



### Mori's Hills Facilities Raise Contribution to Tokyo's Greenery

Average Green Coverage Rate Rises to 37.9%, up 4.1% (0.9 ha) since 2006

**Tokyo, June 17, 2015**—Mori Building, a leading urban developer, announced today that the fiscal 2014 version of its annual survey of green coverage at its nine Hills-series urban complexes in Tokyo found that greenery as a percentage of total site area rose to 37.9%, up 4.1% (0.88 hectares), since 2006, the first year of the survey. The rate is significantly higher than the 21.8% average in Minato Ward\*, where the complexes are

50°C

located, convincing evidence of Mori Building's growing contribution to the greening of Tokyo. \* Survey of Greenery in Minato-ward (8<sup>th</sup> ed.), March 2012.

Hills facility greenery is not only aesthetically pleasing, it also helps to ease Tokyo's heat-island phenomenon. During the daytime, surface temperatures of green areas are some 5 to 15 degrees Celsius cooler than areas with little or no greenery (see image).



Facility (Opened)	Total Site Area	FY2006			FY2014	
		Green coverage area	Rate		Green coverage area	Rate
Ark Hills (1986)	4.96ha	1.86ha	37.54%		2.17ha	43.75%
Akasaka Tameike Tower (2000)	0.57ha	0.24ha	41.40%		0.26ha	46.01%
Atago Green Hills (2001)	3.85ha	1.71ha	44.43%		1.92ha	49.97%
Motoazabu Hills (2002)	1.23ha	0.55ha	44.32%		0.63ha	50.92%
Roppongi Hills (2003)	9.59ha	2.54ha	26.53%		2.75ha	28.72%
Holland Hills (2004)	0.36ha	0.08ha	22.19%		0.09ha	25.38%
Omotesando Hills (2006)	0.61ha	0.17ha	28.42%		0.20ha	33.69%
	(A)	(B)	(B) / (A)		(B)	(B) / (A)
	21.17ha	7.15ha	33.80%		8.03ha	37.90%
			U	p 0.88ha	<b>↑</b>	<b>†</b>
			Up 4.1%			

Thermal image of Ark Hills

Mori Building leverages its core redevelopment concept, known as Vertical Garden Cities, to create environmentally friendly urban sites that coexist with nature. By building upwards rather than outwards, Mori Building develops open spaces and rooftops featuring lush greenery.

Moving forward, Mori will continue to develop green urban centers as part of its Ecological Network, which is connecting new and existing green areas in Tokyo to steadily enhance the city's beauty, livability and environmental friendliness.

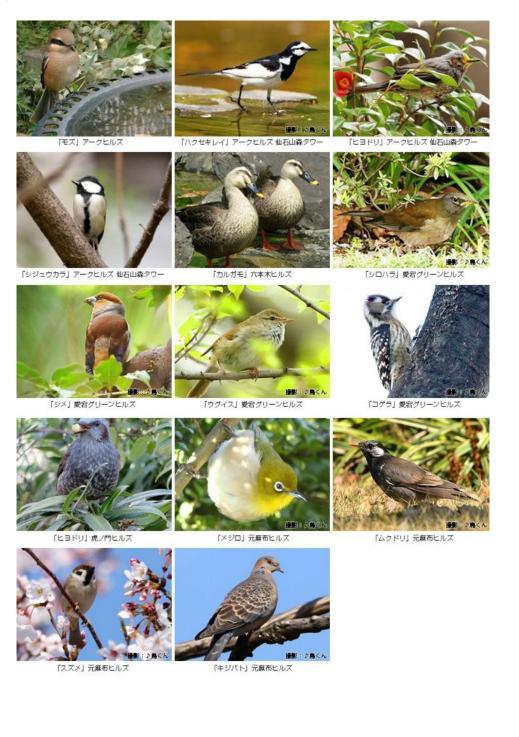
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#### **Reference 1: Wild Birds Seen in Selected Hills Facilities**

Mori Building's Hills facilities also provide habitats for numerous living creatures. Within the green areas created by Roppongi Hills and Ark Hills, for example, some 30 different species of wild birds have been confirmed, including the Japanese pigmy woodpecker or varied tit, which normally are found only in Tokyo's largest parks.

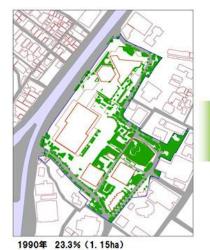


#### Reference 2: Green Coverage and Related Effects at Selected Hills Facilities

#### ■Ark Hills

Inaugurated in 1986 as the Japan's first major urban redevelopment project led by a private company, Ark Hills has played a representative role in sustaining Tokyo's ecosystem. The site features seven principal landscaped areas, collectively called Ark Gardens. According to the survey, Ark Hills' green coverage rate jumped from 23.3% (1.15ha) in 1990 to 43.8% (2.17ha) in 2014, now encompassing almost all parts of the site except for buildings and public spaces.







Thermal image of Ark Hills in 2014

#### ■Atago Green Hills

Atago Green Hills blends the rich nature of Atago Hills with two modern high-rises and three traditional temples. The area is a green link between the Imperial Palace and Hibiya Park on one side and Shiba Park on the other. Green coverage grew 4.6% to 50.0% in 2014, expanding the green area between the site and Atago Shrine as an oasis for escaping summer heat.

Near doubling of green coverage at Ark Hills between 1990 and 2014





2006年 44.43% (1.71ha)



Change in green coverage at Atago Green Hills between 1990 and 2014



Thermal image of Atago Hills in 2014



### ■Roppongi Hills

Roppongi Hills, located in the heart of Tokyo, offers rich greenery in lushly vegetated spaces including Mohri Garden. Green coverage at Roppongi Hills continues to expand, thanks in part to ever-growing Japanese zelkovas lining Keyaki-dori street and Somei Yoshino cherry trees on Sakura-zaka slope. Mori Building organizes workshops and site tours by throughout the year to explain the beneficial effects of greenery at its Hills facilities.

#### Change in green coverage at Roppongi Hills between 1990 and 2014

2014年

Two Hills facilities launched after 2006 were also surveyed. Despite the lack of 2006-comparative data, the two facilities are further additions to Mori Building's strong overall contribution to the greening of Tokyo.

28.7% (2.75ha)

Facility (Opened)	Total Site Area	FY2014		
Facility (Opened)		Green coverage area	Rate	
Ark Hills				
Sengokuyama Mori	1.95ha	0.62ha	31.90%	
Tower (2012)				
Toranomon Hills	1.71ha	0.42ha	24.75%	
(2014)		0.42Nd		

### ■Toranomon Hills

2006年 26.5% (2.54ha)

Inaugurated in July 2014, Toranomon Hills is a 6,000-square-meter urban center where visitors can enjoy spacious grass areas, the sound of a rushing creek and the seasonal beauty of trees throughout the year. Toranomon Hills was awarded an AAA rank, the highest offered by the Japan Habitat Evaluation and Certification Program, which assesses initiatives to protect and restore biodiversity. The thermal image (below) taken in August 2014, shows how Toranomon Hills is helping to counter the heat-island phenomenon in Tokyo.









Thermal image of Roppongi Hills in 2014





Green coverage at Toranomon Hills in 2014



Thermal image of Toranomon Hills in 2014

#### **Reference 3: Ecological Network**

Having a seamless greenery loop at the heat of the city is thought to have an impact in easing heat-island phenomenon or recovering ecosystem. Our major Hills facilities form a part of the Ecological Network that corresponds to Tokyo Metropolitan Government's basic plan for environment.

