

Why New Zealand's move toward greater urban density should see a rooftop revolution

5 January 2022, by Katie Pickles



Credit: Shutterstock

New Zealand has historically been a suburban land. Famously [characterized](#) as a "quarter-acre pavlova paradise," the domestic ideal has long been a single dwelling on a full section. But that is changing fast.

With soaring [house prices](#) and homes in short supply, [medium-density development](#) is set to fill urban and suburban horizons. Combined with a growing awareness of ecological sustainability, it seems Kiwis may soon be looking up to those green spaces they once looked at through backyard windows.

So, why not a rooftop revolution? Humans have made use of roof spaces since the invention of housing. Legend has it the Hanging Gardens of Babylon that greened the [ancient city](#) were created on roofs and terraces by those yearning for nature within their urban landscape.

These days, rooftop gardens and the "green roofs" movement are trending internationally, both as domestic and commercial spaces. Once useful for solar power and collecting rainwater, roofs are now used for food production, growing mini "forests" to

mitigate climate change, "wildlife gardening," leisure and entertainment.

Rooftops of the world

Examples of rooftop regeneration are everywhere. Thailand's Thammasat University, for instance, boasts urban farming on its rice terrace-influenced [green roof](#), a multipurpose organic food space, public commons, water management system, energy generator and outdoor classroom.



Friedensreich Hundertwasser's famous roof garden on the restrooms in Kawakawa. Credit: Shutterstock

The rooftop of the Paris Exhibition Centre is [now a vegetable garden](#), aimed at cutting the cost of food miles and feeding locals. With its massive, architectural "supertrees," Singapore's Gardens by the Bay invents a lush oasis in the densely populated city-state.

Closer to home, the artist and architect Friedensreich Hundertwasser's famous roof garden

on the [restrooms in Kawakawa](#) was a precursor to his remarkable Waldspirale building in Darmstadt, Germany.

Typical of his belief in culturally diverse urban forms that co-exist with nature, the apartment complex includes a [forest on its spiral roof](#). Even more ambitious, Whang?rei's brand-new Hundertwasser Art Centre has a [forest rooftop](#) that includes more than 4,000 plants.

The green roof

Similar ideas inform the the [green roof](#) on the University of Auckland's engineering building. The project involves six plots containing 3,600 native and succulent plants, chosen for their ability to cope with both drought and flood conditions. Pumice, clay and bark are among the soil substitutes on trial, all part of proving a model for both commercial and domestic buildings.

To the west, the [Wait?kere Civic Centre green roof](#) was designed to manage rainwater runoff, increase energy efficiency and promote biodiversity. The flat 500sqm garden contains ten types of native plant, iris and sand dune coprosma. The roof provides food and habitat for native insects and birds.



Singapore's Gardens by the Bay. Credit: Shutterstock

Rooftop development also offers the opportunity to decolonise cities, showcasing local culture and ecology and creating M?ori spaces. Part of a renaissance in M?ori architecture, Auckland International Airport's green roof was [influenced by korowai](#) and made from flax fiber with geometric patterning.

And to the south, with part of its intention being to absorb noise pollution from the airport, Remarkables Primary School in Queenstown has a [green roof](#) that blends into the landscape and can be [used as a classroom](#).

Drinking in the view

If there's a pioneer of the sky-high lifestyle it's probably the rooftop bar and restaurant. Kensington Roof Gardens in London opened in 1938, and from 1981 to 2018 was the site of Richard Branson's appropriately named Babylon restaurant.

But the city rooftop bar is now a staple around the world. [Auckland](#) and [Wellington](#) boast multiple options, and post-earthquake Christchurch defies the loss of so much of the central city with two bars atop restored heritage buildings.

For those old enough to remember, these rooftop playgrounds might make them nostalgic for the real versions from their childhoods.



The Press Lounge rooftop bar in New York. Credit: Shutterstock

Taking their lead from the US, magical department store rooftop playgrounds thrilled generations of Kiwi children while their mothers shopped. On the Farmer's rooftop in Auckland they could drive model cars, happily caught up in a fairground atmosphere that featured a giant toadstool.

On the Hay's rooftop in Christchurch there were cheap rides on spaceships and fiberglass dinosaurs to slide down. There was even a popular purpose-built crèche on top of the then new Wellington railway station between 1937 and 1941.

Embracing Babylon

All of this suggests we might be ready for the [rooftop](#) revolution. The question is, however, is there a political and civic commitment to greening the mass of new medium-density roof spaces now being built?

It will likely take a shift in mindset, supportive legislation and perhaps subsidies. In bucolic "God's Own Country," where our mental maps are of wide open spaces rather than vertical ones, roofscapes are going to take a bit of getting used to.

Might embracing a Kiwi Babylon mitigate our nostalgia for low-density living and let us re-imagine [green spaces](#) in exciting new ways? Let's hope so. History tells us rooftops can combine utility with pleasure and sustainability. We just need to look up.

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