



Following the creation of the Japan Housing Corporation, the former Urban Renaissance Agency, was established in 1955, the Agency has been involved in the development of various technologies to contribute to close contact with nature, the efficient use of resources and energy, as well as living safety, security, and well-being, for over half a century, in our aim to build environment-friendly towns and residences. In 2005, the Agency released the Policies for Environmental Protection to declare its keen efforts toward environment measures in all of its business activities.

This brochure introduces our efforts to date, particularly construction of rental housing, with a focus on the following four perspectives:

- Preservation and regeneration of natural environment
- Energy saving and comfort
- Efficient use of resources and waste reduction
- Eco-friendly lifestyle

The brochure also includes actual examples of housing complexes that we have built.

The Urban Renaissance Agency is committed to the reduction of environmental impact in cities as we continue our initiative towards creating cities which draw the best out of their residents and beautiful, safe and comfortable towns.

For details, please see the Environment Report on the Agency website:
<http://www.ur-net.go.jp/e-report/>

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Environment-focused Efforts

Conservation and regeneration of natural environment

Biotope

- Biotope

Green

- Rooftop gardening
- Gardening of wall
- Green bank
- Conservation of natural green area

Rainwater overflow control

- Water-retentive pavement
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement

Energy saving and comfort

Energy saving

- Condensing heating and water heater system
- CO₂ heat pump hot water supply
- Household fuel cell cogeneration system
- Cogeneration system
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Improvement of heat insulation (Next-generation energy-saving standard)
- Heat reflecting glass

Use of natural energy

- Photovoltaic power generation
- Wind power generation
- Passive cooling
- Wind environmental designing
- Solar thermal utilization
- Cool tube system

Effective use of resources and waste reduction

Recycling and waste reduction

- Use of concrete-recycled crushed (On-site regeneration)
- KSI
- Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
- Eco-material cable
- Ultra water-saving toilet
- Compost-type food waste processor
- Disposer

Eco-friendly lifestyle

Community Lifestyle

- Green workshop
- Common flowerbed
- Kleingärten
- Symbiosis urban area model project

Biotope Reusing Well and Rain Water

Hibarigaoka Park Hills_Nishitokyo City, Higashikurume City,

Employing the well water used for drinking and rainwater falling on building rooftops before the housing complex was rebuilt, a huge pond for various living creatures to inhabit was built as a biotope. At the same time, lawns, common area flower pots, and benches were installed to create an environment for enjoying areas near bodies of water. Today, residents enjoy rice-growing in paddy fields next to the pond, as well as countryside scenery of golden rice ears swaying in autumn. See P. 29.



Bio-Garden of Water and Greenery

Labens Garten Yamasaki_Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture

This bio-garden was built facing the meeting hall of the housing complex as a place of interchange for residents to interact with plants and animals in their daily life as well as experience seasonal changes and the abundance of nature. The streams and lakes which make use of rain and well water included to restore the waterside environment of the region gather together Japanese rice fish, frogs, wild birds, insects, and various other organisms, serving as an oasis to aquatic plants.

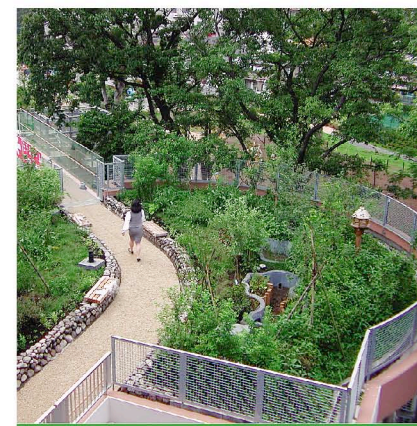


Biotope

Conservation and regeneration of natural environment

- Biotope
- Rooftop gardening
- Gardening of wall
- Green bank
- Conservation of natural green area
- Water-retentive pavement
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
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Biotope means a restricted homogenous area with specific environment conditions which specific biological communities can inhabit. The Urban Renaissance Agency is dedicated to (carries out) the building of biotopes, with the aim to restore biological diversity to the region, form an urban environment for humans and living things to coexist, and create a place for people to interact with living things in their daily life. Identifying the environmental characteristics of respective regions, we are also actively building a biotope network which complements and links biotopes serving as a home to wildlife growing and inhabiting the region or a relay point during their migration. In drawing up biotope plans, we conduct surveys on the current situation of vegetation, insects, birds, reptiles, and amphibians at various points in the vicinity, as well as literature surveys and interview surveys of locals. Biotopes serve as a venue for children to learn about the environment, and for local residents to accept the existence and coexistence of vegetation and animals. Since 2005, we have been conducting systematic monitoring surveys of biotopes built in UR rental housing, to accumulate data and review improvements needed.



Rooftop Biotope

Green Plaza Hibarigaoka-Minami_Nishitokyo City, Tokyo

This biotope built on the rooftop of an assembly hall serves to restore the ecosystem and is an opportunity to interact with nature in daily life.



Biotope Lake "Close to Home" Built Inside Housing Complex

Takatsuki, Abuyama_Takatsuki City, Osaka

Built as part of an existing forest adjoining the balancing reservoir in a neighboring park, this biotope serves to restore the ecosystem.



Stream Making Good Use of Rainwater

Urbane Bio Kasuga_Kasuga City, Fukuoka Prefecture

The stream which makes use of rainwater and lush greenery combines together to create a relaxing space that feels like a forest within the housing complex.

Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi

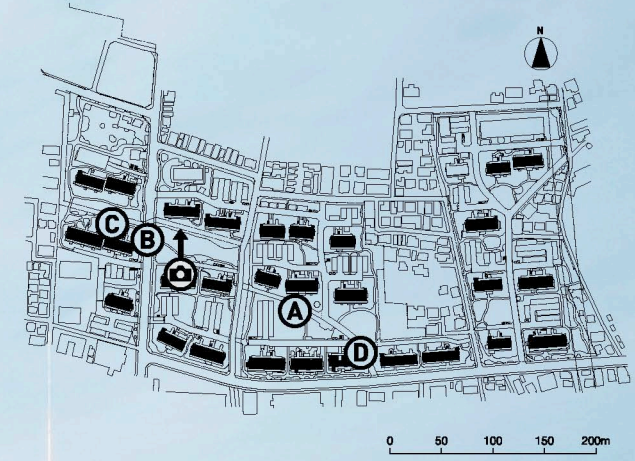
Reborn Senkawa and biotope

Site: Sakuradutsumi 1-1, Musashino City, Tokyo
 Management began in: October 1999-December 2005
 Purpose: For rent, 1,120 units
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 3-10 stories, 28 buildings
 Site area: Approx. 8.4 hectares

Environmental measures taken in Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi

- Biotope
- Rooftop gardening
- Green bank
- Conservation of natural green area
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement
- Condensing heating and water heater system
- Household fuel cell cogeneration system
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Improvement of heat insulation
- Heat reflecting glass
- Photovoltaic power generation

- Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
- Eco-material cable
- Ultra water-saving toilet
- Compost-type food waste processor
- Green workshop
- Common flowerbed
- Symbiosis urban area model project



Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi is a housing complex surrounded by lush greenery, within walking distance from the JR Chuo Line Musashi-Sakai station. Near this housing complex, rebuilt in a rehabilitation project, is the Koganei Park, well-known for its cherry blossoms since the Edo Period, lying in an area which closely retains the characteristics of the Musashino area. Built on the concept of "town development where residents can blend in easily," Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi lives up to the envisioned living environment, which blends well with the nature of Musashino, with south-facing building layout making use of traffic lines inside the housing complex which were there previously, preservation of trees, and networking with greenery around the housing complex. Based on the policy of "remaking Musashino," the basic plan for "greening" Musashino City, Senkawa river flowing through the site of the housing complex was regenerated as a space to enjoy the waterside in the rehabilitation project. The park along the river serves as a green center consisting of three areas: pond, bushes, and grass, and is integrated with the waterside. The river and park draw their water from rainwater. The rainwater collected in a tank is drawn up by a pump running on solar energy and released into the river and lake. The development of the waterside environment was awarded the 1999 Zenken Award (Joint Project category). There are also twenty outdoor compost waste disposal systems recycling raw household wastes. This raw waste is composted, and the fertilizers obtained are used by local farmers.



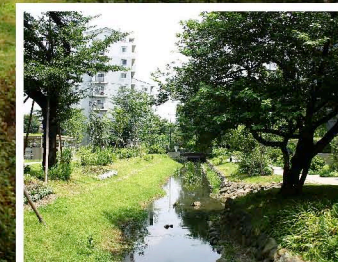
Street of Big Trees
Cherry Blossoms Preserved from Pre-Rebuilding **A**

This housing complex inherits cherry blossom and keyaki trees which have been there since before it was built. Transplanted trees and new trees were added to those preserved to create a quaint, leafy street. See P. 09.



Biotope Home to Diverse Organisms **B**

From the deck that sits out onto the lake, the biotope home to diverse organisms such as the dragonfly can be observed. See P. 04.



River Environment Close to Nature **C**

The river flowing through the housing complex has been designed as close as possible to the natural environment so that it can serve as a habitat to various types of organisms.



Use of Household Fuel Cell cogeneration system **D**

Some of the units use household fuel cell cogeneration system to save energy and sharply cut CO2 emissions. See P. 016.

Conservation and regeneration of natural environment

- Biotope
- Rooftop gardening
- Gardening of wall
- Green bank
- Conservation of natural green area
- Water-retentive pavement
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement



Rooftop Gardening: Creating Green Space in the City

Urbanebio Kawasaki_Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Urbanebio Kawasaki is an endeavor to create a rooftop biotope where residents can access on a daily basis, envisioned by such themes as landscaping of comfortable and beautiful urban residential area, increased eco-friendliness of central areas (protection and inhabitation of small ecosystems), and environment-consciousness. The basic use of rainwater is a symbolic characteristic of the rooftop biotope, and serves as a water place to birds and insects. Plants providing food to birds and butterflies are selectively introduced here to attract organisms living in Kawasaki.

Greening of Wall: Improving View of Multilevel Parking Lots

Lebens Garten Yamasaki_Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Lebens Garten Yamasaki is an effort to add vegetation to rooftops and walls in order to integrate the greenery on the ground and on buildings. The lush-green and pleasant space created helps enhance the outdoor environment. To enhance the landscape of streets, etc., the walls of parking lots, bicycle parking areas, garbage areas, etc. have been greened where possible to promote vegetation in this housing complex. The greening of walls in parking lots contributes to the improvement of the immediate natural environment, such as noise reduction and landscaping of walls.

Green Bank Using Preserved Tree as Symbol of Housing Complex

Chaleur Hiroo_Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

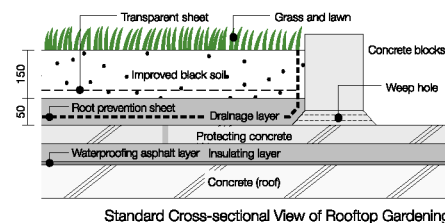
Trees planted in a housing complex built in the 1950's, and trees that have been preserved since those times are now the landmark of greenery, comprising the landscape of the area over a long period of over 40 years. To the residents, these trees hold memories of days long passed. The towering Mchilus thunbergii tree which survived a fire even though Chaleur Hiroo was devastated during WWII is remembered by the people in this area and preserved carefully, even after the rebuilding of the former housing complex.

Conservation of Natural Green Space for Rebuilding Relaxing Forest

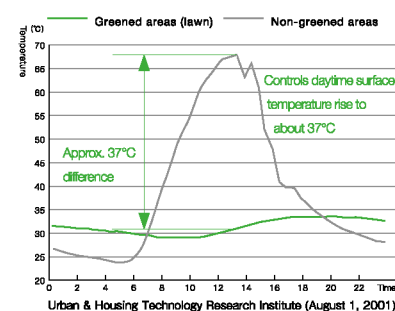
Tamadaira no Mori_Hino City, Tokyo

This forest, which was established as a forestry test center in the Taisho Era, was reborn as the Tamadaira Housing Complex Natural Park, serving as a symbolic presence of the housing complex today. At the same time, it also functions as a green zone in the area, attracting birds and other wildlife. Valuable trees, mainly fir trees which are rarely found in cities and suburbs, are fostered here while promoting symbiosis between people and nature, as a place where residents can enjoy nature and as a spot for people to rest, etc.

In its urban development projects, the Urban Renaissance Agency has been dedicated to respecting the characteristics of the local natural environment where possible, and actively preserving and regenerating such features. Lush-green places of livelihood where residents can enjoy nature serve as an important means of securing pleasant spaces close to home. The Urban Renaissance Agency has been involved in the technical development of rooftop greening using thin-layer soil with minimum impact on building structures since FY1993, and started to introduce this system in some regions from FY2001. We also conduct surveys on existing trees in the premise of housing complex sites to build a database on usable trees, in efforts aiming at the effective use of trees in the rebuilding projects of housing complexes together with local public corporations and private sector businesses.

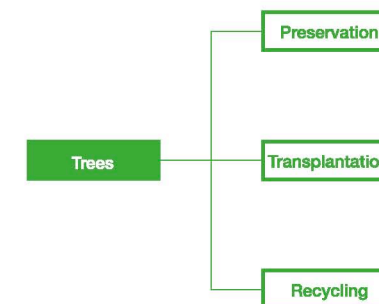


Rooftop Greening Experiment for Temperature Measurement



The temperature difference between greened areas (lawn) and non-greened areas such as concrete can reach up to a 37°C maximum during the day. Rooftop greening has been found to be effective for reducing heat absorption in buildings, thus easing the "heat island" phenomenon, as well as to have an impact on insulation preventing heat transfer indoors.

Green Bank System



Aiming at zero waste, the green bank system is designed to make use of green assets fostered over a long period of time in housing complexes to be rebuilt using three methods: preservation, replanting, and the recycling of logged trees (benches, chips, etc.).



Replanting of Large Keyaki Tree (Green Bank)

HibariGaoka Park Hills_Nishitokyo City, Higashikurume City, Tokyo

Trees which cannot be preserved due to new building layout, etc. in the rebuilding of housing complexes are replanted as much as possible for effective use.



Recycled Bench from Logged Trees: Green Bank

Tamadaira no Mori_Hino City, Tokyo

Trees which had to be logged inevitably are recycled into benches, etc.

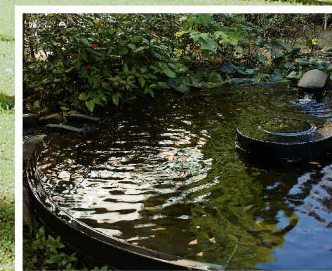
Tamadaira no Mori

Life with the preservation of and interaction with the forest

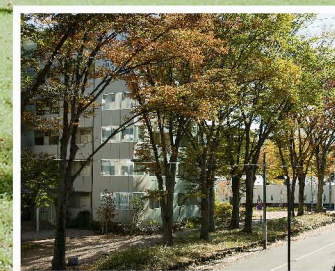
Site: 4-6 Tamadaira, Hino City, Tokyo
 Management began in: March 2002
 Purpose: For rent, 945 units (As of March 2008)
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 5-13 stories, 19 buildings
 Site area: Approx. 9.9 hectares

- Environmental measures taken in Tamadaira no Mori
- Biotope
 - Gardening of wall
 - Green bank
 - Conservation of natural green area
 - Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
 - Underground infiltration of rainwater
 - Permeable pavement
 - Condensing heating and water heater system
 - Peak alarm distribution board
 - Improvement of heat insulation
 - Photovoltaic power generation
 - Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
 - Eco-material cable
 - Ultra water-saving toilet
 - Green workshop
 - Common flowerbed

Tamadaira no Mori is a quiet housing complex within walking distance from the JR Chuo Line Toyoda Station. Spotting the vicinity of this housing complex rebuilt in a rehabilitation project are green zones and parks, making up an area blessed by rich vegetation. In the 40 years since the first housing complex was built here, Japanese cypress trees, keyaki trees, ginkgo trees and a 25 m high tulip tree that have grown into towering trees and the natural green space of about 1 hectare on the premise all serve as precious environmental assets of the area. To reflect the affection of the residents towards these trees in rehabilitation projects, the Urban Renaissance Agency, housing complex municipal, city, and neighboring residents joined hands to hold greening workshops and work on the development of a town which is relaxing and comfortable to live in. By building apartment blocks that are higher than their predecessors, the construction area was reduced to provide space for the preservation of trees and green spaces. Circuit-style walking paths were also built for the natural recovery of forest floors worn out due to human traffic and frequent cleaning. These efforts won Tamadaira no Mori the 25th Urban Award (regional greening category, urban greening fund director's prize).



Large Basin for Rainwater Use **A**
 Accumulate rainwater is released to this large basin which serves as a watering place for birds and insects.



Boulevard of Preserved Trees **B**
 Grand keyaki trees growing to a towering height of 15 m contribute to the landscape of the 550 m long main road of the housing complex. See P. 09.



Largest Tree in Housing Complex **C**
 This tulip tree facing the front of the assembly hall is the largest tree in the housing complex, with a trunk circumference of 3.98 m and height of 25 m.

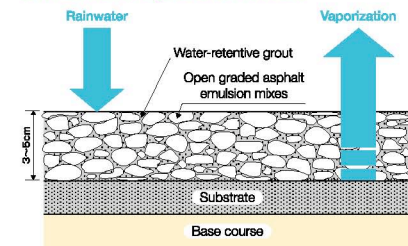
Rainwater Overflow Control

Water circulates in the natural world. Rain falling on the ground enters soil and is maintained there. The rainwater enters rivers and the sea as surface water and underground water, and vaporizes in air during the process to become rain again. Growing urbanization in recent years, however, has produced more and more asphalt and concrete grounds, decreasing soil surface for rainwater to penetrate. As a consequence, this is causing various problems including reduced water retention in the soil, increased surface water which leads to floods, etc. This situation also causes heat island phenomena. One of the solutions given for easing these phenomena is the improvement of the ground level casing. UR Renaissance is also working on efforts in this area. The following introduces some of these efforts such as technology to install water-retentive and permeable road paving techniques, methods of using rainwater such as rainwater underground penetration and rainwater storage.

Reducing Ground Level Temperature Water-Retentive Pavement

With this paving method, rainwater is accumulated in microspaces built into pavements and gradually evaporated on sunny days. The heat from vaporization is used to reduce road surface temperature. Materials used include water-retentive asphalt made by filling materials with water retention such as water absorption polymer and special cement into the voids of open graded asphalt emulsion mixes, as well as water-retentive blocks for absorbing and maintaining moisture in micro spaces of several micro meters.

Road surface layer cross-section



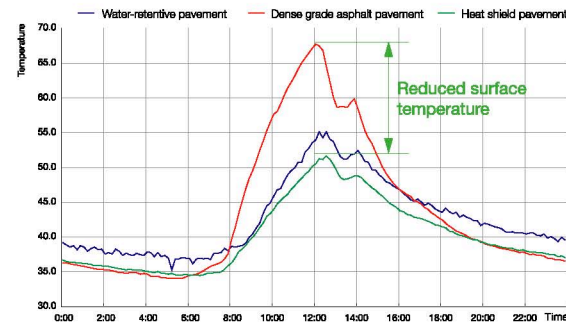
Using the nature of grout to attract micro water molecules of less than 0.6 mm in size, water retention is increased.



Water-retentive block

[Life Town Kokuryo]

Water-retentive asphalt



Changes in surface temperature by paving material

This graph shows measured changes in road surface temperature over 24 hours according to type of pavement material. Compared to the peak road surface temperature, water-retentive and heat shield pavement demonstrates better temperature reduction effects than normal dense grade asphalt pavement. The UR Renaissance Agency continues on-site temperature measurements to verify effects.

Type	Name of housing complex, etc	Address	Construction year	Construction area (m2)
Water-retentive block	Urbane Renace Kaizuka	Fukuoka City, Fukuoka	1996	1,000
Water-retentive block	UR Technology Institute	Hachioji City, Tokyo	1997	430
Water-retentive block	Togashira	Toride City, Ibaraki	2002	100
Water-retentive block	Asaka Hamasaki	Asaka City, Saitama	2003	530
Water-retentive block	City Court Futakotamagawa	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	2003	240
Water-retentive asphalt	Freres Nishi Kyodo	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	2003	180
Water-retentive block	Life Town Kokuryo	Chofu City, Tokyo	2003	170
Water-retentive asphalt	Life Town Kokuryo	Chofu City, Tokyo	2003	400

Installation of water-retentive pavements to date

Water retention pavement is increasingly gathering interest as a technique for resolving heat island problems, and it is increasingly being adopted in road construction in recent years. Though there still remain aspects that need to be reviewed such as economic viability and sustenance of effects, we plan to adopt this water-retentive pavement method as required in the future.

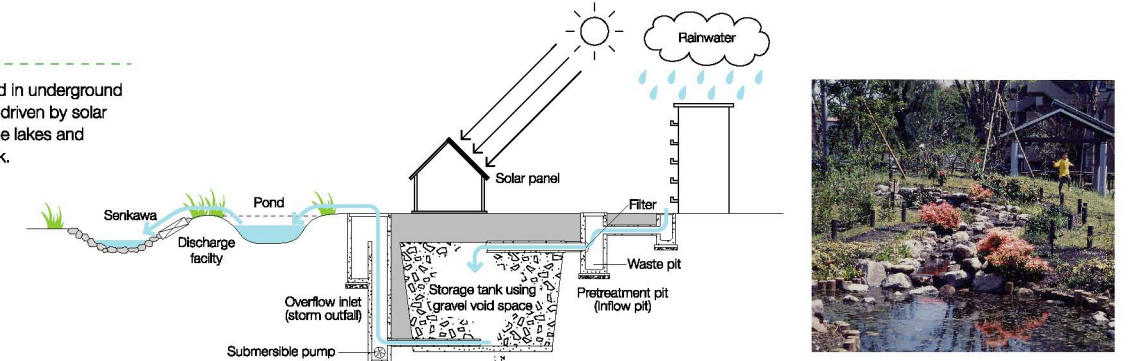
Conservation and regeneration of natural environment

- Biotope
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- Permeable pavement

Rainwater Reservoir

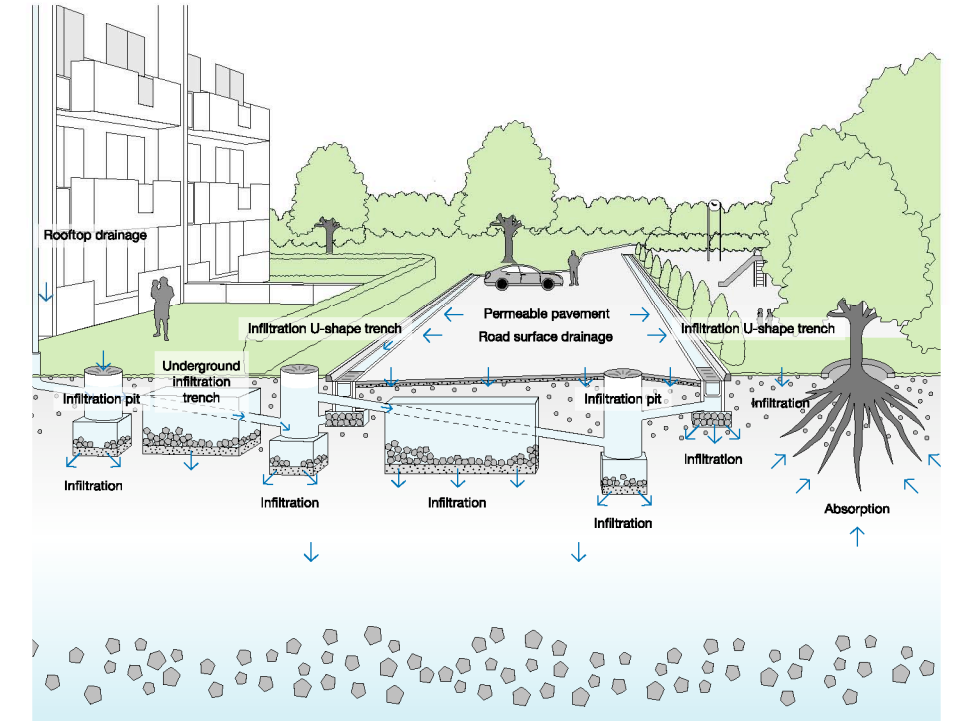
Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi

Rain accumulated on buildings is stored in underground reservoir tank, pumped out by a pump driven by solar energy, and used to supply water for the lakes and streams in the Senkawa Waterside Park.

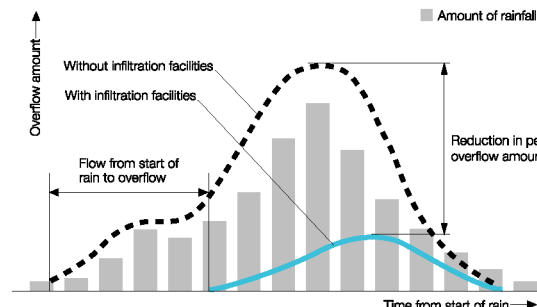
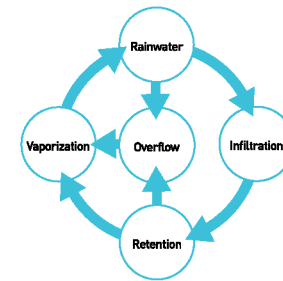


Rainwater Underground Infiltration and Permeable Pavement

Rainwater infiltration is an eco-friendly method combining infiltration trenches, infiltration pits, permeable pavements and other rainwater infiltration facilities for rainwater to distribute and penetrate into ground surface or soil nearby to minimize overflow of rainwater outside the district. The UR Renaissance Agency first applied this method in Japan in the 1981 Akishima Tsutsujigaoka Heights (Tokyo). Since then, we have been installing rainwater infiltration facilities in housing complexes in which their benefits can be expected.

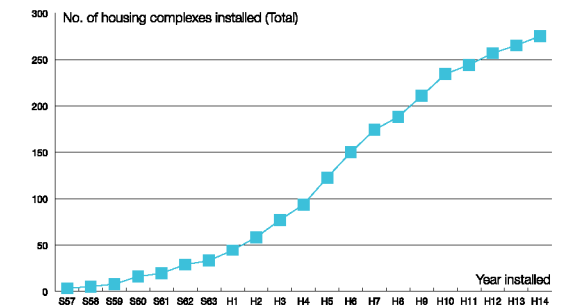


Natural water circulation



Rainwater overflow control effects

Compared to areas without infiltration facilities, total amount of rainwater overflow outside can be cut down to 1/5 in areas with infiltration facilities. The graph shows that there is no overflow outside for some time after rain starts, and overflow is controlled at peak rainfalls.



Installation of rainwater infiltration construction methods to date

Since the first installation in 1981, we have been installing rainwater infiltration facilities in housing complexes in which their benefits can be expected. The number of housing complexes installed with these facilities exceeded 250 in 2000 and continues to increase. The UR Renaissance Agency will continue to support and spread this technology.

Park Town Nishi-muko

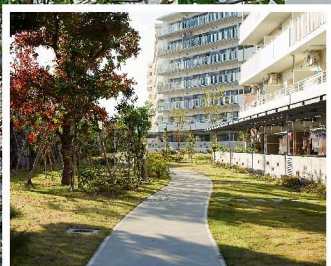
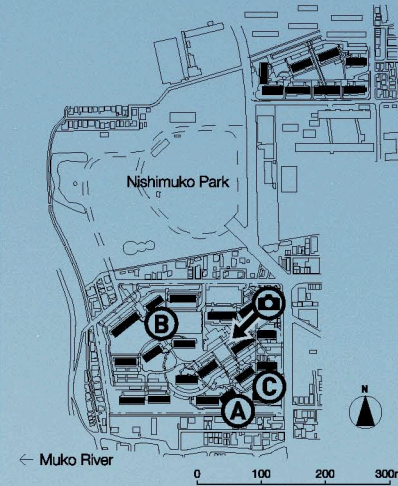
Green promenade under the bright sky

Site: 3-5 Mukomotomachi, Amagasaki City, Hyogo
 Management began in: October 2003
 Purpose: For rent, 1,165 units (As of March 2008)
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 5-14 stories, 22 buildings
 Site area: Approx. 6.8 hectares

Environmental measures taken in Park Town Nishi-muko

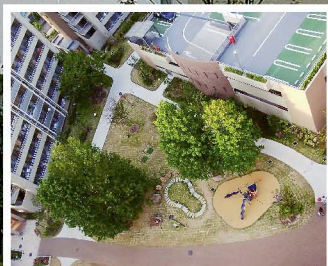
- Rooftop gardening
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- Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
- Eco-material cable
- Ultra water-saving toilet
- Common flowerbed

Park Town Nishi-muko is a housing complex located about 30 minutes from Umeda and Sannomiya, in the northwest district of Amagasaki City. Rebuilt in a rehabilitation project, this housing complex lies in an area blessed with water and vegetation, adjoining the Nishimuko Park and Muko River. Making good use of its features being situated next to the Muko River, the housing complex was planned giving consideration to landscaping consisting of roads and dry riverbed, preservation of the natural environment, and symbiosis with the environment. Specifically, preserved trees were used as part of the landscape, and paths running through the premise were planned so as to blend the townscape of the area and nature, effectively creating an outdoor space inheriting the lush-green environment. To ease wind effects of the high-rise apartment blocks, the premise is actively greened. Along the paths are flower beds running by the residential flower club "Kiku No Kai" to create pleasant scenery.



Linking the townscape of the area and nature **A**

To live up to the Muko River and Nishimuko Park rich in nature, paths are built on the premise to contribute to excursion in the area.



Use of Preserved Trees **B**

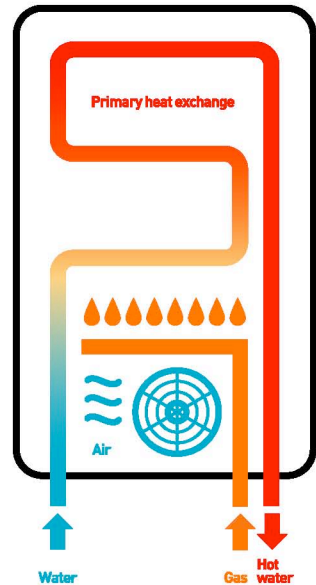
Trees that have grown large in the previous housing complex are preserved and planted in the open space to pass down the greenery. See P. 09.



Kiku No Kai **C**

Common flower beds cared for by flower club Kiku No Kai, which consists of residents of the housing complex. Flowers bloom colorfully along the walking trails. See P. 29.

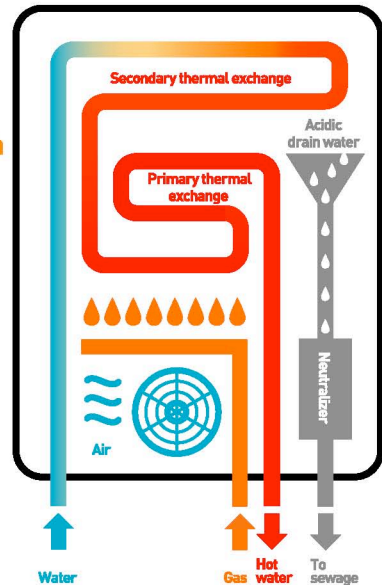
Exhaust temperature at about 200°C



Conventional heating and water heater system

Saving of annual heat and lighting expenses
CO₂ 20% reduction

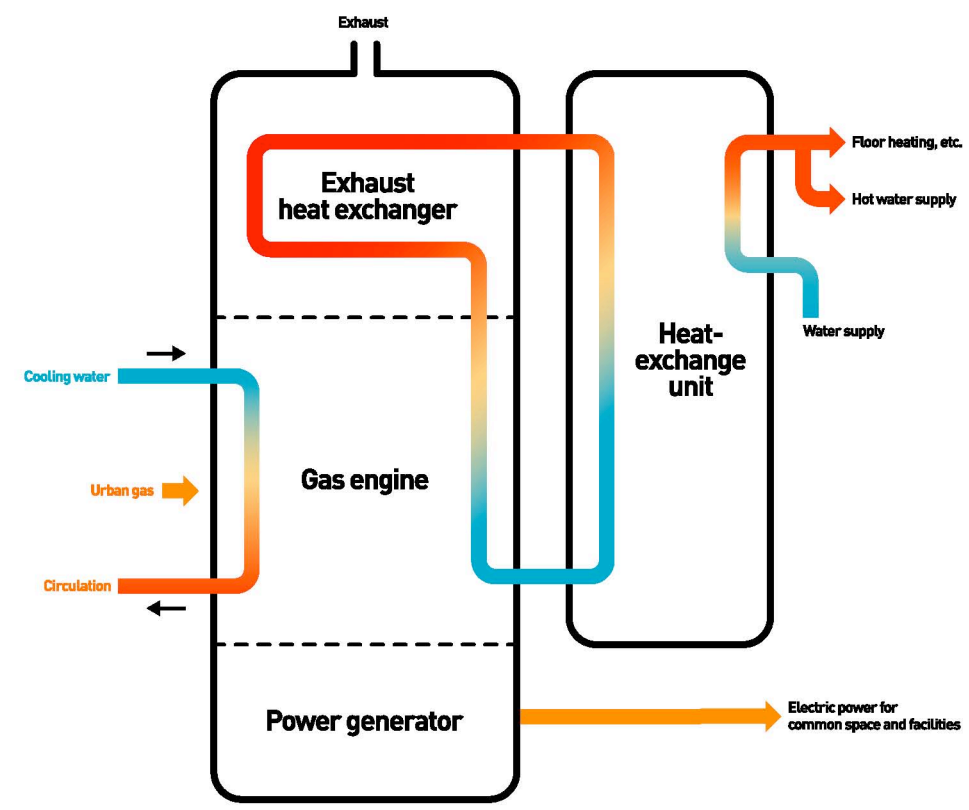
Exhaust temperature at about 50°C



Condensing heating and water heater system

Condensing heating and water heater system

The condensing heating and water heater system is a gas heating and water heater system with high energy efficiency, which preheats water using the secondary heat exchanger and reuses the latent heat, etc. obtained from emitted heat to boil water. The precedent model has an exhaust loss of 20%, but this latent heat collection system has reduced exhaust loss down to 5%. The UR Renaissance Agency started introducing the system in 2003, and had installed it in about 9,000 units by the end of 2006. This allows CO₂ reduction of about 1,000 tons each year.



Cogeneration System

Acty Shiodome_Minato-ku, Tokyo

The cogeneration system generates electricity and heat simultaneously. It provides more than two types of energy from one energy source. The motor, which drives the power generator, consists of a gas engine and gas turbine. The heat generated from the exhaust gas and cooling water emitted is collected as hot water, and used for hot water supply and floor heaters running on hot water. By effectively using heat and electricity, high energy efficiency is attained, contributing enormously to energy conservation (in the case of Acty Shiodome, CO₂ reduction is about 16%). This system has been installed in about 5,000 homes in 10 districts between 1990 and 2006.



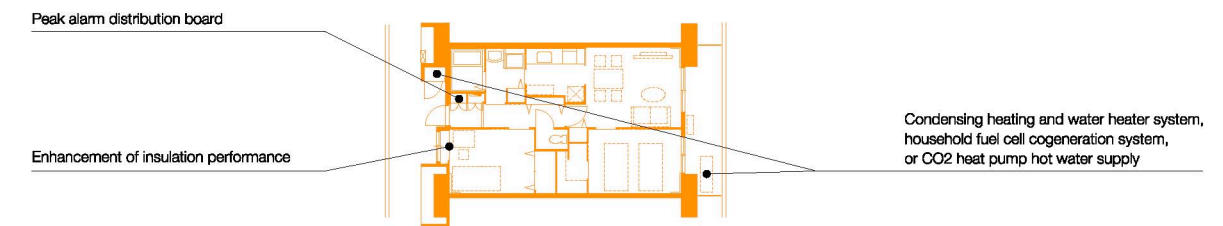
Heat-exchange unit

Energy Saving

In order to prevent increase in greenhouse cases which cause global warming, it is effective to reduce energy made from fossil fuels. As complex housing is a concentration of housing units, energy consumption of electricity and gas is said to be about 20% less compared to average houses. Moreover, in order to enhance the energy saving performance of housing, it is necessary to enhance the heat insulation performance of buildings to ensure efficient cooling and heating with little energy, as well as introduce highly effective equipment. One effective means of enhancing energy efficiency that is drawing interest is the introduction of the cogeneration system, which simultaneously generates and uses air and heat. UR Renaissance Agency has steadily implemented state-of-the-art enhancement of insulation and introduced highly efficient facilities.

Energy saving and comfort

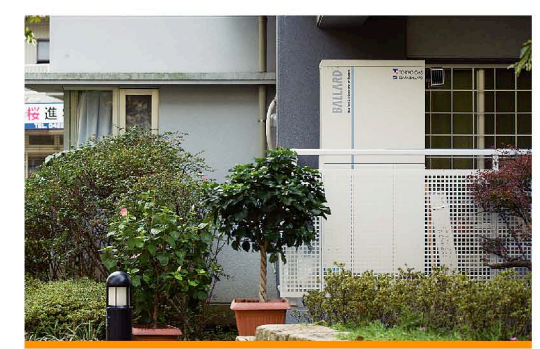
- Condensing heating and water heater system
- CO₂ heat pump hot water supply
- Household fuel cell cogeneration system
- Cogeneration system
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Improvement of heat insulation
- Heat reflecting glass
- Photovoltaic power generation
- Wind power generation
- Passive cooling
- Wind environmental designing
- Solar thermal utilization
- Cool tube



CO₂ Heat Pump Hot Water System

Vanguard Tower_Toshima-ku, Tokyo

The CO₂ heat pump hot water system uses CO₂ as coolant and boils water using atmospheric heat. This new system saves power consumption by about 30% compared to conventional electricity hot water devices, and because it uses nighttime power to store hot water, it contributes to reducing power demands during the day.



Household Fuel Cell cogeneration system

Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi_Musashino City, Tokyo

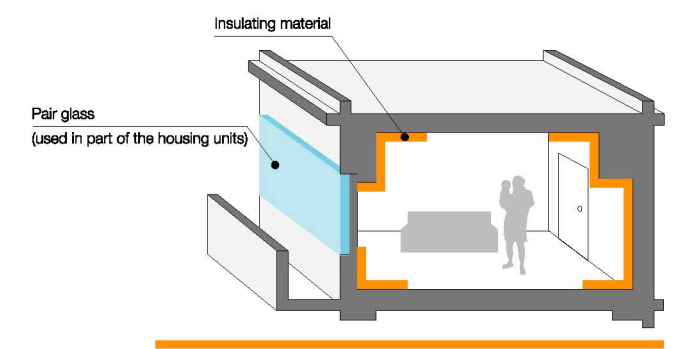
Home fuel batteries are high efficiency energy systems which generate electricity from urban gas as well as collect heat emitted during reaction. They were used for the first time in a housing complex in 2004, which was the first such endeavor in the world. By the end of 2006, they were installed in three districts.



Peak Alarm Distribution Board

Acty Shiodome_Minato-ku, Tokyo

The peak alarm distribution board displays the state of use of electricity to indicate excessive use of electricity by voice alert. As residents are able to know the state of use in real-time, energy saving benefits can also be looked forward to. The Agency installed it in about 100,000 units by the end of 2006.



Enhanced Insulation Performance (Next-generation energy saving standards)

Next-generation energy saving standards are standards on targets for adiabatic performance of the home. Compared to the new energy saving standards, which are considered to be applied in more than half of newly built homes in Japan, adiabatic materials are required to have a certain thickness, considered to reduce energy used for cooling and heating by about 20%. The Agency built about 10,000 homes meeting the next-generation energy saving standards by the end of 2006.

Acty Shiodome

Environment-focused design for city center super high-rise building

Site: 1-1 Kaigan, Minato-ku, Tokyo
 Management began in: March 2004
 Purpose: For rent, 683 units (UR Rent upto 44th story)
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 56 stories, 1 building
 Site area: Approx. 1.2 hectares

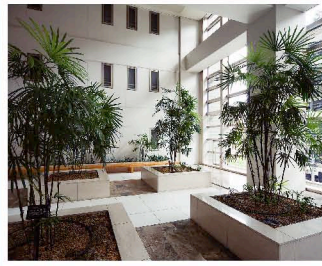
Environmental measures taken in Acty Shiodome

- Rooftop gardening
- Gardening of wall
- Green bank
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement
- Cogeneration system
- Peak alarm distribution board
- KSI
- Eco-material cable
- Disposer
- Symbiosis urban area model project



Greening of Parking Lot Wall A

This endeavor proposes one of the ideal ways of urban greening using "three-dimensional green network formations." This green parking lot also functions as a wall garden to enhance landscape. See P. 08.



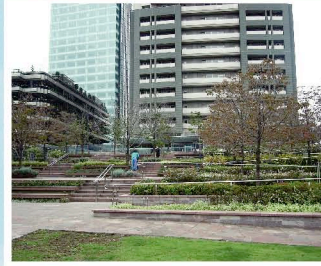
Floating Garden B

A three-story void garden is installed in three places in the middle-, and low-story portions to attract light and wind into the complex as well as serve as a green relaxation place.



Cogeneration at Super-high Rise Building C

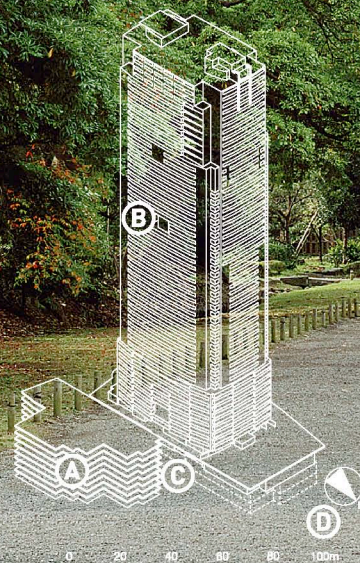
Heat generated by the gas engine generator is collected and reused for the hot water supply for residential units. The system contributes enormously to saving energy by effectively using heat and electricity. See P. 17.



Step Garden Serving as Place for Interchange D

This open space created by making high-rise buildings provides a green network together with adjacent parks, which functions as a recreational place to the locals.

Acty Shiodome near the JR Hamamatsu Station is a block of ultra-high rise lease apartment towers, located at one corner of Shiodome Sio-Site, a little multi-complex accommodating business, retail, and cultural services. On the north-east of the apartment block is the Hamarikyu Gardens, on the north side is the adjoining Italy Park and square, which recreate lush-green scenery to provide a sense of warmth and comfort in an ever-busy mega-city. The apartment blocks have a three-level exterior design for near-, mid-, and distant-view effects, and a subtle color scheme that forms part of the classic Shiodome landscape against the green back of the Hamarikyu Gardens. The expansive open space created by the effective and state-of-the-art use of the land here is comprised of groundcover plants, dogwood, and step-garden with benches. This tranquil space helps ease the hustle and bustle of the city. The KSI construction method was adopted for its long-term durability of the skeleton and taking into account future changes that may be made to the infill. Also adopted is a disposer system supporting urban living comfort as well as eco-friendly advanced cogeneration system. Three three-level void floating gardens installed in the apartment buildings attract light to the center void and ensure air ventilation, to create a place for people to relax and feel at home.



Use of Natural Energy

Energy saving and comfort

- Condensing heating and water heater system
- CO2 heat pump hot water supply
- Household fuel cell cogeneration system
- Cogeneration system
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Improvement of heat insulation
- Heat reflecting glass
- Photovoltaic power generation
- Wind power generation
- Passive cooling
- Wind environmental designing
- Solar thermal utilization
- Cool tube system



Solar Power Generator in Pavilion

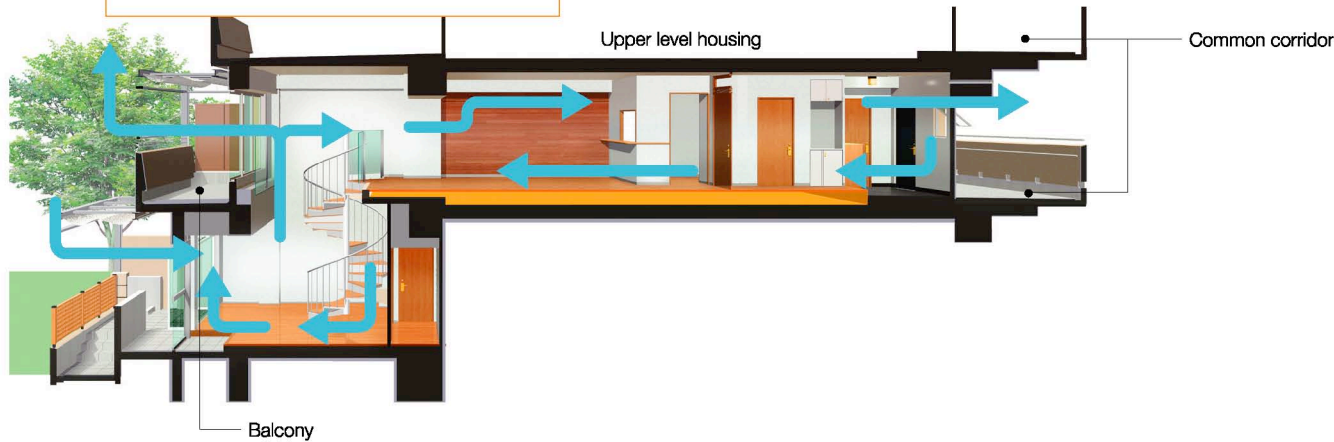
Tamadaira no Mori_Hino City, Tokyo

The solar power generation system is a quiet and clean power generator which effectively uses solar light. It also promises to serve as an independent power supply during power failures caused by disasters, etc. In Tamadaira no Mori, the solar power generator is installed in a pavilion and on rooftops, and the power is used for circulating the rainwater accumulated in streams.

Passive Air-Conditioner for Summer Comfort

Heart Island Shinden_Adachi-ku, Tokyo

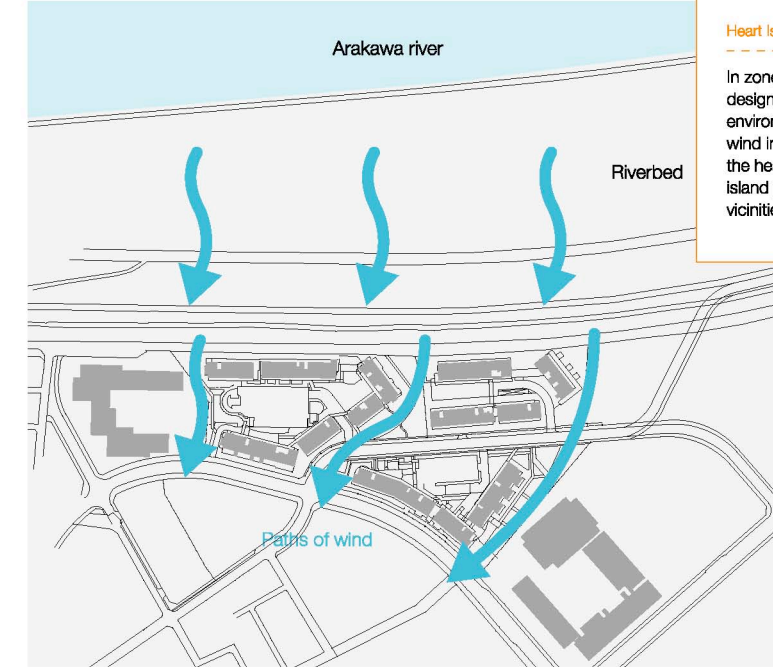
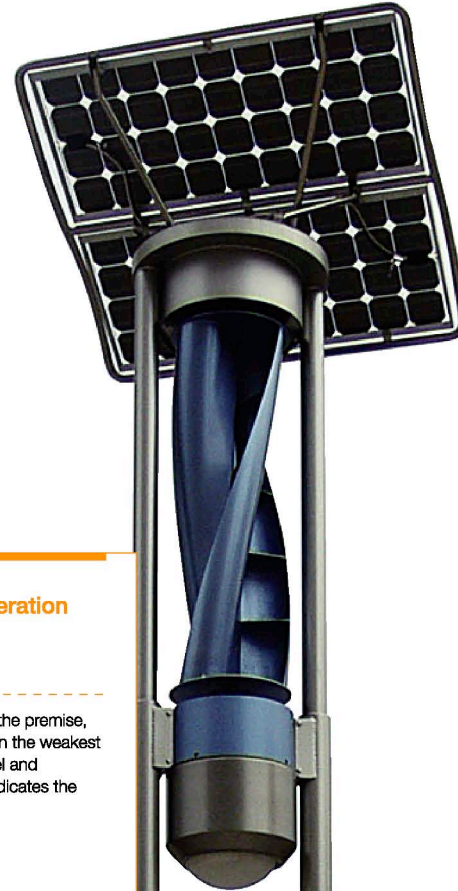
Passive cooler is a housing system which eases cooling load during summer without relying on facilities and equipment, by circulating air through vault space and solar screen consisting of movable sunblock tents, etc. The Agency also provides passive solar housings which ease heating load during winter.



Solar and Wind Power Generation

Mure Housing Complex_Mitaka City, Tokyo

Hybrid lighting devices are installed on the premise, which are able to efficiently change even the weakest wind to power by combining solar panel and Savonius windmill. The display panel indicates the quantity of electricity being generated.



Wind Environment Design Attracting River Wind

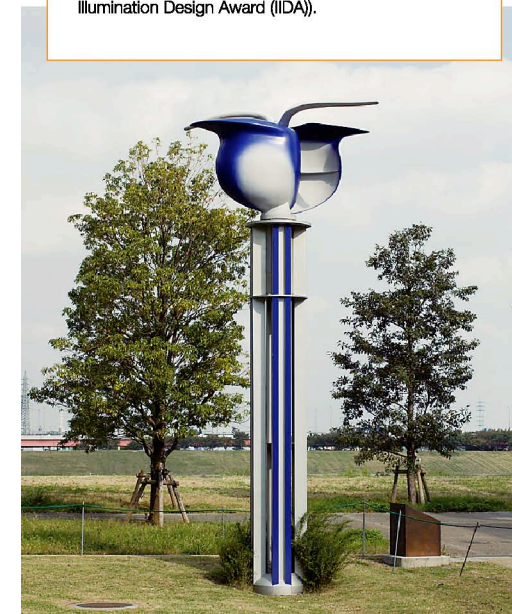
Heart Island Shinden_Adachi-ku, Tokyo

In zones adjoining the river, building layout was designed after simulating how the natural environment of rivers can be applied to draw river wind into these zones. These efforts, which enhance the heat environment, promise to reduce the heat island phenomenon seen in these zones and their vicinities.

Monumental Windmill Symbolizing the Housing Complex

Heart Island Shinden_Adachi-ku, Tokyo

The windmill for wind power generation is designed as a symbol of the housing complex. The power from this windmill is used to light up the LEDs embedded along the walking trails. This effort has been highly received, winning it an award for its symbiosis with nature (International Illumination Design Award (IIDA)).



Hot Water Supply System Using Solar Heat

Narumi Housing Complex_Nagoya City, Aichi

The solar heat hot water system accumulates solar heat with the solar energy collector installed on the building rooftop, and uses this heat to make hot water. It contributes to saving energy in the supply of hot water. It is composed of the energy collector, which absorbs solar heat, and hot water tank accumulating heat as hot water.

In recent years, increasing energy demands worldwide have led to huge expectations directed to new energies with little environment impact using natural power such as sunlight and wind. The UR Renaissance Agency installs facilities for various effective use of natural energy such as photovoltaic generation system and wind generation system in areas where such effective uses can be looked forward to. As efforts to reduce environment impact through architectural approaches that do not rely on mechanical facilities, we also adopt methods to build a good wind environment by constructing wind routes during building layout planning as well as housing plans giving consideration to ventilation. All of these endeavors help reduce energy used as well as contribute to the enhancement of comfort of the residents. The buildup of these efforts is considered to contribute to the preservation of the global environment.

Heart Island Shinden

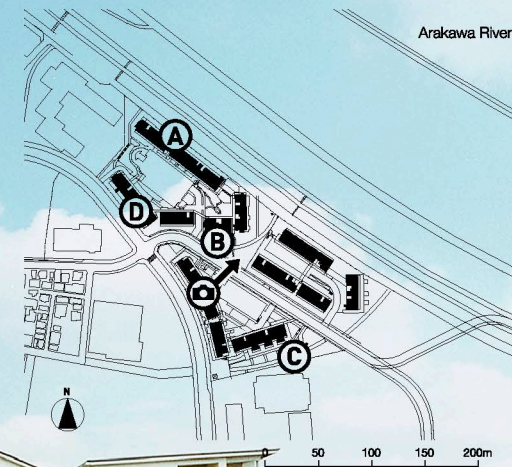
Paths of window connecting Arakawa River and the city

Site: 3-35, Shinden, Adachi-ku, Tokyo
 Management began in: March 2004
 Purpose: For rent, 781 units (As of March 2008)
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 6-14 stories, 13 buildings
 Site area: Approx. 2.9 hectares

Environmental measures taken in Heart Island Shinden

- Biotope
- Rooftop gardening
- Green bank
- Water-retentive pavement
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement
- Condensing heating and water heater system
- Household fuel cell cogeneration system
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Improvement of heat insulation
- Photovoltaic power generation
- Wind power generation
- Passive cooling
- Wind environmental designing
- KSI
- Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
- Eco-material cable
- Ultra water-saving toilet
- Symbiosis urban area model project

Heart Island Shinden is a housing complex in a pleasant area surrounded by the Sumida and Arakawa rivers, 10 km from central Tokyo. The housing complex forms a new town at an old factory site of 20 hectares in total area, and comes with a new bridge, roads, park, school, etc. By building a housing complex integrated with slightly inclined Super Teibo Bank by raising the level of the bank over a wide area, the nature of the waterside is retained to create this eco-friendly town. Cutting-edge technology to protect the environment can be seen throughout this town. Making use of the pleasant river breeze of Arakawa, walking trails and apartment blocks are arranged in such a way that a cool breeze can be enjoyed during summers, while cold seasonal and building winds are kept out during winters. Some of the units have a two-story void to promote ventilation and achieve natural passive cooling. Heart Island Shinden was the first UR rental housing to be certified as symbiotic housing. LED lamps powered by wind are installed along paths, and these were awarded the International Illumination Design Award (IIDA) (Outstanding Prize) from the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America in 2005. The housing complex was also awarded the Green Asia Habitat Best Construction Practices Award by the Asia Habitat Society in 2007.



Momentum Windmills Symbolizing River Breeze **B**

Momentum windmills are installed as symbols of the symbiotic town. Power generated by these windmills is used to light outdoor design lamps. See P. 21.



Water Facilities Using Rainwater **C**

Rainwater accumulated on buildings is stored in water tanks, and circulated using pumps. These water facilities function to enhance scenery, reduce temperature, and attract wildlife. See P. 13.



Use of Solar Energy **D**

Solar panels are installed on apartment rooftops (solar batteries). Power generated is used for lighting assembly halls, etc. See P. 20.



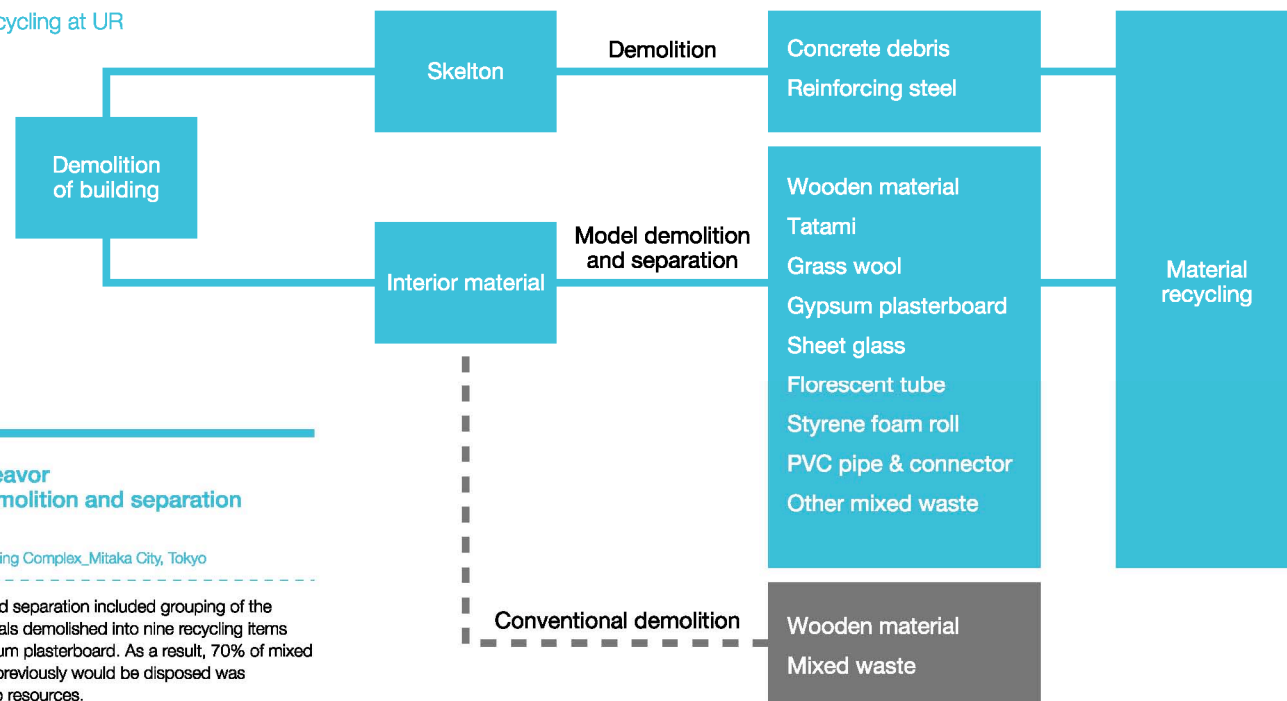
Making use of wind environment **A**

Apartment blocks are arranged taking into consideration the cooling effects of the river breeze. River breeze effects are also applied inside units to reduce energy load. See P. 21.

Recycling and Waste Reduction

The effective use of limited resources requires the transition to a recycling-oriented society while provisionally reducing the current practice of mass production, consumption, and disposal. The reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste in every scene of daily life are efforts indispensable for building cities capable of sustainable growth. The UR Renaissance Agency has been encouraging the recycling of construction waste produced in rebuilding projects since 1988 to reduce environmental load. The Agency has also been actively carrying out experiments and trial production of Agency-developed skeleton infill (KSI) housing, which enables longer life buildings, for their practical application. The Agency considers it important to effectively use resources and reduce waste in every step of housing planning, design, construction, remodeling, and demolition.

Flow of recycling at UR



New Endeavor Model demolition and separation

Mitakadai Housing Complex, Mitaka City, Tokyo

Demolition and separation included grouping of the interior materials demolished into nine recycling items such as gypsum plasterboard. As a result, 70% of mixed waste which previously would be disposed was converted into resources.



Waste reduction

The UR Renaissance Agency encourages demolition and separation aiming at zero-emission in construction dismantling work in rehabilitation projects. The Agency is also committed to enhancing recycling technologies as well as constructing recycling systems of building materials including the use of recycled materials to contribute to the formation of a recycling-oriented society.



100% recycling of concrete debris

Concrete debris generated in the dismantling of buildings, etc. are crushed on site or in external recycling plants to produce recycled concrete rubble for road bottoming, etc. Since 1993, all concrete debris have been more or less 100% recycled.



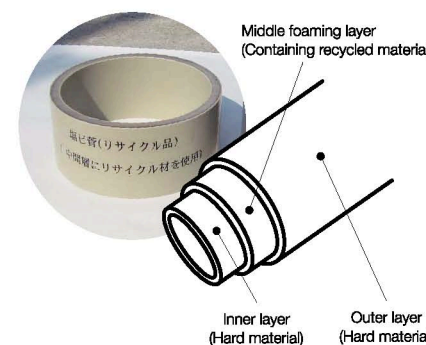
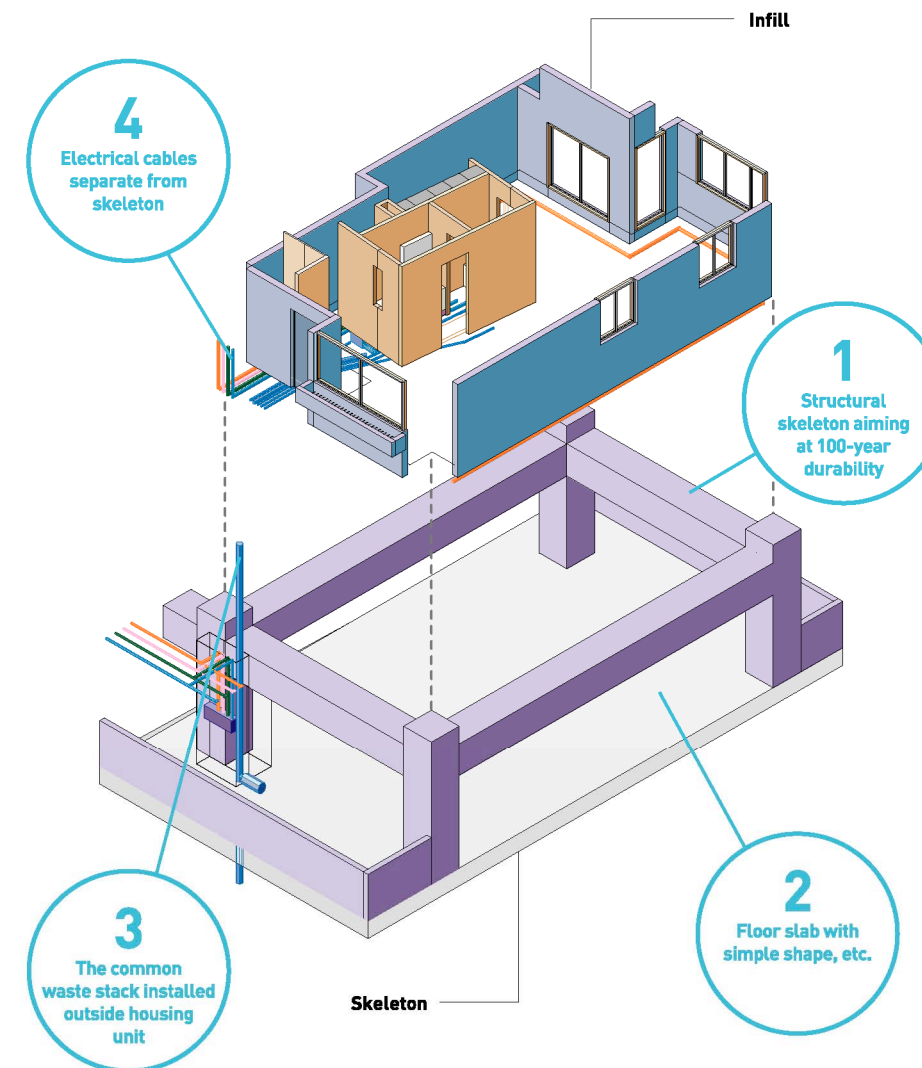
Use of recycled concrete for buildings

Recycled concrete made of the sand gravel extracted from concrete debris following demolition were used for building the water receiving tank pump room in Verdure Ichikawa Minami, Chiba Prefecture in 2000. The material has been confirmed to have excellent construction quality. Inspection is continued to study changes in times even today.

Effective use of resources and waste reduction

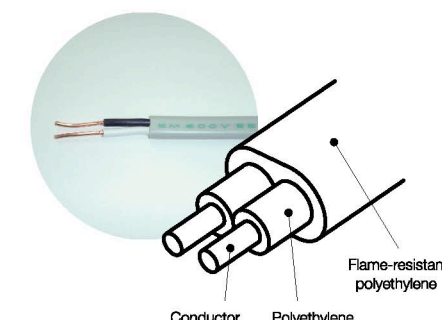
- Use of concrete-recycled crushed
- KSI
- Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
- Eco-material cable
- Ultra water-saving toilet
- Compost-type food waste processor (discussed on P. 29)
- Disposer

4 design requirements



Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes

PVC resin collected following use is finely crushed and recombined to re-foam, both sides of which is sandwiched by new PVC to make pipes. These pipes are used for sewage in housings, reducing the use of new PVC by half of the volume used currently.



Eco Material Cable

These are eco-friendly electrical lines and cables whose covering material is made of flame-resistant polyethylene, not containing halogen and lead. Used for the electrical cables of housings, they do not produce harmful halogen gas when burnt or during fires, as well as prevent soil pollution by lead during landfill.

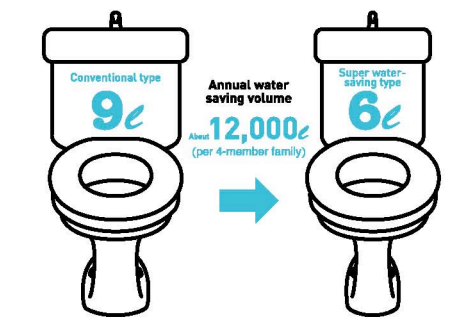
KSI Housing

The KSI (Kikou Skeleton Infill) housing system can achieve higher building skeleton durability (about 100 years). The system retains the skeleton while replacing the infill in accordance with changes in lifestyle. It is employed in buildings in the midtown area in Tokyo and skyscraper apartments.

Social significance of KSI housing

- Long-time durable building suited for recycling-oriented society
- Responding to changes in lifestyle of residents
- New developments in housing industry
- Sustainable and quality townscape development

As of the end of 2006, UR Renaissance Agency has built about 14000 KSI housing units, which are expected to contribute to about 1,300 tons of CO2 reduction effects in a year as energy saving effects per durable years with regard to the energy consumed for the building of structural skeletons, compared to convention buildings.



Ultra water-saving toilet

UR has developed a highly efficient water-saving toilet bowl (6L/flush) which is able to reduce the water used by 2/3 over normal toilet bowls (9L/flush). It has installed the innovative facility in homes since FY 2001 with the number reaching about 28,000 homes as of the end of FY 2006. These efforts are expected to contribute to about 90t CO2 reduction effects by saving about 220 million liters of water each year.

Acty Sangenjaya

Pleasant squares with conserved trees

Site: 1-35 Nozawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
 Management began in: March and August 2002
 Purpose: For rent, 523 units
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 5-14 stories, 7 buildings
 Site area: Approx. 2.0 hectares

Environmental measures taken in Acty Sangenjaya

- Rooftop gardening
- Gardening of wall
- Green bank
- Water-retentive pavement
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Photovoltaic power generation
- KSI
- Eco-material cable

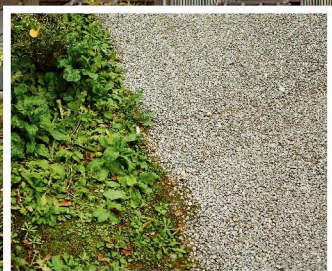
■ Disposer
 ■ Symbiosis urban area model project

Acty Sangenjaya stands on the premise of the Meiji Pharmaceutical University within walking distance from Sangenjaya station on the Tokyu Denentoshi Line. Along with the roads in the vicinity of this premise, which lies in a crowded city block, open spaces to serve as shelter during disasters and living facilities for residents are set up. Within the premise, residential blocks, facilities, and squares are arranged in such a way that they are organically linked to existing streets. In addition, the Metasequoia tree towering above 30m which was there from before (see right picture) has been preserved as the symbol tree of the housing complex. Green walking paths are built in various places to provide a living environment for enjoying seasons whilst living in the city. This housing complex creates a landscape that blends with the private condominiums within the same premise. The outdoor lights were designed as "landscape lighting" which not only takes into account the effects of light reflecting on buildings and trees, etc., but also gives consideration to the different sceneries of day and night, as well as provides soothing visual effects. These lighting efforts were awarded the illumination promotion award (outstanding facility) in 2002.



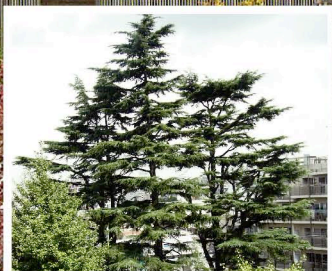
Rooftop Greening of Apartment Building A

The rooftop of apartment buildings are greened to help ease the heat island phenomenon in cities lacking greenery and open spaces. See P. 08



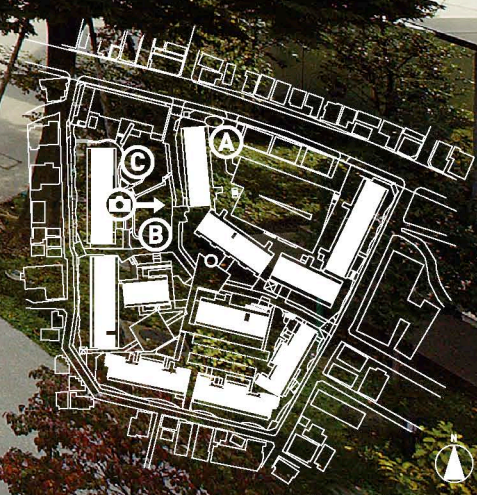
Permeable pavement B

The water permeable paint used for buildings promises to provide effects of restoring water circulation which is gradually being lost in cities. See P. 13



Preserved Himalayan Cedar C

Green forests and grassy squares are landscaped into one while retaining the Himalayan cedar and thicket that were there beforehand, and making good use of the natural topology. See P. 09.



0 20 40 60 80 100m

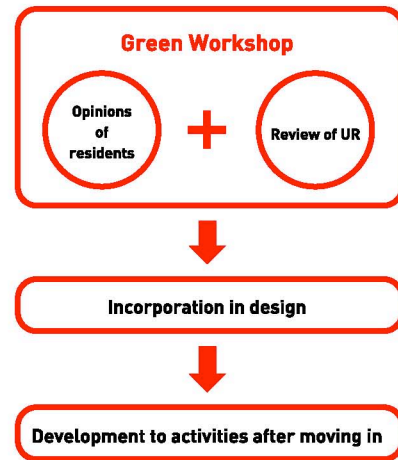
Community Lifestyle



Green Workshop Proposing Community Lifestyles

Hibarigaoka Park Hills_Nishitokyo City/Higashikurume City, Tokyo

Hibarigaoka Park Hills carries out green workshops with its residents for building comfortable and relaxing living spaces. Proposals by residents are incorporated in various places of the outdoor space of the housing complex. Common flowerbeds that have been planned carefully are managed by the resident group "Green Work."



Taking precious care of nature and stopping the unnecessary use of resources and energy are vital for making better changes to our daily lives. It is important for residents who are the main players of the towns and homes they live in to cut down on waste in daily life and practice environment-friendly lifestyles. Together with local residents, the UR Renaissance Agency is dedicated to building community lifestyles friendly to surrounding nature as well as to the global environment while enjoying the natural environment, and providing support to help people hand such practices down to future generations. During the rebuilding of the housing complex, efforts were made to preserve and reuse the greenery on the premise as it serves as an important environmental asset to the area. To realize and pass down the hopes and interests of the residents that are nurtured with the time spent living amongst this greenery, a workshop is held on outdoor space development and improvement. Events such as nature observation are planned and discussions are carried out on new outdoor spaces that need to be developed, to ensure that the new environment after rebuilding work is easy to use and appreciated by residents.



Recreational Space of Flowers and Green

Urbania Shigakoen_Nagoya City, Aichi

In the Hanamonogatari Plan (Flower Story Project), flowers grown by the residents are replanted in promenades and squares to create a colorful outdoor space while enjoying interaction with soil and other living things during planting work. The residents also concluded a "Flower and Green" agreement with Nagoya City.



Common Flowerbed Decorating Roadside

Freres Nishiara 2nd_Adachi-ku, Tokyo

This picture shows the replanting of a common flowerbed along the roadside of the assembly hall of this housing complex. Classes on repotting are also held for residents to participate in the flowerbed planting effort more easily. The flowerbeds decorating the roadsides have a three-dimensional feel, consisting of morning glories twined around bamboo trees.



Flowerbed Planting Collaboration

Arbis Midorigaoka_Ikeda City, Osaka

These flowerbeds were planted jointly by members of the municipal club "Flower Club" and students of the local Osaka Prefectural Engel High School, who worked together from the planning up to the planning stages. The municipal club and high school students continue to keep in touch even after completion.



Common Flowerbed Decorating Streets

Mure Housing Complex_Mitaka City, Tokyo

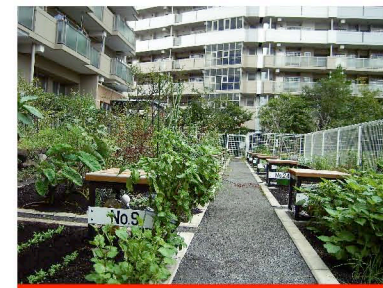
Accessible and familiar common flowerbeds are grown here mainly by the Mure Gardening Club. The pretty flowers grown with tender love and care by the residents decorate the streets and welcome all entering the complex.



First Kleingarten of UR Housing for rent

Lebens Garten_Yamasaki_Kamakura City, Kanagawa

This is the first Kleingarten (allotment garden for growing vegetables) built by the UR Renaissance Agency in a housing complex. 35 segments of the garden were built on the premise for cultivating various vegetables like tomatoes, eggplant, and herbs. These gardens also serve as an agricultural opportunity for users to communicate with each other.



Kleingarten Adjoining Square

Confort Kawasaki Fujimi_Kawasaki City, Kanagawa

A Kleingarten is built inside the courtyard for growing vegetables and working with the soil for gardening. Adjoining a playground and square where children play freely, this recreational site can be enjoyed by both adults and children, and serves as a place for interchange as well.

Eco-friendly lifestyle

- Green workshop
- Common flowerbed
- Kleingärten
- Symbiosis urban area model project



Nature Tour Interacting with Surrounding Nature

Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi_Musashino City, Tokyo

Nature and birdwatching tours are held for residents and children from neighboring children centers and elementary schools to learn about nature at the Senkawa waterside park and in the compound and district. Efforts are also made to build a system for residents to maintain and manage the biotope as a recreation.



Recycling of Raw Refuse

Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi_Musashino City, Tokyo

This housing complex has been a pioneer in composting raw refuse produced on the premise. The compost is collected by Musashino City, added with organic fertilizers, and used by farmers in the city. A morning vegetable market is held by these farmers once a year, which attracts many visitors.



Rice Cultivation for Experiencing Harvesting

Hibarigaoka Park Hills_Nishitokyo City/Higashikurume City, Tokyo

A small rice paddy field was made next to the biotope pond as suggested by residents. Run mainly by a resident group, it provides the opportunity to deepen interchanges between residents while enjoying the rice-making experience. During the harvest festival, harvested rice and dried plum picked from the trees replanted here are distributed.



Dried Plum Making from Preserved Transferred Trees

Tamadaira no Mori_Hino City, Tokyo

Plum trees grown by the residents of the precedent housing complex are preserved or transferred. In Tamadaira no Mori, every year, resident groups and municipals get together to make dried plum and plum liquor. Products are distributed at tasting events, etc.

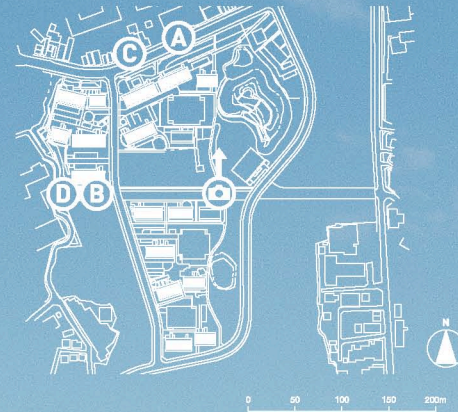
Chaleur Higashitoyonaka

Protecting Nature of Senri Hills

Site: 6-5 Higashitoyonakacho, Toyonaka City, Osaka
 Management began in: January 2004
 Purpose: For rent, 675 units (As of March 2008)
 Construction: Reinforced concrete, 5-13 stories, 18 buildings
 Site area: Approx. 6.8 hectares

Environmental measures taken in Chaleur Higashitoyonaka

- Biotope
- Rooftop gardening
- Green bank
- Conservation of natural green area
- Rainwater use by rainwater storage, etc
- Underground infiltration of rainwater
- Permeable pavement
- Peak alarm distribution board
- Improvement of heat insulation
- Photovoltaic power generation
- Wind power generation
- Use of concrete-recycled crushed
- Recycle foamed core Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride pipes
- Eco-material cable
- Ultra water-saving toilet
- Green workshop
- Common flowerbed



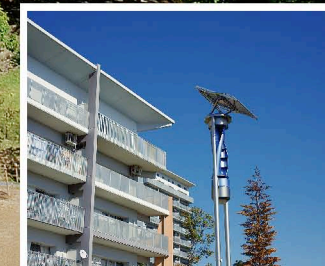
Chaleur Higashitoyonaka is located in a lush green area, adjoining Senri New Town within 30 minutes of central Osaka. It is also a very convenient area to live, with a concentration of public facilities such as library and retail shops in the vicinity. The urban development of this housing complex, which started with a government rehabilitation project in 2004, was carried out according to a master architect plan by UR Renaissance Agency staff and nine architects. The layout of the apartment (residential) blocks, giving priority/consideration to roadside landscape, was designed to create a space which blends unique housing design and rich nature. In the development of Chaleur Higashitoyonaka, the results of workshops conducted specifically for its construction and participated by previous residents of the premise were incorporated for the preservation of trees, layout of squares, installation and design of common flowerbeds, etc. The rich nature that existed from before the new housing complex was rebuilt, such as the acorn and mushroom hills familiar with the locals, rows of Metasequoia trees, etc. have been preserved as the asset of the housing complex. Chaleur Higashitoyonaka has been awarded the 2006 Urban Design Award (landscape category) and 2007 Green City Award Regional Greening Category (Urban Greening Foundation Director's Prize).



Boulevard of Metasequoia Trees, Symbol of Housing Complex

A

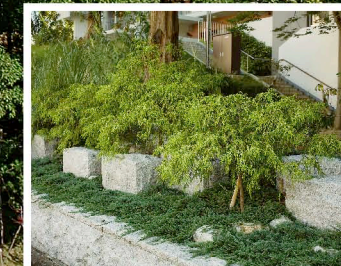
Lining the road on the north side of the premise are preserved Metasequoia trees, planted about 40 years ago and popular with the residents. See P. 09.



Outdoor Lamp Using Wind and Solar Power

B

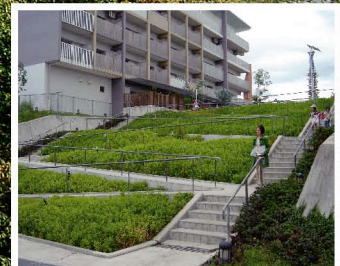
Installed on the premise, hybrid lighting equipment combining a solar panel and savonius windmill. See P. 20.



Rock Garden Attracting Insects and Butterflies

C

Towards the north side of the premise is a rock garden. The flowers show a different expression as the seasons change and provide color, peace, and tranquility as the landmark of the housing complex.

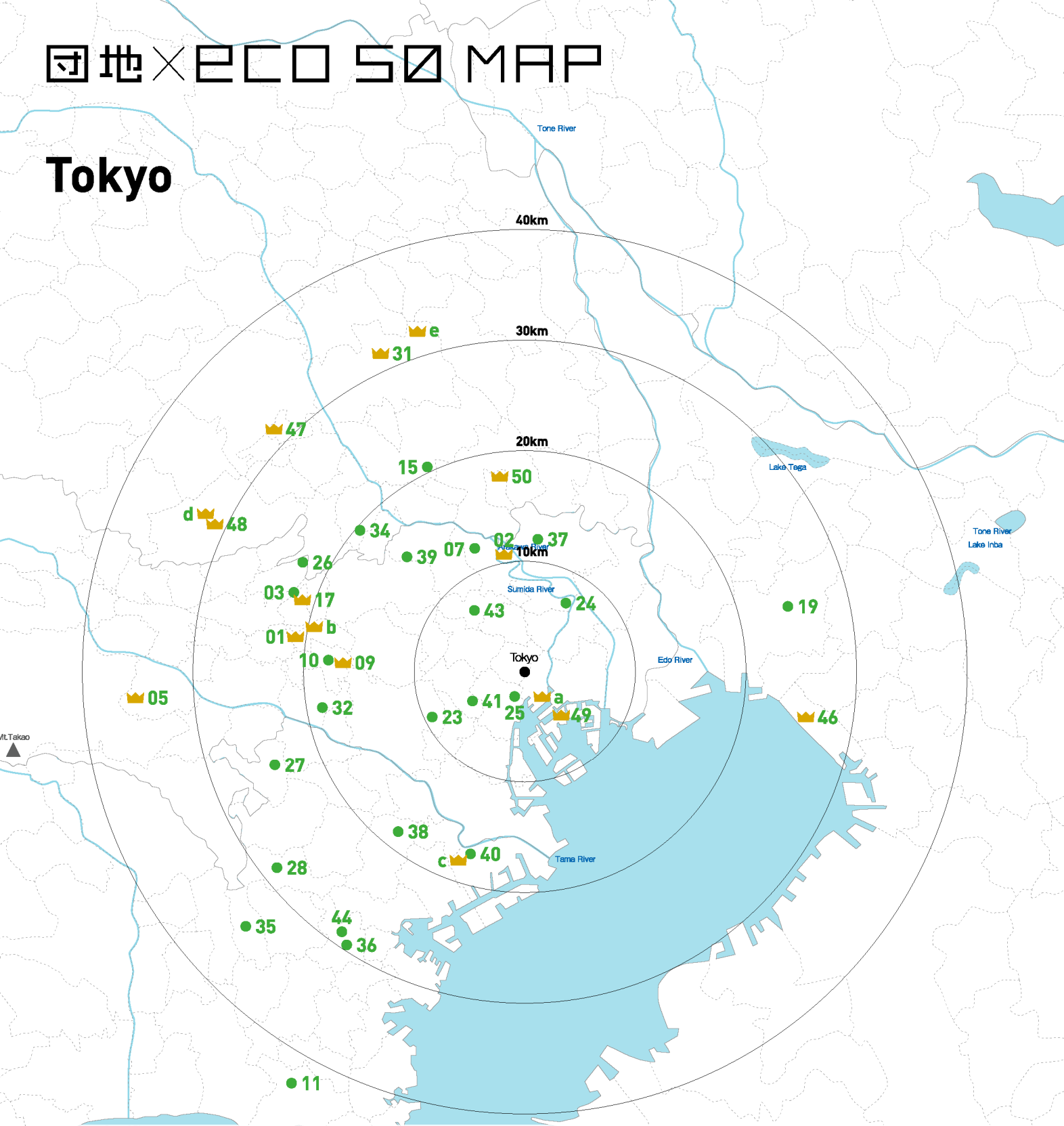


Switchback Slope and Stairs

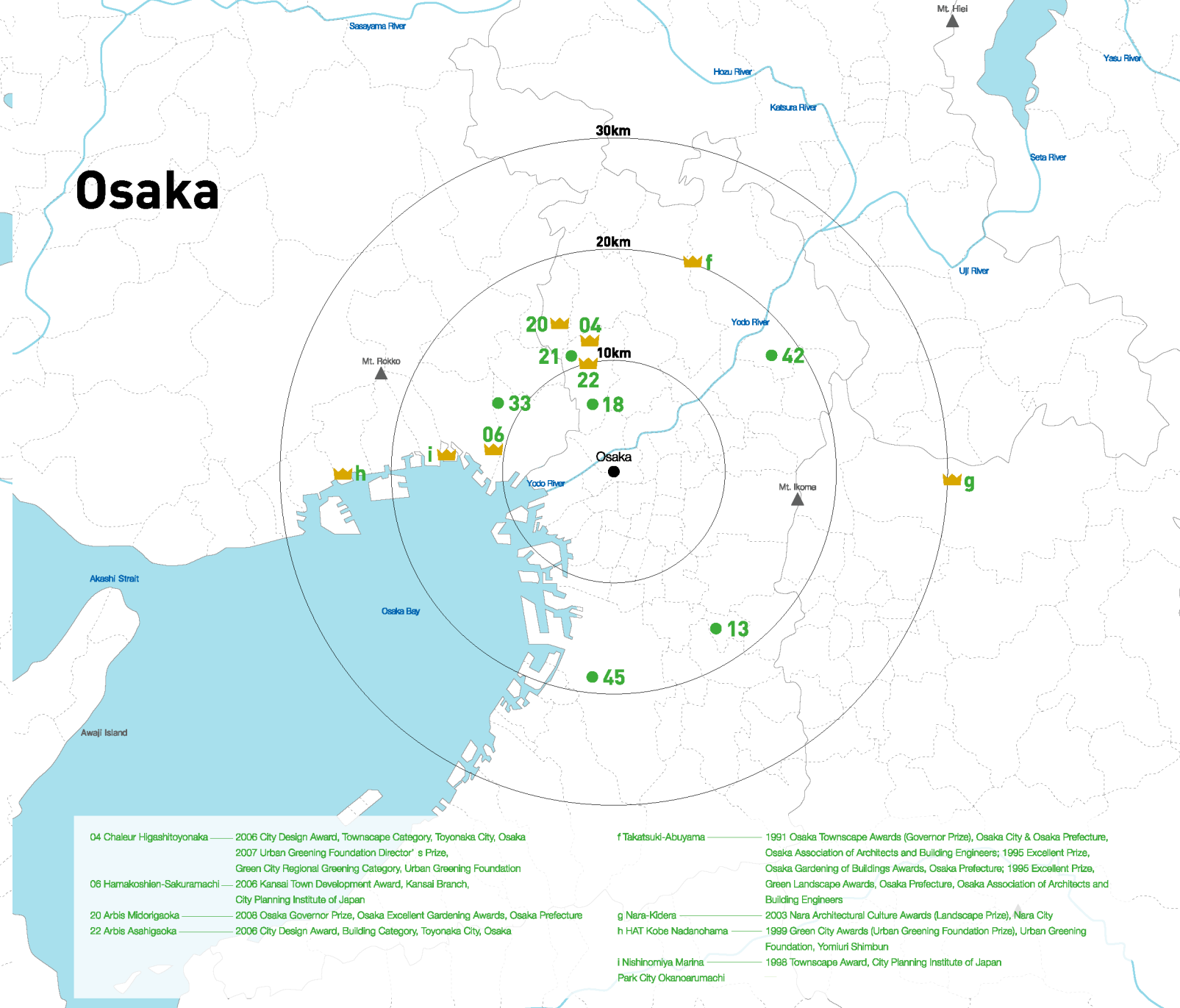
D

On the west side of the grassy square are a switchback slope and stairs about 15 m wide. The white stone surface of the slope and green plants in the vicinity create a pleasant landscape.

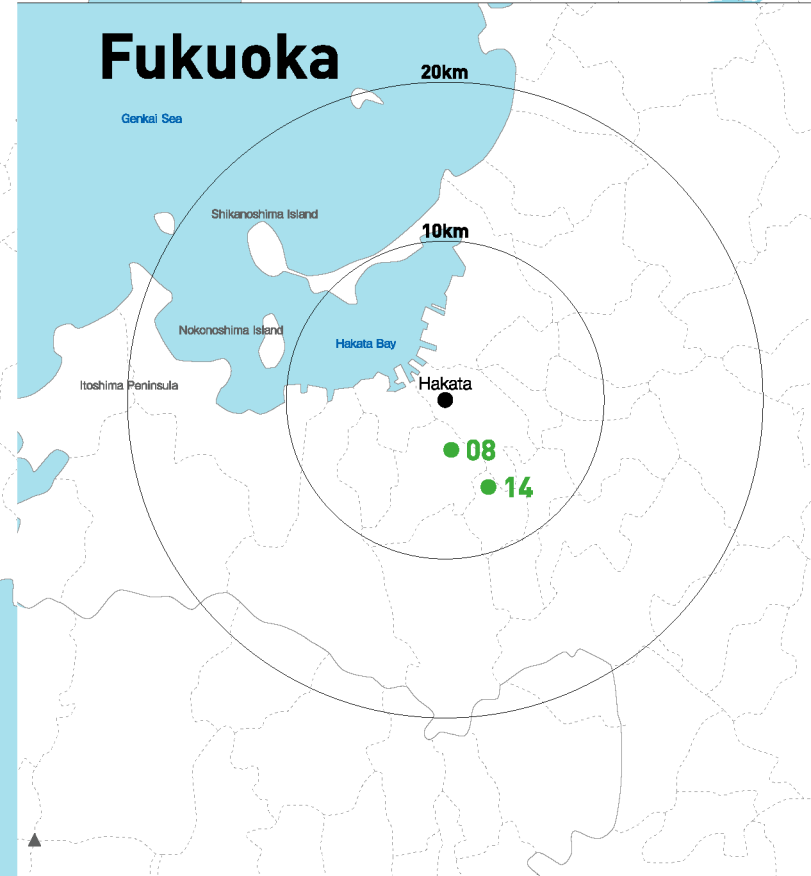
Tokyo



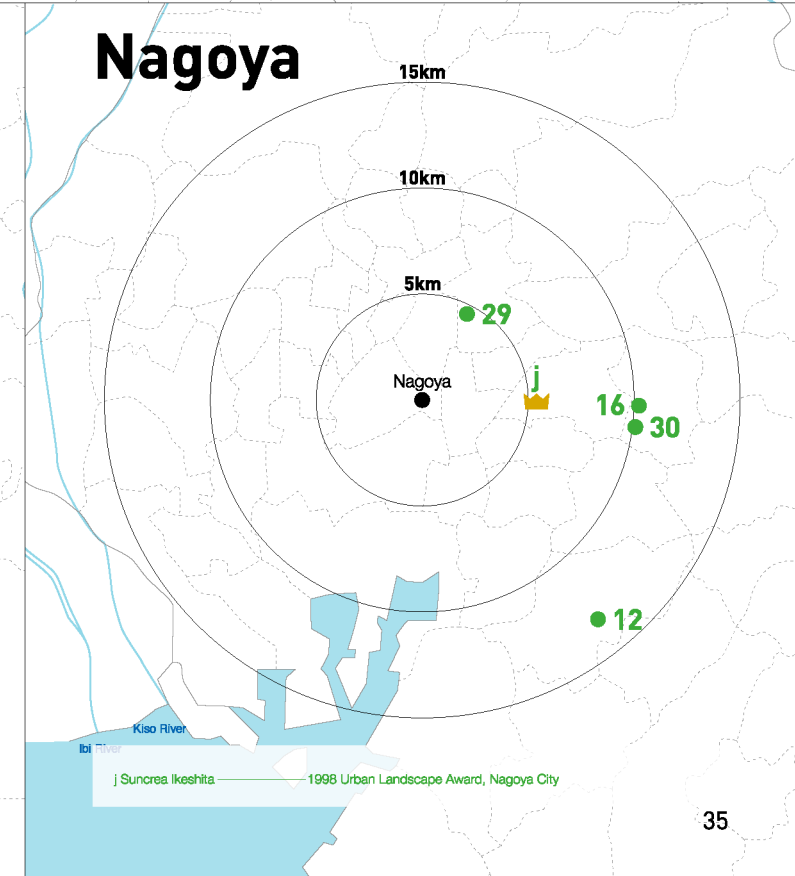
Osaka



Fukuoka



Nagoya



List of major housing complexes receiving environment-related awards

- (Two-digit figures suggest that housing complexes are included in the 団地 X eco 50 LIST; alphabets suggest other buildings.)
- 01 Sain Varier Sakuradutsumi — 1999 Zenken Award (Joint Project category), Japan Construction Engineers' Association
 - 02 Heart Island Shinden — 2005 International Illumination Design Award (IIDA), Illuminating Engineering Society of North America; 2007 Green Asia Habitat Best Construction Practices Award, Asia Habitat Society
 - 05 Tamadeira no Mori — 2005 Urban Greening Foundation Director's Prize, Green City Regional Greening Category, Urban Greening Foundation
 - 08 Mitakadai — 2001 Zenken Award, Housing Category, Japan Construction Engineers' Association
 - 17 Green Plaza — 2007 Environment Minister Award, Rooftop/Wall Special Gardening Technique Competition, Organization for Landscape and Urban Green Technology Development
 - 31 Urbane Ohmiya — 2002 Sainokuni Saltama Excellent Landscape Award, Saltama Prefecture
 - 46 Makuhari Baytown — 1999 Good Design Award (Urban Design Award), Japan Industrial Design Promotion Organization
 - 47 Confort Kasumigaoka — 2005 MLIT Minister Award, (Large-sized) Landscape Construction Category, Urban Park Competition, Parks and Open Space Association of Japan; 2005 Sainokuni Saltama Excellent Landscape Award, Gardening Category, Saltama Prefecture
 - 48 Plaza City Shintokorozawa — 1997 Eco-city Tokorozawa Award, Tokorozawa City
 - 49 Shinonome Canal Court — 2005 Environment Design Grand Prize, Good Design Awards, Japan Industrial Design Promotion Organization; 2008 BCS Special Prize, Building Constructors Society
 - 50 Confort Higashihogaya — 2005 Sainokuni Saltama Excellent Landscape Award, Peaceful Mind Category, Saltama Prefecture
 - a Harumi Island — 2003 Urban Landscape Grand Prize (Beautiful Townscape Prize), MLIT & Urban Design Center
 - b Musashino Midoricho — 2003 Green City Awards (Yomiuri Shimibun Prize), Urban Greening Foundation, Yomiuri Shimibun
 - c Urbane Bio Kawasaki — 2003 Environment Minister Award, Rooftop/Wall Special Gardening Technique Competition, Organization for Landscape and Urban Green Technology Development
 - d Plaza City Shintokorozawa Keyak St. 3rd — 1997 Eco-city Tokorozawa Award, Tokorozawa City
 - e Urban Mirai Higashi Ohmiya — 1993 Zenken Award, Japan Construction Engineers' Association
 - 04 Chaleur Higashitoyonaka — 2006 City Design Award, Townscape Category, Toyonaka City, Osaka; 2007 Urban Greening Foundation Director's Prize, Green City Regional Greening Category, Urban Greening Foundation
 - 08 Hamakoshien-Sakuramachi — 2006 Kansai Town Development Award, Kansai Branch, City Planning Institute of Japan
 - 20 Arbis Midorigaoka — 2008 Osaka Governor Prize, Osaka Excellent Gardening Awards, Osaka Prefecture
 - 22 Arbis Asahigaoka — 2006 City Design Award, Building Category, Toyonaka City, Osaka
 - f Takatsuki-Abuyama — 1991 Osaka Townscape Awards (Governor Prize), Osaka City & Osaka Prefecture, Osaka Association of Architects and Building Engineers; 1995 Excellent Prize, Osaka Gardening of Buildings Awards, Osaka Prefecture; 1996 Excellent Prize, Green Landscape Awards, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka Association of Architects and Building Engineers
 - g Nara-Kidera — 2003 Nara Architectural Culture Awards (Landscape Prize), Nara City
 - h HAT Kobe Nadanchama — 1999 Green City Awards (Urban Greening Foundation Prize), Urban Greening Foundation, Yomiuri Shimibun
 - i Nishinomiya Marina Park City Okanozumachi — 1998 Townscape Award, City Planning Institute of Japan