinned by a robust and strategic landscape and urban planning approach.	Now	1.1 Develop, apply and regularly review guiding standards aligned with national best practice for design, delivery and management of skate infrastructure.
	Now	1.2 Consult and effectively communicate with skating associations and the community to guide informed, strategic planning of skate facilities and urban spaces.
	Next	1.3 Integrate skate facilities early in planning for growth areas, ensuring consideration of co-location, hierarchy and diverse user needs.
2. Skate infrastructure is designed in accordance with standards and guidelines to be sustainable, accessible and inclusive.	Now	2.1 Develop sustainable design principles which leverage better practice standards and identify opportunities to minimise environmental impacts, improve user experience and enhance durability.
	Now	2.2 Integrate accessibility and inclusivity into design considerations at all skate infrastructure scales, including access, proximity, transport to skate spaces, skate elements and skateparks.
3. The unique culture and heritage of skating is adequately recognised, celebrated and promoted, including through community participation.	Next	3.1 Provide opportunities and outline clear ways for the community, including skaters and other public space users such as artists, to engage with and celebrate skating.
	Next	3.2 Support the development of ACT skate branding and promotional campaigns to highlight inclusive, vibrant and diverse skating culture.
	After Next	3.3 Educate the community on existing heritage places, including the values which make listed sites significant for the ACT.

Objective	Timeframe	Action
4. Skating is adequately recognised as an established sport and recreation activity that contributes to social and economic development.	Next	4.1 Support structured and unstructured skating and wheeled sport programs and events that target all ages and abilities to support health and wellbeing.
	After Next	4.2 Integrate skating as an established sport in ACT Government documents that drives economic development through events, tourism and pathways for local talent development.
	After Next	4.3 Investigate the feasibility of developing facilities capable of hosting events at local, national and international levels, including the features required for them to operate effectively as event spaces.
5. Skating community participation is promoted and supported through programs, education initiatives and inclusive facilities that strengthen wellbeing.	Now	5.1 5.1 Establish clarity of communications channels to different skate user groups.
	Now	5.2 Support and encourage community-led skating programs through education, mentoring and grants to increase participation across genders, abilities and cultural backgrounds.
	Next	5.3 Community to lead consideration of opportunities for sanctioned spaces for skating, including DIY spaces.
6. Skate infrastructure management and delivery is fit-for-purpose and informed by expertise.	Now	6.1 Inspect existing infrastructure assets to identify risks and elements which are not fit for purpose and implement strategies to manage risks to skate infrastructure and prolong asset life.
	Now	6.2 Implement robust maintenance policies, inspection programs and repair protocols that are informed by identified subject matter experts, skilled contractors and supported by volunteer partnerships.
	Now	6.3 Support maintenance teams to be appropriately trained and qualified, supported by clear standard operating procedures and systems.

