

IMAGE: BRAD MAKATOA



Skate Guidelines for Local Government

Foreword

At Sport NZ, we believe that play, active recreation and sport has the power to create a happier, healthier and more connected Aotearoa New Zealand. Our role is to enable communities to be active in ways that work for them.

In 2021, we developed the *Active Recreation for Rangatahi Plan 2021-2024*, which brought to life Sport NZ's broader focus across sport and active recreation for rangatahi. We know that the ways in which rangatahi want to be active is as diverse as they are, therefore if we are going to combat the evidential decline in physical activity levels during teenage years, we must work differently.

Why did we produce these guidelines? The answer is two-fold.

Data from our Active NZ survey (and other evidence) has indicated an increased interest and engagement in skateboarding across Aotearoa. Together with growing demand from councils for more support on bringing skate facilities to their communities, it was an obvious choice when considering where to invest energy and resources.

We know that councils play a key leadership role in providing facilities and opportunities for young people, and the wider community, to participate in play, active recreation and sport, and they were key stakeholders throughout this project. Creating new spaces and new thinking to support people to be active is a core function of council's parks, sport and recreation teams. Sport NZ wants to continue to support people by developing relevant tools and resources to assist with informed decision making.

As Sport NZ moves into its new strategic period, 2024 – 2028, we recognise the financial and operational constraints that councils are operating within. We hope this work can positively contribute to the development of more robust and fit-for-purpose skate facilities for people, young and old!

Source - Jim Ellis, Group Manager
Play, Active Recreation and Sport, Sport New Zealand



IMAGE: BEACH THURLOW-MEYER

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Introduction

With the growth of skateboarding and other wheeled sports in Aotearoa New Zealand, councils, national sporting organisations (NSOs), communities, skatepark designers and builders face new challenges, which have been voiced with Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ).

Skateboarding surged in popularity in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic and following its inclusion in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. With their accessibility and independent nature, skateboarding and other wheeled physical activities are continuing to increase in popularity.

Communities are now pushing for councils to invest more in facilities, opportunities and programmes that cater to skate. Councils across Aotearoa have responded positively through significant investment. However, specific requirements are involved for skate spaces, which can make them an unfamiliar area to operate in.

Providing for skate facilities and opportunities is different from providing for playgrounds or sports fields. This is because projects can be standalone or integrated and can sit within parks, urban design, transport, community services or planning teams.

These guidelines aim to help build a more sustainable future for skate in Aotearoa. For the purposes of these guidelines, we have focused on outdoor skate facilities. We acknowledge the need for indoor space, but it is out of scope for this report.

To address the challenges and opportunities raised by the sector and councils, Sport NZ has collaborated with key stakeholders to create guidance for councils and other interested parties to consider:

- strategic planning
- securing appropriate funding
- undertaking authentic community engagement
- working with experienced, specialist skatepark designers and builders
- activating and maintaining skateparks post-opening
- working with and supporting the community to integrate skate holistically.

These guidelines align with the main principles and approach outlined in the *Sport New Zealand 2024 Spaces and Places Framework*.



IMAGE: BRAD MAKATOA

Part 1: Background



'Skate'

In these guidelines, the term 'skate' encompasses skateboarding, scooter riding, BMX, roller and inline skating. The focus is on skateboarding because skateboarders are the biggest users of the facilities discussed. They are often the biggest advocates for and most involved in the development of new spaces, and designing for skateboarders generally means a good basis for all wheeled recreation. These guidelines recognise the importance of all users and encourage councils to think holistically when embarking on any skate provision, ensuring all users are engaged.



Skate in Aotearoa

Given the growth of skate in Aotearoa, a new demographic profile of skaters and changes to patterns of participation have emerged. Skate has now evolved to include a diverse, multi-generational community of tamariki, rangatahi and adults. The inclusiveness and low cost of skating have meant an increase in participation across all user groups, particularly women and girls, the disabled community and LGBTQIA+ communities.

2022 ACTIVE NZ SURVEY

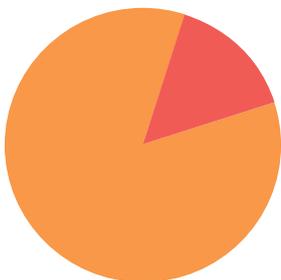


5% of tamariki participated in skateboarding in the past 7 days

5% of rangatahi participated in skateboarding in the past 7 days

12% of tamariki and rangatahi would like to try/do more skateboarding

*Age ranges: Tamariki - 5-11 years old, rangatahi - 12-17 years old



26% of tamariki took part in scootering the past 7 days

9% of rangatahi took part in scootering the past 7 days



3% of tamariki took part in inline skating the past 7 days

2% of rangatahi took part in inline skating the past 7 days

For rangatahi, more young women than young men wanted to give skateboarding a go.

13% Female

10% Male



IMAGE: BRAD MAKATOA

Skateboarding New Zealand

As the national sporting organisation for skateboarding, Skateboarding New Zealand works to represent the interests of skateboarders throughout Aotearoa. The organisation supports the development of performance pathways, nationally advocates for better outcomes and works to empower communities to develop facilities and opportunities for skateboarding to thrive.

2023 SKATEBOARDING NEW ZEALAND SURVEY

In 2023, Skateboarding New Zealand, the NSO for skateboarding in Aotearoa, conducted its first national survey to understand more about the current experiences of skateboarders across the country. The survey was conducted in partnership with Sport NZ and a full report can be found [online](#).

DEMOGRAPHICS



15%
identified
as female



84%
identified
as male



34%
identified
as neurodiverse



33%
of females were under 18 years old

MOTIVATIONS



59%
have been
skateboarding
for 10+ years

- **86%** skate for fun
- **56%** skate for health or fitness
- **53%** skate for wellbeing



45%
participate
5+ hours
a week

- **78%** started skateboarding for fun
- **86%** continue skateboarding for fun – showing the more you skate the more fun it becomes

PREFERRED DISCIPLINES



- **87%** Street
- **55%** Mini ramp
- **35%** Bowl
- **22%** Transport
- **14%** Vert ramp

Skill level
14% Beginner
48% Intermediate
29% Advanced

BARRIERS



Weather 65%



Injury 43%



Skatepark too far away 19%

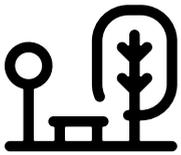


Nowhere to skate 15%



83% of female rangatahi said weather was their biggest barrier to skating more

WHERE SKATE TAKES PLACE



Places

Public or DIY parks 89%

Open or public spaces 70%

WHAT SKATEBOARDERS WANT

66% New or improved skateparks

60% Skate-friendly spaces in cities

58% Regular maintenance of existing facilities

45% Competitive events

44% Community engagement

39% Learn to skate programmes

A complete breakdown of the data from this survey is available [online](#).

Benefits of skateboarding

Skateboarding helps to increase and enhance:



Physical fitness



Confidence



Resilience



Skill development



A sense of belonging



Wellbeing



Pro-social behaviour



Civic action



Skate tourism



Inclusive public spaces

“ When I asked my daughter how skating made her feel she answered by saying that it ‘made her feel free, like she was flying’. Learning to skate has provided her with such a great creative and physical outlet that caters to both her need to use her body and also her desire for art and expression. She has always struggled with other, more traditional sports but by starting to skate she has found a sense of belonging and pride in herself as she’s worked hard towards mastering the different skills Kat has taught her. I’ve noticed she’s learnt to trust in her own capabilities and take risks to try new things even if it means she might fall the first few times, she always gives things a go.”

- Parent from Girls Up to Skate School, Taranaki

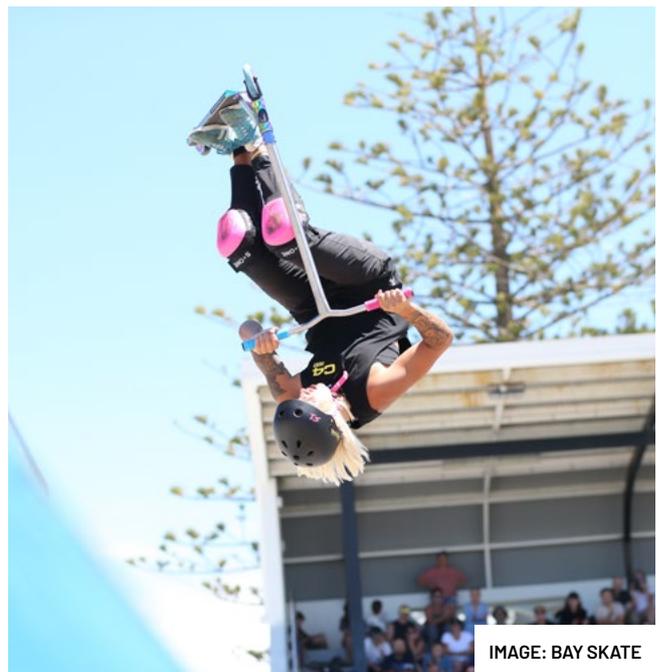


IMAGE: BAY SKATE

For more information on the benefits of skateboarding, [click here](#).

Part 2: Planning and funding



IMAGE: AARON MARTIN

Planning

Plans and strategies come in many different forms and can be as simple or as complex as you have resources, budget and capacity for. Internationally, the best, most cost-effective, informed and holistic provision has come about because of a comprehensive plan.

Planning requirements

1. **Time:** Proper planning takes time. Although it may be easier to focus on the loudest or most urgent problem or project, taking the time to engage, audit, analyse and then create an action plan based on overall needs and requirements results in the best outcomes.

“ Many facilities are delivered as a response to pent-up demand with little consideration given to the future. This ad hoc and reactionary approach to provision results in facilities that are often poorly located, too small, and not adequately serving the needs of the broader community. ”

– Convic skatepark designers

2. **Thought:** Skateparks are not traditional play spaces. They cater for differing ages, abilities and users and should all be unique. Ideally, each should offer something different from other skateparks that all contribute to a network of skate infrastructure within your region. Skateparks have specific requirements in terms of location, design, materials, build, maintenance and ongoing activation.
3. **Industry engagement:** Currently, the number of skatepark designers and builders operating in Aotearoa is limited. A significant frustration for those who do exist is that not enough run-in time is allowed for projects. Often, skatepark designers and builders are booked well in advance, which creates issues when councils require a project to be done within short timeframes. Proactive planning allows councils to know when, what and where they want to achieve, so they can work with designers and builders to confirm timelines that work for everyone. Rushed or underfunded jobs do not result in the best outcomes for communities and councils, and the design and construction may be done by those with limited knowledge of these specialised and technical projects and can be of a questionable standard.

Read up on international best practice examples here.

- [Skate Melbourne Plan](#)
- [MidCoast Skatepark Strategy 2023-2025](#)
- [Macedon Ranges Shire Skate and BMX Strategy](#)

Building a sustainable future

Holistic planning allows the opportunity for strategic thinking about the skatepark network as a whole, to make informed decisions about what is needed in what location and to structure how this will be funded.

Consider how the project forms part of an overall strategic facilities plan, so it is less vulnerable to changing elected council members. Many examples are available across the country where budgets have been reduced or cut because of the changing priorities of new councillors. If no plan is in place, the reasoning behind decisions can be unclear as can the options of what differing levels of investment can provide. This vulnerability can create frustrations for both communities and council officers.

Planning challenges include:

- projects often being looked at in isolation
- not considering the facility within a regional landscape, to avoid repetition of end-user experiences
- lack of master planning that allows facilities to evolve and improve over time or to integrate into broader open space precincts
- lack of effective engagement to develop community responsive design briefs
- ensuring the basics are done well
- not allowing for the progression of users at various stages.

Funding

It is important that budgets are assigned using an informed process. Too often funding is allocated and then the upgrade or new build is required to fit within that allocation, rather than working from a premise of what

is needed then how much will that cost. This can often lead to a perception that the budget has been overrun and the project is not seen as providing value for money. However, the issue is often that the scope and cost were not sufficiently understood to provide a realistic budget in the planning phase or were based on renewing an existing sub-standard facility. Engaging an experienced designer will also give the best chance of having an accurate cost estimate to build into an overall budget.

Undertaking a feasibility study that provides a full picture of the requirements is essential to the success of the project and allows for a budget allocation that not only reflects the needs of the current users but also looks at future users and the wider amenities required. Skatepark budgets are often focused solely on the skate area and do not take into account wider requirements.

These requirements include:

- shade and cover
- lighting
- water fountains
- toilets
- seating and rest areas
- access ways
- planting and landscaping
- event support, such as spectator seating space and power.

If you do not have enough funding to provide the skatepark that is needed, explore options for additional funding in the form of trusts, or from local businesses, community groups and other philanthropic organisations. If well built and maintained correctly, skateparks can have a 30+ year lifespan and the potential to create opportunities for years to come.



IMAGE: BEACH THURLOW-MEYER

Part 3: Skatepark deep dive

“ A bad skatepark is worse than no skatepark, because it is harder to advocate for something you already have, especially when it doesn’t work and seems unpopular. ”

– The Skatepark Project

Skateparks are the beating heart of most skate communities. Done well, they not only offer a place to be active and develop skills but are a safe space to connect and socialise.

This section looks at the process of working through a project, accounting for budgets, size requirements, operating models and more.

Main project considerations

1. **Materials:** Most skateparks in Aotearoa are outside and constructed of concrete. Concrete is known to be the optimal material for outdoor parks due to the smooth riding surface, its durability, ease to maintain and the ability to mould and shape it. Free-form concrete poured in place is often preferable to precast features, which historically have been susceptible to subsidence and deterioration of joints causing safety issues for end users. More recently, 3D printing has been used to precast features with good results. Skateboarders, scooter riders, inline skaters and roller skaters all use small wheels, which are unforgiving. These users feel things in millimetres and, as such, skateparks have been likened more to art sculptures, rather than recreational facilities, in terms of their requirements.
2. **Expertise:** The design and build of skateparks are highly specialised. They should only be done by professional skatepark designers and builders with a track record of producing quality parks and facilities. A good designer will not only provide a space that is interesting and allows for riders to flow around easily but will also ensure all construction details are provided and important aspects of the park are delivered to specification.

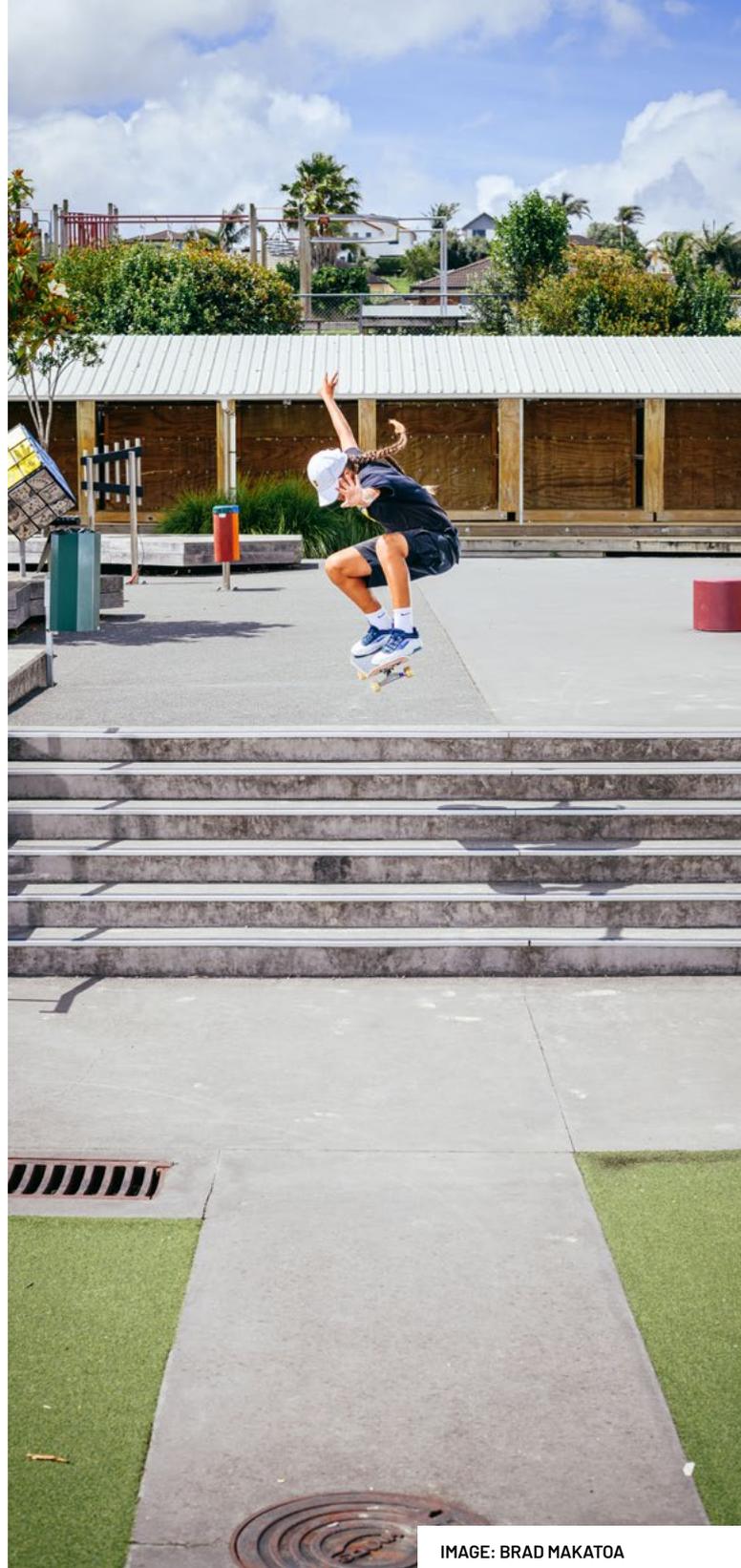
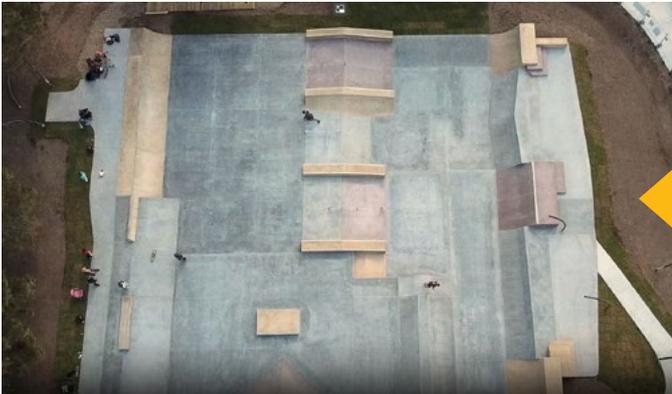


IMAGE: BRAD MAKATOA

Main project considerations continued

3. **Sizes and budgets:** Check out the following examples to gain insight into the breadth of opportunities available.



Neighbourhood skateparks: 500m² to 900m²

Gordon Spratt Skatepark, Papamoa
 Size: 900m²
 Budget: \$950,000 including all landscaping
 Completion: 2023
 Design and construction: [Acid NZ](#)

District skateparks: 900m² to 1500m²

Valonia, Auckland
 Size: 1300m²
 Budget: \$1.2 million
 Completion: 2017
 Design and build: [Convic](#)



Regional skateparks: 1500m² to 3000m²

Victoria Park Skatepark, Auckland
 Size: 2100m²
 Budget: \$1.1 million
 Completion year: 2011
 Design and build: Isthmus together with P&M Civil
 Polished/upgraded: 2023
 Budget: \$150,000



National destination skatepark:

Alfred Cox Skatepark, Gisborne
 Size: 3363m²
 Budget: \$3 million
 Completion: 2022
 Design and build: [RICH Landscapes](#) and [Angus McMillan Concrete](#)



Main project considerations continued

“ Skateboarding isn’t just a sport; it’s a vibrant culture, a way of life, and an art form in motion. Beyond its physicality, it empowers individuals to reimagine their surroundings, fostering creativity and resilience in the process. The skatepark isn’t just concrete and ramps; it’s a sanctuary where skaters cultivate not just skills, but self-confidence, determination, and the resilience needed to overcome obstacles. It’s more than a space - it’s about creating a hub which grows and evolves both the sport and its participants. ”

- Skateboarding New Zealand

4. Funding and operating models

Mixed funding model: Most skatepark projects in Aotearoa are council funded, but with financial pressures increasing, councils and communities are looking at mixed-funding models to bring their projects to life.

CASE STUDY

Mangawhai Activity Zone

Community funded

The Mangawhai Activity Zone is an example of an asset built with community-raised funds and run and maintained by the community. A large site was reserved and has been progressively added to over time as funds have allowed and the community has evolved. To learn more, [click here](#).



Pay to play model: Almost all skateparks in Aotearoa are free to use and open to the public. A handful of parks are managed and operated in the same way as swimming pools or recreation areas, that is, as a council-run facility.

CASE STUDY

Bay Skate



IMAGE: BAY SKATE

The largest pay-to-play facility in Aotearoa is Bay Skate on the Napier waterfront. Bay Skate is a multi-use, roller sports park on Napier's Marine Parade. It caters for skateboarding, roller derby, BMX, scootering, inline hockey, roller skating, artistic skating and rollerblading. The park has a flat skating rink for public skating sessions and sports like roller hockey, a wooden ramp section designed for competitions in front of the iconic grandstand, concrete bowls and a flow area. It is purpose built, has full-time staff, plenty of seating for users and their families and a shop selling everything from protective gear to replacement parts. It hosts national and international events and runs skate lessons and girls-only nights. Feedback from users and parents is they are happy to pay for the facility because it is always clean, well maintained and safe. With staff on hand full time to help with questions and coaching, it has become an important hub, particularly for those in the scooter community who enjoy the large, modular street and park section. The entry fee is still a barrier for some, but Bay Skate supports those facing this barrier by working with local organisations to best target these groups and by having free girls' sessions. For more information on Bay Skate, click [here](#).

Main project considerations continued

5. **Location:** Most skateparks will be upgrades of existing facilities with a set location. If you have the opportunity to start from scratch, park location is incredibly important. When thinking about locating a new skatepark, consider:

- site feasibility, for example, land ownership, ground conditions and water levels, district plan restrictions
- good passive surveillance
- easy access and proximity to public transport links, schools and shops
- additional amenities, such as toilets, water fountains, shade, play opportunities
- connectivity to bike lanes and shared pathways
- lighting and noise implications on neighbours.

6. **Upgrades:** Upgrades range from the relatively basic 'polish don't demolish' to a complete rebuild. This depends on the state and design of the current park, what the community wants and what budget is available.

If a complete rebuild is needed, be mindful of what the current park has, what features are important to the community and the history of the space. Many people will have learned to skate on that particular obstacle, which will have become synonymous with the park. If desired, the design could replicate and improve these obstacles as a nod to the park's past.

With smaller budgets, and if appropriate, look at working with the existing facility by smoothing surfaces, adding or removing features to give it a refresh as well as including additional amenities such as seating and lighting.



In 2023, Panmure Park in Auckland received an upgrade by Weerd Van Skatepark Solutions. In consultation with the community, a number of new features were added and all surfaces received a grind, polish and seal giving the park a new lease of life. Budget: \$180,000.



IMAGES: AARON MARTIN

7. **A clear brief:** Like all projects, skateparks require a clear brief to be successful. Your park cannot be everything for everyone, so being clear on what you are delivering is essential. As mentioned, planning will help to give clarity on what this park needs to deliver, to whom and on what scale. Some designers can support you in developing a reverse brief whereby they work with you and the community to understand the main requirements of the park to build a clear, informed brief together. Consider:

- location
- budget
- size
- users and type of skatepark, their age and skill level
- mana whenua engagement
- timeframes
- documentation requirements
- consultation
- evaluation.

8. **Procurement:** When engaging a specialised contractor to deliver the construction scope of works, price should not always be the governing factor in awarding the tender. To ensure a high-quality, low-cost and functional asset is provided for the community now and into the future, other evaluation criteria should be given significant weighting, including experience, quality, methodology and references.

The current market for skatepark design and builders in Aotearoa is made up of a handful of small entities. These entities all operate slightly differently in terms of what they offer, the way they engage with the community and how they deliver the projects.

The procurement process will differ from council to council but important considerations are as follows.

- **Contract types:** Design and construct versus design-only contracts. Arguments are made both for and against these. Companies offering design and construct contracts promote better-quality control and lower risk to the client. Design-only contracts allow the ability to tender for the construction, which increases competitive pricing. Most entities operating in Aotearoa offer a design and construct service.
- **Time:** Due to the limited size of the market, delays may occur in the ability of companies to complete the work – engaging designers early is essential.
- **Inclusion of key stakeholders:** You may consider including important community members in an advisory capacity to provide subject-matter expertise.
- **Reference checks:** Reference checks offer important insights into the way designers and builders operate. Connecting with councils that have previously worked with these companies will help you understand what will work best for your project. You could also contact the communities involved in the consultation that are now using the end product.
- **Additional resourcing:** Consider engaging an independent, experienced project manager, particularly for the construction stage. Skatepark projects are often managed by in-house project managers who may not have the qualifications or experience required to ensure all specifications and tolerances are adhered to. As independent entities, they can act as the main conduits between the client, designer and builder. Depending on the designer you work with, you may want to assign budget for peer or expert reviews of designs. This is different from community consultation and should only be undertaken by those with knowledge and experience of skatepark design.
- **Environmental sustainability:** Include environmental sustainability considerations in any procurement requirements. This will set the expectation from the beginning and ensure any environmental impact brought about through design and construction on the environment is carefully considered. Sustainability should be directly incorporated into the initial planning and design phases otherwise it is likely to be left out.

Part 4: Design considerations and how to get started



IMAGE: AMBER CLYDE

Community consultation: The who

Authentic community engagement is vital to the success of your park. All skateparks are unique, and your local skate community will have different requirements from others. Understanding what your skate community has had in the past, where people skate now and what they want to skate in the future is important for developing a space that supports current and future users to thrive.

It is important to remember that the relationship between the skate community and council may not have always been a happy one, in particular with skateboarders, often a low level of trust exists. Previous negative interactions with the council, facilities that have been poorly maintained or removed without being replaced, skate stoppers and anti-skateboarding signage being installed all contribute to a collective scepticism towards any kind of engagement. This is changing, the 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey showed that over 50 percent of those who had been involved in a council consultation process were either satisfied or very satisfied.

Where to start when engaging with the community

- **Contact key figures within the community.** Building relationships with skate associations, skate shops, skate schools or advocacy groups is a great way to gain a better understanding of how the local community works and so how best to engage with them. NSOs and governing bodies may also be able to facilitate these introductions.
- **Establish your key contact to hold accountability and oversight of requests and the project.** Many community members expressed frustration at their enquiries to council being passed on and lost in different departments as well as being contacted by multiple people from within the council. Having one main contact at the council who holds the relationship with the community is helpful for overcoming mistrust and ensures community members are not overloaded with requests.
- **Engage with the NSO. Draw on the expertise of Skateboarding New Zealand, as the kaitiaki of skateboarding in Aotearoa.** Their involvement to date has ranged from advocacy support to being members of key stakeholder groups to design reviews. Their diverse board means they are well placed to offer independent advice and support to councils to make better decisions around skatepark projects. Involving them early on is a good way to ensure their input is included. Although in its infancy, you may also wish to contact Freestyle Roller Sports NZ. They are the official government body for Scooter New Zealand and could help connect you with local scooter riders.
- **Break down jargon.** Councils speak a different language and are often used to working with communities that 'know how to play the game'. The confusing mix of long-term plans, oral and written submissions, annual plans, policies, strategies, and the roles of councillors and officers can be difficult to understand. Make it easy for the community to understand the intricacies of local government.
- **Know your community.** The skate community is not one cohesive entity, it will include many subgroups that are interested in different aspects of skating for different reasons. Different styles of skating will result in different needs and desires for facilities and opportunities, these include street, park, bowl and vert.
- **Feasible design.** Ensure any designs that are being shown to the community are feasible within the project requirements. It is easier to add more to the design than to take it away.
- **Manage expectations.** Community engagement is a great platform for managing expectations and setting objectives for each project to meet.



IMAGE: AMBER CLYDE

Groups to keep in mind

Women and girls

To build relationships with the female skate community, ask them how they want to be involved. They might prefer 'girls-only' workshops or feedback sessions where they do not feel intimidated by older male skaters, for example.

Interviews and research for these guidelines found that many women and girls feel intimidated by skateparks and often do not feel genuinely included in the design and development of new facilities. For more information, [click here](#).

Young people

Attend training on positive youth development for authentic engagement that enhances the mana of rangatahi. Mana Taiohi training is a principle-based framework that informs positive youth development. For more information, [click here](#). Find out more about co-designing with rangatahi on [this link](#).

Disabled community

Partner with those already working in the sector, such as the [Halberg Foundation](#) and [Rad Skate School](#), who can help you understand the requirements of those with disabilities and how to connect with current or potential future users of the facility.

Neurodiverse community

Skateboarding, in particular, has high levels of neurodiversity. The 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey shows that 34 percent of respondents had some kind of neurodiversity. This is significantly higher than the national average, which is estimated to be between 15 percent and 20 percent of the population. Partners, such as the Halberg Foundation and Recreation Aotearoa, can help with guidance on best practice for inclusive engagement.

[> Recreation Aotearoa](#)
[> Halberg Foundation](#)

For more information on working inclusively, check out our [Sport New Zealand Inclusivity Hub](#).



IMAGE: AMBER CLYDE



IMAGE: BAY SKATE

Community consultation: The how

Depending on the designer you use, you as a council will have differing input into and requirements for organising and overseeing the community consultation. Some of the larger companies take full control of all community engagement, others support the council to do so. Either way, it is important a project-specific engagement strategy is developed that includes external and internal stakeholders and provides a clear path as well as roles and responsibilities.

Skate projects have huge potential to elicit civic action, particularly from those who might not usually involve themselves in council projects. This is an opportunity to engage people in a project that directly affects them, allows them to see the mana their voices carry, and leads them to become more involved in operating and the organisation of these spaces. Throughout this research this has come up multiple times, councils have expressed how engagement on skateparks have had a bigger turn-out than any other project, and attendees are predominantly young people and their families.

Community consultation can take many forms and usually includes a mix of the below.

- **Key user group.** Many projects have a core group that supports the development and design of the park made up of representatives from the different user groups. This could include skateboarders from differing styles, scooter riders, roller skaters, inline skaters, skate schools, BMX, parents of users, and representatives from the local skate association or national bodies, for example. Ensuring diversity in age and gender is also important. This group can be the touch point throughout the project, from concept development to developed design. Clearly communicating they are there as representatives of their user group and not as individuals is important for achieving the desired, equitable outcome.
- **Public workshops.** These are a good way to open the doors and give people the time and opportunity to meet the designer as well as voice their ideas and feedback on projects and designs.
- **Surveys.** Keeping these short, simple and accessible is essential to their success. Leaning on your key community stakeholders to share the survey on social media is helpful for increasing the response rate.

Skaters use a lot of jargon that most council staff will not understand. If a council is running the engagement, it is important to have a specialist designer involved to ensure sufficient information is obtained.

“ Auckland Council outsourced its community consultation on two park upgrades to us at East Skate Club. We are a local organisation that operates Sonsk8 (indoor skatepark) as well as running lessons and temporary skate activations. The club was paid to organise design meetings and liaise with key stakeholders. Having trusted community members, who are skaters themselves, running the sessions meant voices and nuances were heard that online surveys may have missed. ”

– Aaron Martin, East Skate Club

When community engagement is not genuine or authentic

If community engagement is not genuine or authentic, participants leave feeling that their ideas have not been listened to and engagement is merely a tick-box exercise. Note, the project might be the result of extensive advocating from participants, and many will have been designing and redesigning the park in their heads for years. The rise in social media means users have easy access to seeing the development of skateparks around the world and this is their chance to have something new in their locality. This brings with it high levels of passion, excitement, and fear it might not be done properly.

“ Have the designer and Council explain what each step in the design phase means and what they can and can't expect. For example, the concept phase does not mean that we'll be going into minute detail about every dimension, that comes later in detailed design. There was some fear evident due to this, when people thought they weren't being heard but in reality, the time for that level of input is in a later phase, or that their comments were being held onto for later. ”

- Kapiti Coast District Council

It is not possible for a skatepark to be everything to everyone, but responding to feedback and clearly communicating why decisions have been made can help reduce any community or user frustrations.

“ Having the designer talk directly to the kaitiaki group (key user group) and explain why decisions were made really helped people understand and get onboard with the design. The designer was able to articulate why certain things had been left, how they would have affected the flow and where similar tricks could be done on a different part of the park. ”

- Waipā District Council



IMAGE: AARON MARTIN

Main principles for authentic community engagement

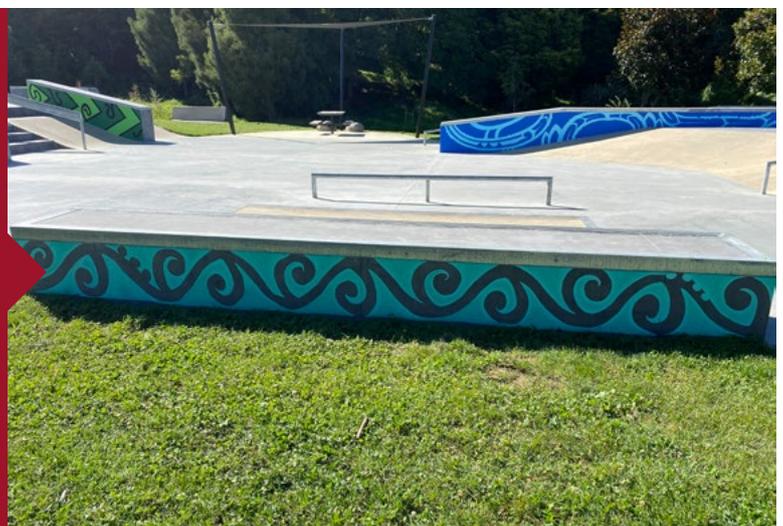
 <p>Communication</p>	<p>Use clear, inclusive and concise language for timelines, dates and expectations.</p>	 <p>Environment</p>	<p>Council offices can be intimidating places, when meeting stakeholders ask them where they feel comfortable, this might be in a skatepark, youth centre or a café they are familiar with.</p>
 <p>Options</p>	<p>Provide different ways to receive feedback and input. Surveys and written submissions may be a barrier to some, so think about one-on-one discussions, short polls, workshops, or public drops of leaflets in local skateparks or shops.</p>	 <p>Appreciation</p>	<p>Thank those who have taken the time to be involved by providing food and drinks.</p>
 <p>Payment</p>	<p>Remember community members are providing their time and expertise, which is of value to the project. Consider assigning a budget for vouchers for those involved.</p>	 <p>Close the loop</p>	<p>Ensure you go back to those involved, thank them for their time, let them know the next steps, keep them involved in project updates and invite them to important events.</p>

Mana whenua engagement

Engage early with mana whenua. Skateparks act as important gathering spaces and provide many opportunities for storytelling and showcasing of local artists. Building a relationship early with mana whenua, understanding their desired role and working with them, will help bring the project to life. For more information on following a Tiriti o Waitangi-informed approach to spaces and places, click [here](#).

CASE STUDY

Waipā District Council worked closely with its mana whenua, inviting them to all consultations and sharing designs for the whole area including planting plans. The mana whenua also ran both the 'pre-start' and 'works-complete' karakia and held first position on the official speech list at the opening. A local artist was engaged to design murals for the park. Not only do they look great and tell stories of the area, the murals have acted as a deterrent for vandalism.



Designing your park style

Networking, planning and community engagement will dictate what style of park is built. Examples of different styles are given below.

Park styles



Street and plaza

These mimic the urban environment. You will see stairs, ledges, rails, hubbas, banks and pole jams. Glebe in Australia is a good example of this, click on the [link](#), to see it in more detail.

Bowl and transition

These are more free form and allow users to flow around the park. You will see bowls, mini ramps, volcanos, hips and snake runs. [Click here](#), to see a good example.



Combination

These are a mix of the above – combining both street and transition features. Alfred Cox park in Gisborne is a good example of this, [click here](#), to see it in more detail.

Many places in Aotearoa lack the basics when it comes to skateparks. A progression of basic obstacles is fundamental for skaters to continue to develop, improve and stay engaged. A major frustration from the community is a focus on having exciting features in skateparks rather than ensuring good function.

“ It’s the simple things. [We] do not need all these bowls at every park and massive jumps. Just a ledge and a manny pad can go a long way. ”

– 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey

Important amenities to consider

Lighting

The 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey found that 68 percent of respondents wanted lighting in their skateparks but did not currently have it. The lack of lighting in current facilities and the need for it in future builds is a point made by users in almost all engagement. The skate community is made up of a mix of ages, meaning people want to use the park at different times. Where younger children might go with their parents during the day, school children might head there in the afternoon and older skaters might visit in the evenings when they have finished work and the park is quieter. Lights not only extend the usage time significantly but have been shown to increase the sense of safety and reduce anti-social behaviour.

If you are installing lights, it is important to discuss this with the specialist park designer and confirm the type of lights and where they should be installed. Placed wrongly, lights can cast shadows behind certain obstacles making it difficult for users to perform tricks. Lights can also create dead zones within the park that decrease the overall sense of safety.

Shade and cover

The 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey showed that 58 percent of respondents said they wanted more shade and cover in their local skatepark and 64 percent said that weather is the main reason for not skating as much as they would like. Shade and cover need to be a consideration for all skateparks, both for sun and rain protection, and budgeted for accordingly.

Seating

Ensuring enough seating is provided and placed appropriately allows people to stay longer at the park, gives parents and caregivers somewhere to sit and skaters a place to rest. Placement is important, for example, seating should have good visibility across the park, be sheltered and accessible.

Toilets and drinking fountains

The 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey showed that 43 percent of respondents wanted more toilets and 50 percent wanted more drinking fountains in their local skatepark. These are important amenities for any skatepark and are particularly important for female skaters who are much less likely to visit a skatepark if it has no toilet.

Integration with other activities

As well as amenities, integrating other activities into your skate facility can offer more for visitors, making it more of a destination. Depending on what comes through from your community engagement, you may consider 3x3 basketball courts, social spaces, play spaces, parkour, pump tracks, bouldering, climbing or adult exercise equipment, for example.



MAIDSTONE MAX, WELLINGTON

TE AWAMUTU, WAIKATO

Disability design considerations

As discussed, partnering with organisations such as the Halberg Foundation, to help guide you with disability design considerations, will ensure your park is accessible. Things to consider include:

- access to park platforms and social areas
- using contrasting colours and materials for different spaces or zones
- appropriate lighting
- accessible parking and toilets
- seating and shade for parents and caregivers
- low-sensory areas where people can take a break from the noise and energy of the skatepark.

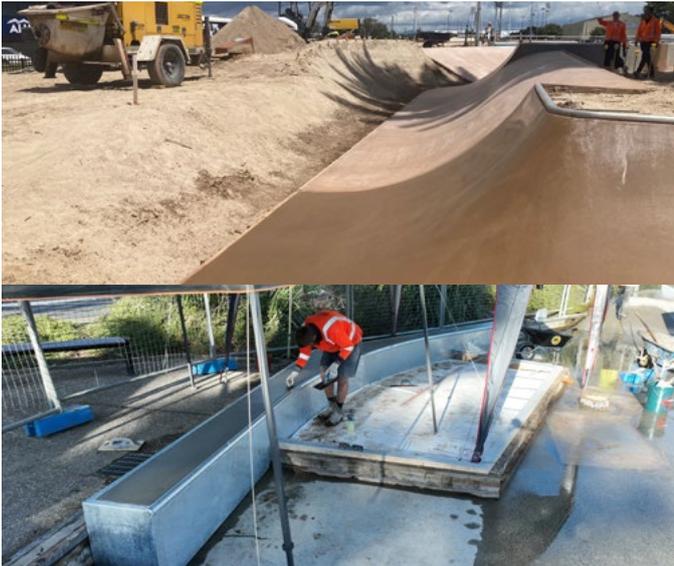
For more information on design best practice, [click here](#).

Signage

Creating inclusive messaging, with the help of the local community, is an effective way to let people know how to use the park safely. Skatepark etiquette is not always understood, so having basic rules in place can help new riders understand how things work.

Such signage also highlights the risk involved in undertaking the activities within the facility and helps minimise the risk that local government faces if injuries occur.





Construction

Because of the size of wheels used, the tolerances of skateparks are incredibly low. Poor construction will lead to an underused park, a frustrated community and an asset that requires constant maintenance and a high whole-of-lifecycle cost. Essential details that your designer and builder should be considering include:

- appropriate subgrade remediation (if required)
- consistency of tolerances
- quality of surface finish
- even and smooth free-form blends of concrete (no lumps)
- neat and smooth edges
- appropriate grading to allow free-draining and quick-drying surfaces.

With a lot of the concreting being done by hand, the construction of skateparks is exceptionally technical. Only use contractors who have experience in building skateparks of similar sizes and typologies as to what you want to deliver (that is, they could build a small park but not a big one) and who have good references. Internationally, a lot of skatepark building crews are skaters themselves, which gives them significant insights into the importance of ensuring essential tolerances are adhered to and an understanding of how what they are building will be skated.

For more information on skatepark construction and detailing, [click here](#).

Consider nominating an independent specialist to do a pre-completion review of the park. This will ensure the quality, tolerances and sufficient distances between features are adhered to, as specified within the design drawings and construction details.

“ Everyone in our crew are skaters. Not only do they all understand on an experience level how it feels to roll over things that aren’t right, but as members of the community themselves, they have a passion and feel a responsibility to give their fellow skaters the best park possible. ”

- Antony Leggett, Acid NZ

Post-construction

Post-completion evaluation

It is easy, once a project is completed, to move on to the next one. Evaluating your processes and understanding the user’s perspective on the result is important for future projects. A simple post-opening online survey about the park, as well as an open discussion with the project team to look at what worked well and what would be done differently in the future, will mean feedback and lessons learned are recorded and can be referred to for the next project. This will also be highly beneficial for the wider community of local government officers operating in this space. An important issue to come from this research has been the lack of knowledge sharing across councils, and project wrap-ups are an easy way to achieve this.

Maintenance and renewals

Ensuring skateparks are adequately provided for in asset management plans is essential for ensuring the longevity of the space. Although this may seem obvious, research shows skateparks are often left off renewal schedules and are not maintained in a way that sustains the integrity and finish of the concrete. Surface degradation significantly reduces the usability of the park and makes skating more difficult, dangerous and a lot less fun. A maintenance plan should be provided by any contractor at the completion of the work that highlights the maintenance and inspection checklists and provides information on the products and materials used, including data sheets and warranties. Working with contractors who understand the technical requirements is crucial to keeping the park in good condition. Contractors who are skaters themselves tend to achieve good outcomes because they not only understand the tolerances but will also be invested in doing the job well.

Opening event

An opening event is a good way to thank everyone involved in the project. Inviting and providing payment for well-known skaters to do a demonstration can be a big draw card, as can employing a local skate school to do a 'give it a go' session. It is also a good opportunity to invite the mayor, mana whenua, local councillors, the project team and community groups to come and see the park in action. Co-hosting the opening with or even outsourcing the organising to the local skate club is also an option.

Ongoing activation

An opening event is also an effective way of letting the community know the park is open and ready for business. Research says, however, it is important to continue to invest in programming at new skateparks to ensure

minority groups feel comfortable in the space.

A reoccurring issue with women, girls and the LGBTQIA+ skate community is arriving at a park and being the only one like them there. This has led to a rise in community meetups and skate schools in parks, the aim of which is to have safety in numbers and create opportunities for groups to do what they love with people they relate to. Setting aside an ongoing operating budget to support these initiatives helps ensure the facility is a place for all skaters and prevents it from being dominated by one particular group.

Security

As discussed, location, overall design, lighting and ongoing activation can help to increase the safety of a park, but instances can still occur where ongoing security issues need to be addressed.



IMAGES: BEACH THURLOW-MEYER

CASE STUDY

The Masterton skatepark project



The Masterton skatepark project created a superb asset for the community, but an element of negative behaviour crept in from non-users drawn to the area because of the 'coolness' and a place to hang socially. Initially, small incidents occurred, but these unfortunately escalated and required engagement with Police, Māori Wardens and other social agencies. This resulted in extra monitoring in the first instance and the formation of a kaitiaki group that provided supervision at the skatepark. Over time, this has evolved and now a permanent part-time role for two individuals is grant-funded by the Masterton District Council and other funders to provide eyes over the park and move quickly to dissolve situations or alert appropriate parties. These kaitiaki are also long-term members of the skate community and organise small competitions, such as best trick or games of S.K.A.T.E, through their engagement with the rangatahi with whom they have built a rapport, and the incidents have dwindled. The skatepark is a place where all users can feel safe and develop their abilities in a positive and supportive environment.



Part 5: Additional provision

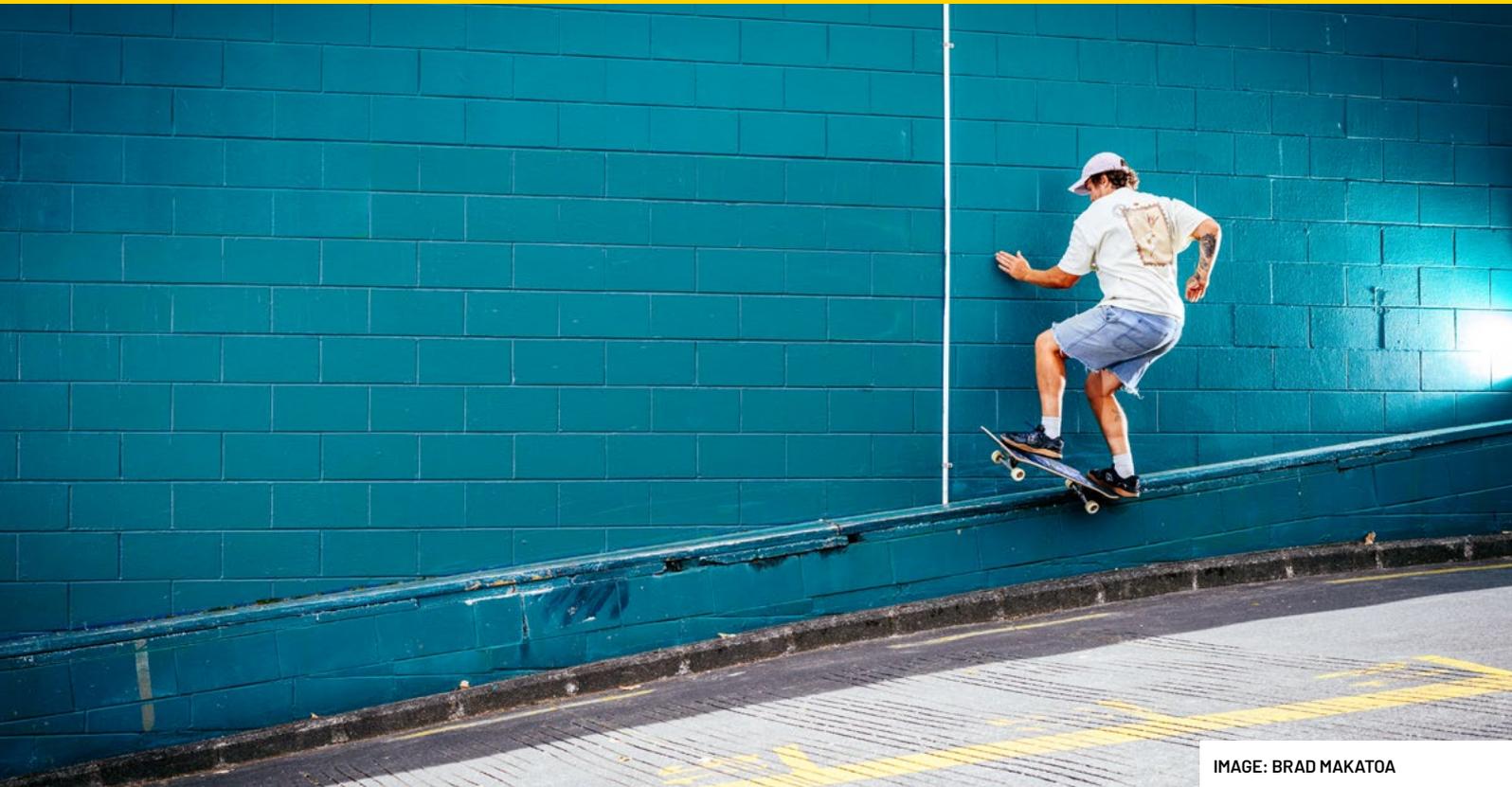


IMAGE: BRAD MAKATOA

A skatepark project, like any capital project, takes time and significant funding to come to fruition. This section aims to showcase several other offerings that can provide lower cost interventions that not only provide opportunities for skating activities but that build trust with the community, empower groups to use their creativity, create win-win partnerships and improve city safety.

Skate in the city

Urban skateboarding is an essential part of the culture in Aotearoa and is where many people want to push themselves and improve their abilities. Rock climbers may train in a gym, but the real joy and challenge come from scaling outdoor rock faces. Ocean swimmers love the sea, not the pool. It can be much the same for street skaters. They may learn and practise in parks, but the challenges and excitement come from interacting with the urban environment in new and creative ways. Street sections of skateparks merely mimic what is found in cityscapes. The 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey showed that 70 percent of respondents skate in public spaces.

Traditionally, skate activities have been intentionally designed out of urban areas through the use of hostile architecture, such as skate stoppers, rough surfacing and anti-skate signage. With the social and physical benefits of inclusive design now evident, a movement is happening in many cities to embrace skating activities. Malmö, in Sweden, is one such city. Through a network of temporary skate dots, skateable art sculptures and intentional skate spaces and plazas, a thriving skate community has been created that mostly operates in harmony with the city. Integrating skate into the city has also been found to increase safety rather than reduce it, with skate spots often being in less-used areas, they provide eyes and ears as well as vibrancy and interest. A large body of evidence is also showing that the lack of things to do in a city leads to undesirable activity, so providing for more activities, particularly for young people, that are woven into the fabric of a city leads to positive results. To read more about urban skate opportunities, [click here](#).

Pop-up skate spots

Temporary installations have proved to be a low-cost, low-risk way of showing how spaces can be activated through skate activities, reducing concerns about integrating skate into cityscapes and skateboarding into the surrounding community.

CASE STUDY

Eke Panuku, Auckland Council



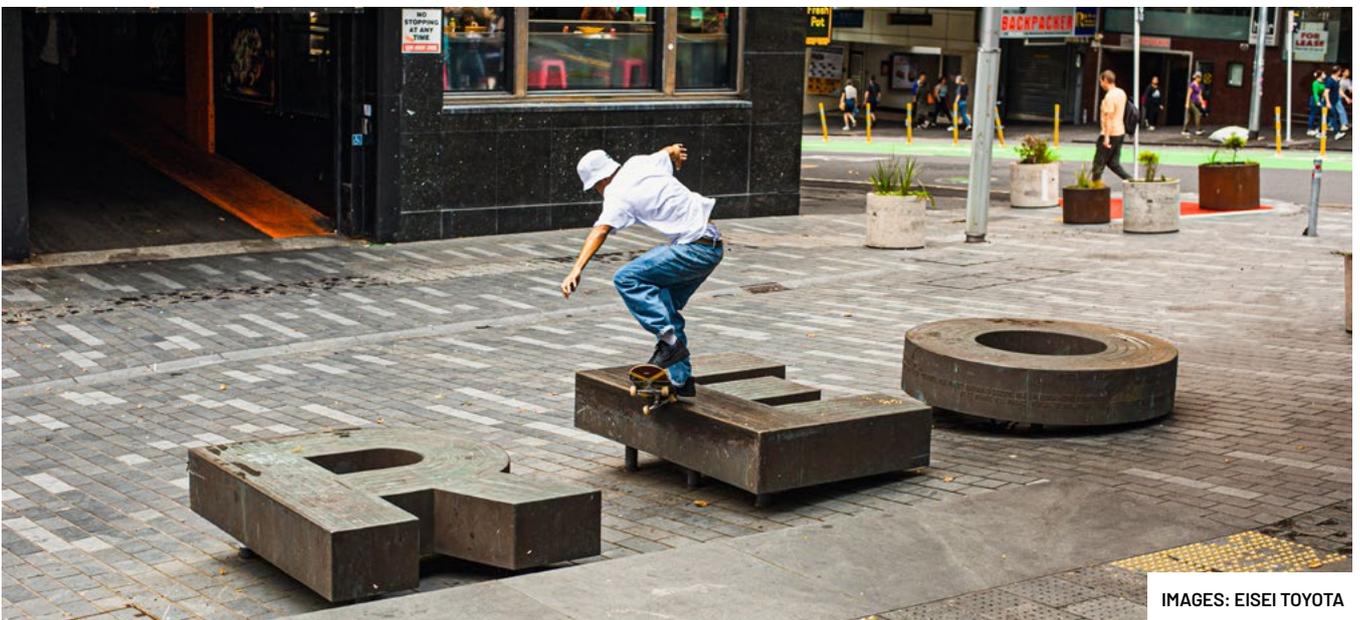
IMAGE: AARON MARTIN

In late 2021, Eke Panuku took over a large flat asphalt area that was previously being used by the America's Cup event. The site sat empty for some time, and throughout the COVID-19 lockdowns (due to its large, flat and open nature) became popular for people having fun on wheels. This was particularly true for skaters, roller skaters and bladers due to the closure of many of the formal roller rinks and indoor facilities. People with wheels of all sorts continued to use the site once the lockdowns had ended, which aligned with the start of the Eke Panuku project to develop the space as a public park.

It was decided to recognise the current users of the space and work with them to enhance it. Through interviews and surveys, a ride kit was developed that included several different skate obstacles. This kit was made predominantly from 18 millimetre marine plywood

and designed by a group of non-skaters. A stretch tent was also erected to provide shade, and benches were provided for seating. As the site's popularity grew, with the inclusion of the new amenities, and it became more well-known, several skate groups provided feedback and advice on the site's development to better suit their ambitions.

Through these groups, the next set of ride kit elements was delivered. This iteration included infrastructure more specifically tailored to the needs of skaters, in terms of design and materiality. The surface of the ramps was constructed from skatelite, and the ramps themselves were designed by skaters. The new kit was immediately popular and is regularly used (alongside some of the first iterations of the ride kit) for skate jams, skate competitions and skate classes.



IMAGES: EISEI TOYOTA

Skate dots and plazas

Skate dots

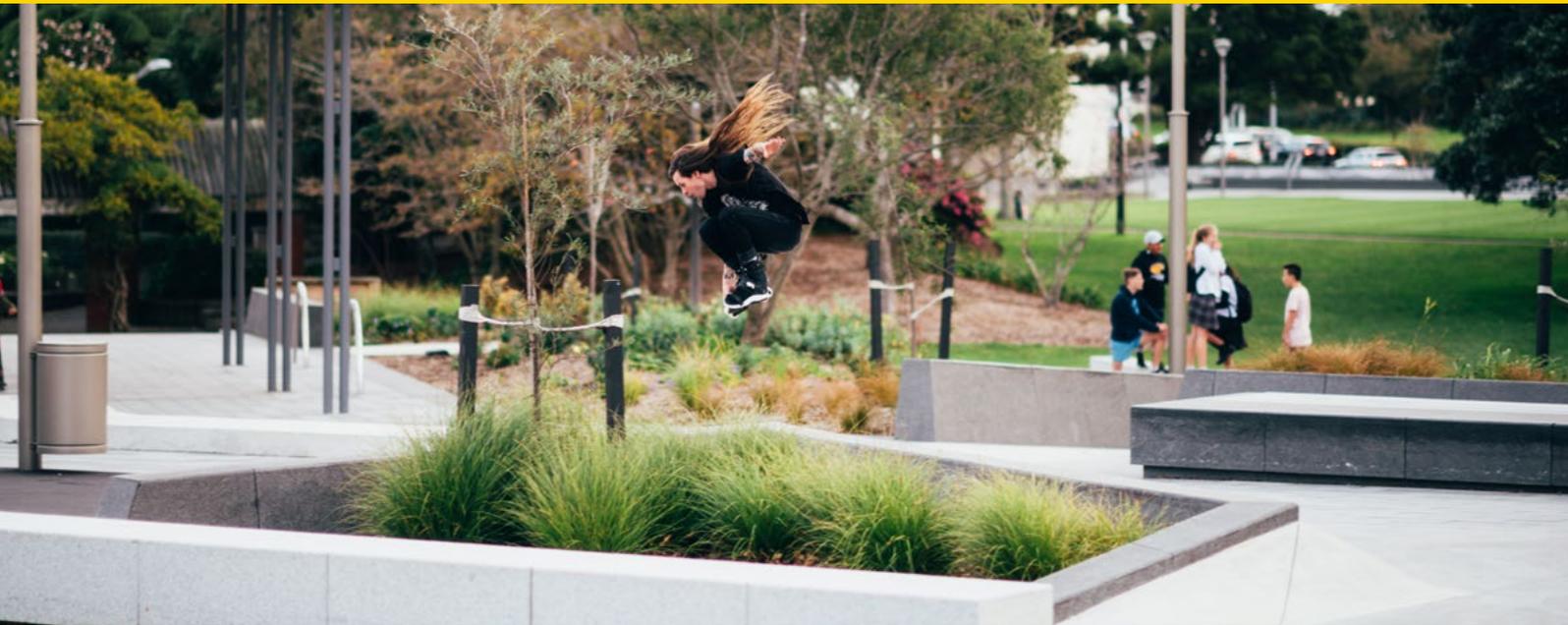
Skate dots are small, incidental spaces within the urban environment where skateboarders challenge themselves and practise on particular obstacles. These could be curbs, rails or a strip of smooth, flat ground. Such spots will already exist in your city and may have caused issues with the skate community in the past. A network of these spots is where street skaters will do most of their skating and likely be where most photography takes place. For no cost or a fraction of the cost of a skatepark, councils can provide for and allow these spots to thrive. Public space and roading upgrades, sustainable transport projects and city park redevelopment all offer opportunities that may seem small and insignificant but that will add so much to the skate community, if done well. These areas can also provide entertainment for passersby and interested members of the public.

Plazas

Wide, open, urban spaces are used all over the world by skaters. They are recognised as important meeting areas, often have great passive surveillance and provide a fun and vibrant activity that many non-skaters enjoy watching.

CASE STUDY

Riddiford Gardens, Lower Hutt



In 2016 Hutt City Council engaged landscape architects Isthmus to develop a master plan for the Riddiford Gardens. An important aspect of the brief was for an active plaza for skate activities to be created, this was bold because traditionally skate would have been actively designed out. Through master planning, it was decided the skate area would be directly outside the Council building due to its visibility and accessibility. Isthmus worked with the local community and an in-house skate specialist to develop the design. Since opening, it has been a huge success and remains an important skate spot in the region.



Skateable sculptures

Many cities internationally have embraced skate in the city through skateable art sculptures. Depending on your district, opportunities may exist to influence, partner or advocate for skateable art in your city. These sculptures create iconic spaces that people travel from all over the world to visit.

Active transport

Of respondents to the 2023 Skateboarding New Zealand survey, 35 percent said they skateboard for transport. Consider including a skate representative on active transport upgrades, to ensure all potential users are being provided for.



IMAGES: EISEI TOYOTA

Supporting DIY parks

Do it yourself (DIY) skateparks can be found all over the world. They can take many forms but are usually in tucked-away places, where skateboarders have taken it upon themselves to build their own park. This may be because suitable facilities are not available, but it is also an important creative outlet. DIY skateparks allow communities to work together, enjoying the freedom to create spaces and obstacles that reflect their style and experience.

CASE STUDY

Treetops, Wellington



IMAGE: CALLUM PARSONS

The 2020 Wellington Skate Engagement Report found the Treetops DIY skatepark to be the most popular place to skate. Treetops is a disused overflow car park where the local community had begun building temporary skate obstacles. Over the years, more work has been done on the site, with the main work being grinding down the surface to create a space perfect for small wheels. The cost of this and the obstacles was fundraised by the community and sponsored by local skate shops. In understanding the importance of Treetops, Wellington City Council worked with the community and signed a memorandum of understanding in 2023 between the Council and a community member who it was agreed was the designated kaitiaki of the park. The memorandum of understanding outlined responsibilities regarding the space, ensuring safety and security for the future. The memorandum of understanding stipulated six monthly site meetings between the kaitiaki and Council to ensure health and safety requirements, including building safety standards, were being adhered to. Wellington City Council assigned OPEX funding for the community to buy quality materials, such as gatorskins, allowed them to store the materials in the Council depot and assigned funding to pay the community to maintain and upgrade the park. The Council also increased the frequency of rubbish collection at the site, provided skips if and when needed, connected the community with the Council landfill team and supported them to transport discarded equipment, such as old benches and cast-iron bins, to Treetops to be used as skate obstacles.

Standalone ramps

A low-cost and high-use option for provision is a wooden mini ramp. With the right construction and materials, these can be long lasting and provide for a variety of users and abilities. Ensure you work with an experienced skate ramp builder and use suitable materials (such as gatorskins, skatelite or redz), to ensure durability.



CASE STUDY

Out and About Auckland and Girls Skate NZ



IMAGE: AMBER CLYDE

Activations

The Out and About Activation programme is funded by Auckland local boards. All activities and events are free to attend in parks, places and open spaces, including paths, skateparks and the water. Girls Skate NZ has been funded to deliver free, girls-only skate lessons across the Auckland region. Girls Skate NZ is a female-run skate school that aims to empower women and girls to learn how to skate in a friendly and inclusive environment. The initiative has brought the opportunity to skate to areas of Auckland that would otherwise have had no access. Founder Amber Clyde said "it's amazing what a few wooden ramps, a load of boards and helmets and a team of friendly coaches can do. We have had people come and give skateboarding a go from all different backgrounds and ethnicities who would never have the chance otherwise. The sessions are always full and with the funding from Out and About we can keep going back to the same places and build up a great rapport with [the] community".

Competitions

Competitions and events are an important part of encouraging skate to grow and thrive, giving participants something to train towards, communities something to come together for, promoters to support and importantly younger generations to watch and be inspired by. Building a relationship and working with NSOs and governing bodies is essential.



IMAGES: BAY SKATE

Community leases

Community leases are another way in which councils can support the skate community. Helping groups to lease buildings or spaces that they can develop and use is a low-cost way to provide indoor, community-led opportunities for skating.



IMAGE: AMBER CLYDE

CASE STUDY

Mahi Mahi Bowl Riders



The Mahi Mahi Bowl Riders, a community group of skateboarders in Gisborne, approached the YMCA in 2017 about repurposing an unused council community-leased building into an indoor skate ramp. Working with the Council, the YMCA agreed to charge no rent and little power, on the grounds that the building was turned into a community asset and that stopped the consistent vandalism. Members sourced scrap wood and donated time and materials to build a ramp inside the old classroom. Since the build, it has been used heavily and is continuously being added to and looked after by the local community. Two skate schools are operating out of the space, Oranga Tamariki, the Ministry of Education and four local kura also use the space.

Local tamariki and rangatahi also have the opportunity to repair skateboards and scooters from donated parts. Not only does this encourage young people to get active and have fun, it also teaches them valuable skills they can be proud of. As a result of the demand for repurposed skateboards, the Mahi Mahi Bowl Riders sourced a board press and taught themselves and the tamariki how to build boards from scratch. No money changes hands; all boards made are theirs to keep. Some young people have made additional skateboards, beyond their own, for their friends and whānau.

Facilitating partnerships

As well as community leases, councils also have the opportunity to facilitate partnerships between existing lease holders and the skate community.

CASE STUDY

Raumati Rollers



In 2022 Seaside Skates, a skate shop in Paraparaumu on the Kapiti Coast, started running summer skate sessions on an old tennis court. Recently resurfaced, the lines had not been repainted and the net not replaced, making it a perfect space for skate sessions. The team spoke to the Council, which said they were welcome to use the space and publicise the sessions accordingly.

Sessions involve the crew from Seaside Skates bringing down a boombox as well as adult and children's roller skates and pads. Sessions are free and everyone is welcome.

"There aren't many free opportunities like this that encourage multigenerational play. There's a group of dads that bring their skateboards and have connected with each other, and quite a few mums on roller skates. It's great to have an activity where the parents don't feel relegated to sitting on the sidelines." – Kit Slade, Seaside Skates

Since then, the programme has grown a dedicated following, with families attending weekly, and a strong community feeling has developed. Many attendees from the sessions have since bought their own gear and can be seen rolling up and down the Kapiti Coast.

After a few sessions, Seaside Skates wrote to the Council asking it not to repaint and replace the nets, which the Council agreed to.

Supporting skate schools

As a beginner, skateparks are not always the best place for learning the basics. The lack of open, smooth, flat ground and simple beginner obstacles mean skateparks can be intimidating for those just starting out. As a result, many skate schools prefer to teach at alternative smooth, flat locations where they can bring their own, custom-built ramps and features that let beginners learn in an environment that feels safer and more suited to their needs.

CASE STUDY

Young Guns Skate School



Young Guns Skate School has been operating in Auckland since 2010 and now runs 21 classes a week across 19 schools. Owner Simon Thorp says schools, basketball courts and tennis courts are ideal places to run lessons, school holiday programmes and weekend lessons because they are open, smooth and flat, and have no conflict with other users when booked in advance. Skate schools operating in skateparks are sometimes accused of taking over the park and reducing space for other uses. By operating in other locations, this is reduced and beginners are supported to gain the confidence they need to visit a skatepark on their own in the future. Young Guns brings its own beginner wooden ramps that can be put on any flat surface, which are perfect for learning on. Simon says "Councils can support skate schools to do this by facilitating partnerships and discussions with lease holders, as well as providing beginners areas in skateparks".

Special thanks

These guidelines were based on 60+ hours of interviews with councils, community members, NSOs, skate schools, sculptors and skate advocates from across the world. It would not have been possible without their generous contributions and we are extremely grateful to them for sharing their knowledge, experience and insights.

Collaborators

Auckland Council	Amy Gautier
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Eke Panuku	Kenny Dunn
Kāpiti Coast District Council	Chris Pearce
Skateboarding NZ	Sonia Griffin and Paul Newman
Waipā District Council	Gina Scott
Wellington Skateboarding Association	Max Olijnyk

Gisborne District Council	Abbe Banks
GUTS (Girls Up to Skate)	Kat Rajh
Inline Hockey	Sandy Nimmo
Isthmus	Sophie Jacques
Manual Magazine	David Read
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Mt Maunganui College	Tiffany McMaster and the MMC Skaters
Napier City Council	Kyle Hamilton
Nelson City Council	Mitch Pownall
Onboard Skate Inc	Steve Hodges
Playce	Aaron Wallis
Porirua City Council	Stuart Kiliminster
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Pro-Scooter Rider	Alexandra Madsen
Rad Skate School	Chris Curran
RICH Landscapes	Richard Smith and Jessica Taylor
Seaside Skates	Kit Slade and Merryn McAulay
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Skate Photographer	Craig Harris

Skate Photographer	Eisei Toyota
Skate Photographer	Brad Makatoa
Skate Photographer	Callum Parsons
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Skateboard GB and Skate Southampton	Jamie Burton
Skateboarder	Louis Newman
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Sport England	Robert Holt
Surely Skate	Sophee Hills
Tairāwhiti Adventure Trust	Shane Kingsbeer
Tairāwhiti Adventure Trust	Haimona Ngata
Tauranga Council	Peter Fraser
Tiki Construction	Kyle O'Regan
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East Gippsland Council	Nick Dunbar
Floda31	Rich Holland
Freestyle Roller Sports	Dean Calland
Freestyle Roller Sports	Niam Kerr-Bell
Girls Skate NZ	Amber Clyde

Additional resources

- [Skateboard GB: Design and Development Guidance for Skateboarding](#)
- [Public Skatepark Guide for Skaters & Officials](#)
- [Designing Skateboard-friendly Cities Podcast](#)
- [Make Space for Girls](#)
- [The Skatepark Project](#)
- [Concrete Skateparks: Design and construction of a skateboarding recreational facility](#)
- [Skatepark Documentary: Building Effective Skate Spaces. How do we build good skateparks?](#)
- [Adventurous Spaces: A best practice guide for bringing adventure play to public open space](#)



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Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government