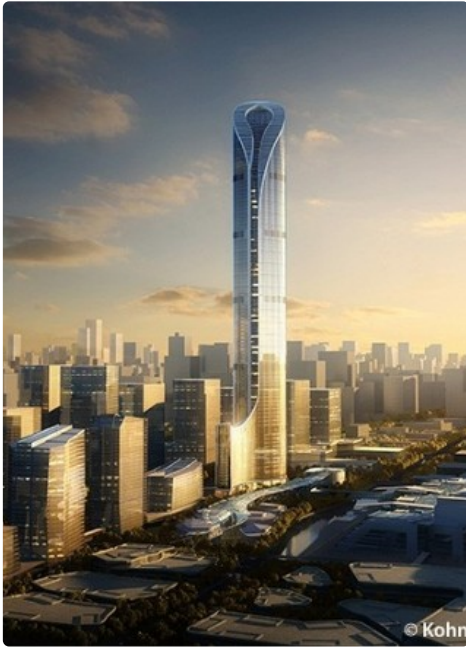


Suzhou IFS



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Height: To Tip
450 m / 1,476 ft
Height:
Architectural
450 m / 1,476 ft
Height: Occupied
406.4 m / 1,333 ft



Floors Above Ground
98

Floors Below Ground
5

Tower GFA

278,000 m² / 2,992,367 ft²

Facts

Official Name	Suzhou IFS
Other Names	The Wharf IFS, The Wharf Suzhou, Suzhou International Finance Square, Suzhou Supertower
Structure Type	Building
Status	Architecturally Topped Out
Country	China
City	Suzhou
Street Address & Map	Cuiyan Road
Building Function	hotel / office / serviced apartments
Structural Material	composite
Construction Start	2012
Completion	2017

Companies Involved

Developer	The (Wharf) Holdings Limited
Architect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Design Kohn Pedersen Fox AssociatesArchitect of Record ECADI; Wong Tung & Partners
Structural Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Design ECADI
MEP Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Design Parsons Brinckerhoff Consultants Private LimitedEngineer of Record ECADI
Main Contractor	China State Construction Engineering Corporation
Other Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Façade ALT Limited; Permasteelisa GroupFaçade Maintenance Lerch BatesLighting Brandston Partnership, Inc.Quantity Surveyor Langdon & SeahWind RWDI
Material Supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cladding PEC Group

About Suzhou IFS

Suzhou IFS aims to be a landmark on the city's skyline in both form and function, drawing upon modern design practices to belay the area's historical repertoire. Conceived as a mixed-use high-rise, the tower will incorporate a number of disparate programs, embodying a modern 21st century presence that is symbolically tied to the city's identity.

Suzhou has long been a center of trade in China, and the building's design pays tribute to this achievement. The tower's form is reminiscent of a fish, a symbol of prosperity and a nod to the role that water has played in the city's history and identity—the city is surrounded by lakes and canals, causing it to become known as "Venice of the East." As such, the tower is designed to interact with the surrounding bodies of water. The tower gestures towards Jinji Lake and opens out towards the water.

Soaring upwards, the curved “tail” of the fish subtly transitions from the scale of the lake and surrounding buildings to the top of the tower. More than an architectural embellishment, the flared base maximizes views of the water for the serviced apartments within and considerably lengthens its street frontage. At night, the tower cladding is articulated with glowing LEDs. These lights activate in a staggered timing that causes the building to shimmer in the evening skyline, much like the nearby lake.

The tower form and orientation, together with the articulation of the west façade, diminishes much of the heat and glare, while bringing more natural daylight to the internal spaces. The tower cladding is a high-performance glazing that significantly mitigates solar loading.

Suzhou IFS

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Videos

[Design Challenges of the 3 Tallest Buildings in North/ East/ South China](#)

17 Sep 2014 – Kam Chuen (Vincent) Tse & Lung Wai (Herbert) Lam, Parsons Brinckerhoff

Research Papers

[The New Structural Design Process of Supertall Buildings in China](#)

1 Sep 2015 – International Journal of High-Rise Buildings Volume 4 Number 3

[Design Challenges of the 3 Tallest Buildings in North/ East/ South China](#)

16 Sep 2014 – CTBUH 2014 Shanghai Conference Proceedings