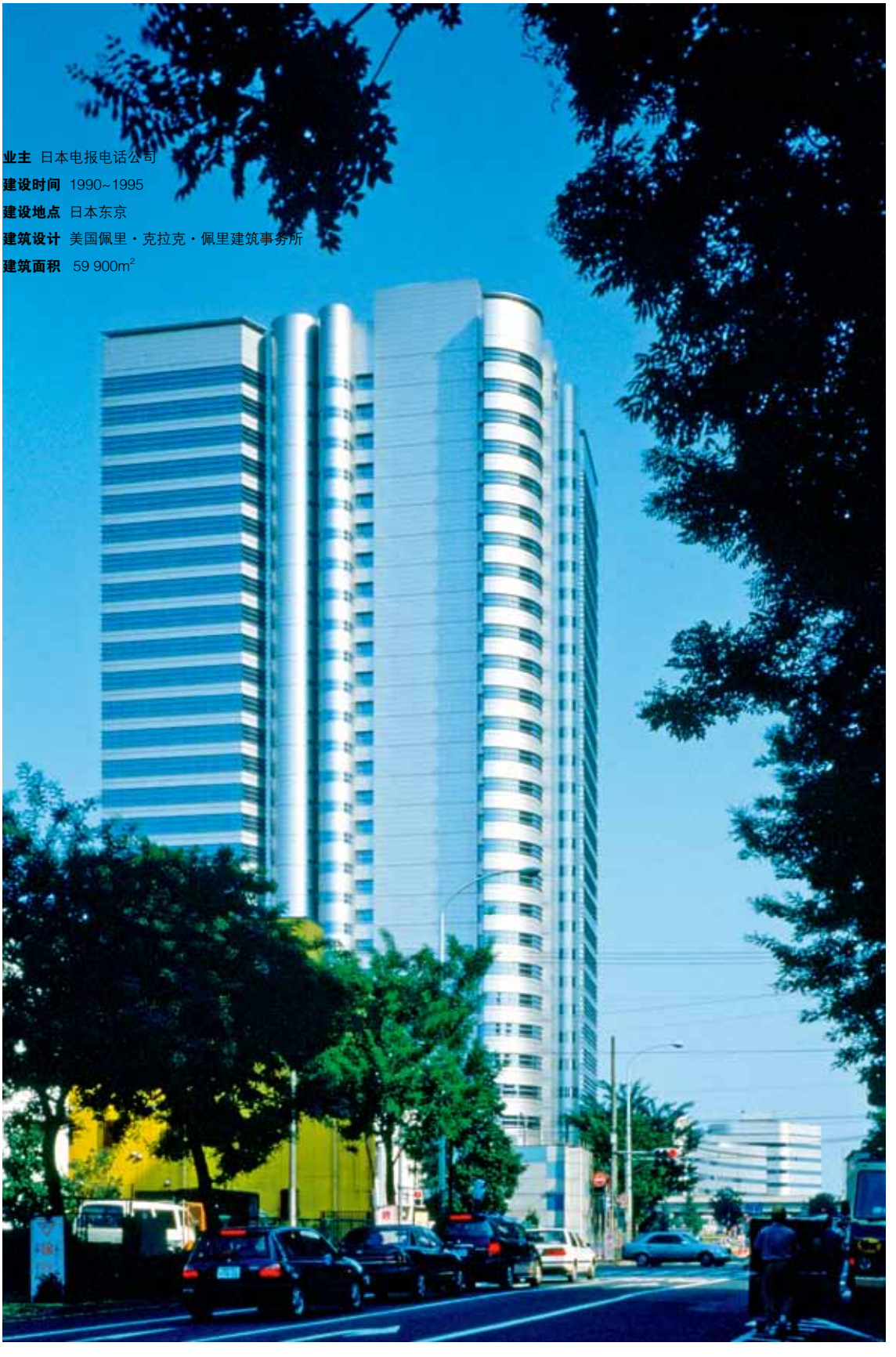
NTT Headquarters

日本电报电话公司总部

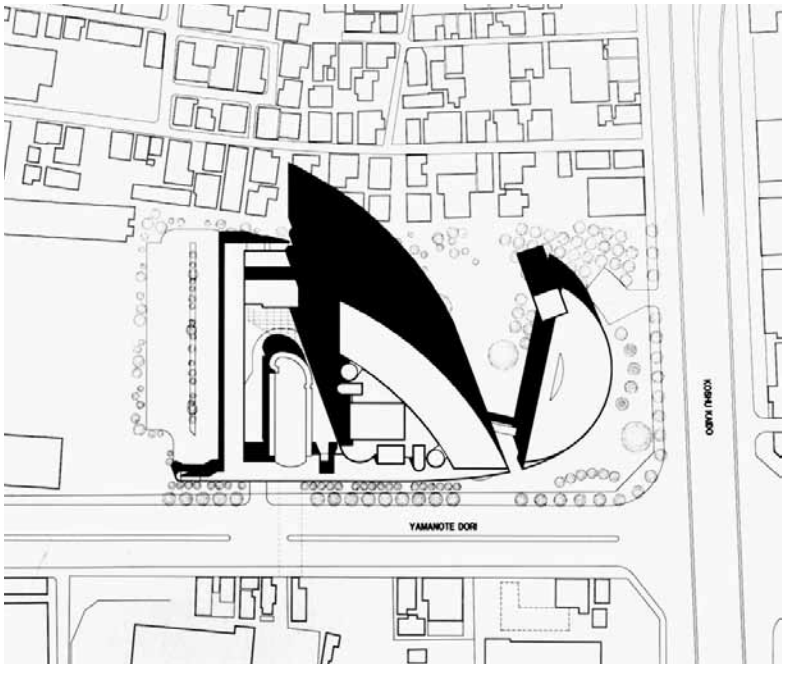


业主 日本电报电话公司
建设时间 1990~1995
建设地点 日本东京
建筑设计 美国佩里·克拉克·佩里建筑事务所
建筑面积 59 900m^2

本项目是日本最大的电信公司之一的总部大楼，包括一个30层的塔楼和一个3层的附属专用楼，中间由一座人行天桥相连。大楼距离东京市政厅6个街区之遥，东京歌剧院的对面。这一综合体坐落于城市的快速发展区，正逐渐成为新宿文化和商业的延伸。

场地条件较为宽裕，从而允许在两栋楼之间拥有一个花园，同时还能在地块的边缘拥有一个公共公园。公园的设计是为了呼应一项设计要求，即20%的场地应保留为对公众开放的空间，同时也是作为综合体和相邻住宅楼之间的缓冲。总之，花园和公园创造了一个宽敞的空间，这在东京的办公楼群中并不多见。

花园作为展示和表演的所在地，是日本传统庭院的一个现代诠释。花园结合了天然和人造材料，树、石材铺地以及植栽和碎石成为主要的构成要素。栏栅将场地一分为二，人们在穿越场地时能逐步感受从木材到不锈钢的过渡。风车供电和水流划过了一个有图案的混凝土喷泉基座，而这个基座在另一端变成了不锈钢。不锈钢桥和木桥分别跨过水流。人们还可以从三层员工食堂的室外楼梯直接进入这个花园。

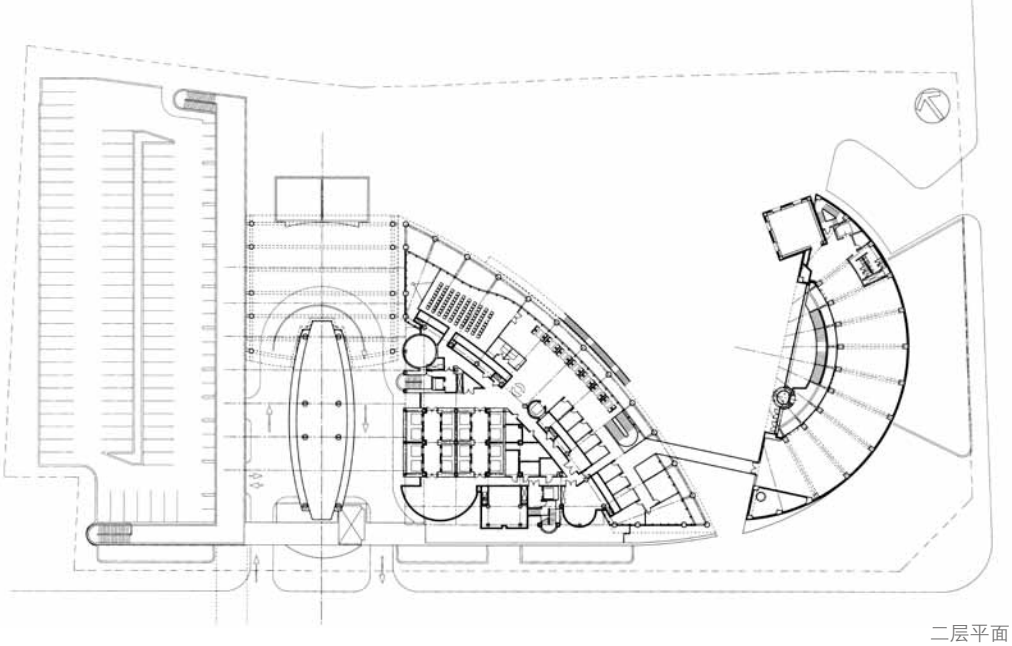




一些限制要求决定了建筑的平面布局和弧线三角形形体：公共开放区，场地南面的高架公路，两个走廊，以及安置传输设备和屋顶直升机停机坪。除此之外，日照要求也决定了塔楼的形状，即塔楼给相邻住宅造成的阴影一天不能超过3小时。塔楼高度限制为127m。

塔楼包括一个有电信系统和设备的电信中心，一个会议中心，行政办公室，以及餐饮设施。电信中心是技术最先进的功能区，位于地下六层。东京新宿区的电话交换室就在这里。地下层还有为塔楼地上功能区服务的机电间和设备，并包括一个辅助周边地区的小区供暖和制冷分站。

办公区的扇形区域朝向室内花园，具有纵深方向的景观。水平窗户利用了全景的优势，将西面的富士山和东面的皇居尽收眼底。辅助设施占据了三角形外层空间的剩余部分。每一个支持功能（电梯间、卫生间、机电管井、楼梯间、存储间以及员工休息清洁间）都有其自身的结构形式，并在外观上有所表达。卫生间、楼梯间和门厅都对外开窗。



二层平面

塔楼的墙体是玻璃和金属幕墙。其铝合金面板有一层暖金属灰的、由铜镀云母制成的含氟聚合物涂层。窗户受每层四排突出的遮阳横构件保护。每一个遮阳构件都是柔和的弧线，并在圆柱倒角处收口。这些遮阳构件强调了窗户的水平特性并调整了外立面，阴影和出挑为外立面增添了活力。

包含展示区的附属专用楼是这个综合体对外的窗口。为了创造一个温馨亲人的外观，并与办公楼的不锈钢材质形成对比，建筑选用了天然材料。一堵明尼苏达石砌墙的弯曲形体与街道紧密连接，并与室内花园遥相呼应。大楼东墙使用佛蒙特绿色板，尽头的垂直构筑物是有特殊功能的大型会议室。明尼苏达砖墙一直延续到塔楼的前部，从而消除了塔楼对人行道的影响。另一墙体遮掩了停车场和汽车入口及落客区。

建筑共有5个出入口，分别供员工、后勤人员、行政工作者、顾客以及特别参观者使用。特别参观者的入口位于西端，有一个带前厅的玻璃拱形雨棚，停车则在北边。

两座建筑中最通透的外墙面对花园。附属专用楼的一处主要玻璃幕墙揭开了公共大堂的帷幕。大堂的室内装饰由三种不同的木材拼成几何图形，互相连接的楼梯是石材台阶的不锈钢楼梯。另一塔楼的大堂也是同样的做法。（译/美国佩里·克拉克·佩里建筑事务所，校/朱晓琳）

This headquarters for one of Japan’s largest telecommunications companies comprises a 30–story tower and axx–story Special Purpose Building linked by a pedestrian bridge. Six blocks from Tokyo City Hall and across the street from Opera House City, the complex is in a rapidly developing area that is becoming an extension of the Shinjuku cultural and business district.

A generously–sized site allows for a garden between the two buildings as well as a public park on the xx edge of the property. The park, designed to meet the requirement that 20 percent of the site be reserved as publically–accessible open space, is a buffer between the complex and the adjacent residential neighborhood. Together, the garden and the park create a spacious feeling unusual for office buildings in Tokyo.



The garden, used for exhibitions and performances, is modern reinterpretation of Japanese garden traditions. With trees, stone tile paths, and planted and gravel surfaces, the garden incorporates natural and manmade materials. A fence bisecting the site gradually changes in material from wood to stainless steel as it crosses the property. Powered by a windmill, water moves over a patterned fountain bed of concrete, which becomes stainless steel on the other side. A stainless steel bridge and a wooden bridge cross the water. An exterior staircase from the third–floor employee restaurant leads directly to the garden.

Several restrictions determined the buildings' placement and their curved triangular forms: the open space requirement, an elevated highway to the south of the site, two microwave corridors, and the need for transmission equipment and a helipad on the roof. In addition, sunshine access regulations required that the tower be so shaped that the neighboring residential properties (measured 1.5 meters above ground) would not be under shadow for more than three hours a day. A127–meter height limit determined the tower's height.

The tower includes a telecommunications center with telecommunications systems and equipment, a conference center, executive offices, and dining facilities. The telecommunications center, the most technologically advanced function of the building, is below grade on six levels. Telephone switching rooms for the Shinjuku–Tokyo area are here. The below–grade levels also house mechanical rooms and equipment for the building above and contain a district heating and cooling sub–station supporting the surrounding area.

Above grade, a fan–shaped block of offices is oriented toward the interior garden and the long views. Support facilities occupy the remainder of the allowable triangular envelope. The support functions (elevators, restrooms, mechanical shafts, stairways, storage and the refresh room for employees breaks and relaxation) each takes its own form and is expressed on the exterior. Restrooms, stairways and vestibules all have windows to the exterior.

The tower is clad in a taut glass–and–metal curtain wall. Its aluminum panels are coated with a warm metallic gray fluoropolymer finish formulated with copper–coated mica. Windows are protected by four rows of projecting sunshades per floor. Each sunshade is a soft arc terminated by a cylindrical bullnose. The sunshades accentuate the horizontality of the windows and modulate the façade, animating the exterior wall with shadows and highlights. Office floors are expressed on the exterior as horizontal trays, while the support spaces are expressed as tightly clad, vertical stacks. The horizontal expression of the floors play against the vertical forms of the support elements. Horizontal windows take advantage of the panoramic views, which include Mount Fuji to the west and the Imperial Gardens to the east.

The Special Purpose Building, which contains showroom space, is the public face of the complex. To create a welcoming exterior and to contrast the stainless steel used the office tower, the building incorporates natural materials. The building has a wall of Minnesota stone tightly curved to the street and open to views of the interior garden. The eastern side of the building, clad in green Vermont slate, is anchored by a vertical volume with large gathering rooms for special functions. The Minnesota stone wall is continued in front of the tower, diminishing the tower's impact on the sidewalk. Another wall screens a parking lot and an automobile entrance and drop off.

Five separate entrances are provided for employees, service workers, executives, customers and special visitors. The special visitors' entrance, on the xx side, includes a glass barrel–vaulted arrival canopy with an arrival forecourt and parking to the north. The most transparent facades of the two buildings face the garden. Both buildings meet the ground with a series of stainless steel columns. On the Special Purpose Building, a primarily glass curtain wall reveals the lobby with walls of three different woods arranged in a geometric pattern and open stainless steel staircases with stone steps. The lobby of the tower includes wood paneled walls and a curving stainless steel staircase with stone steps. AT