

# 上海市苏州河两岸城市设计 SHANGHAI SUZHOU CREEK URBAN DESIGN

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## 前言

早在上海跻身国际都市行列之前，苏州河在过去的千百年间曾是区域的主要河流。随着城市的发展，数世纪的人类活动试图驯服苏州河，将本是该地区复杂流域的重要组成部分转变为用于运输货物和原料的工程运河。确切地说，苏州河常被视作上海现代民族工业的源动力之一。然而，在近代上海人的记忆中，它已是被遗忘的角落，且危害公众——尤其是城市中最贫困和弱势的群体的健康。

## 水文变迁

苏州河又称吴淞江，为其上海段的别称。发源于太湖的苏州河蜿蜒流经不断外扩的上海西郊，横跨城市中心地带，最终汇入黄浦江。因其特殊的地理位置，苏州河水体日益城市化和人工化。早在唐朝以前（约公元618年），吴淞江就已是以太湖流至东海的三条主要水道之一。在娄江和东江的河口被淤塞后，吴淞江成为了主要入海通道。明朝初期（约公元1403年），受季风带来的降雨影响，吴淞江一年一度的洪泛变得极其严重，一条新的河道——黄浦江被疏浚，并从此取代了吴淞江成为太湖取道长江入海的主要通道。

1. 蜿蜒曲折的苏州河与一条起伏的新城市轴线回旋交错，在两岸勾勒出一系列城市及休闲节点。

1. The meandering Suzhou Creek intertwines with a new undulating urban spine, delineating a series of urban and recreational nodes along the riverfront.

① 本文由Michael Grove及张韬撰写。

① The article is written by Michael Grove and Tao Zhang.

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Jing'an District, Shanghai  
**AREA (SIZE):**  
159 hm<sup>2</sup>  
**CLIENT:**  
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**DESIGN PERIOD:**  
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2. 苏州河见证了上海工业化的兴起，也经历了一系列的环境恶化。改造后的苏州河将成为城市最新的公共滨水区。
2. Suzhou Creek has witnessed the genesis of Shanghai's industrialization, suffered from severe environmental degradation, and is finally poised to be celebrated as the city's newest public waterfront.



## 发展和贸易

随着各租界地的建立，上海从一个小渔村快速扩张为现代都市。在此之前，位于上海以西约100km的内陆城市苏州才是该区域的主要商业中心。蜿蜒53km的吴淞江是连接苏州与东海之间的交通运输要道，而直到19世纪中叶，才有少数居民在苏州河沿岸定居。此外，1842年《南京条约》的签署标志着鸦片战争的结束，大量海外企业如潮水般涌入上海。城市的发展加速了苏州河的转型。直至20世纪初，苏州河仍是上海的商业命脉，承载着各类工厂、工业码头和客运码头的运转。

## 污染与遗忘

在上一代上海人的记忆中，苏州河拥挤不堪、污染严重，且臭气熏天，是一个让人

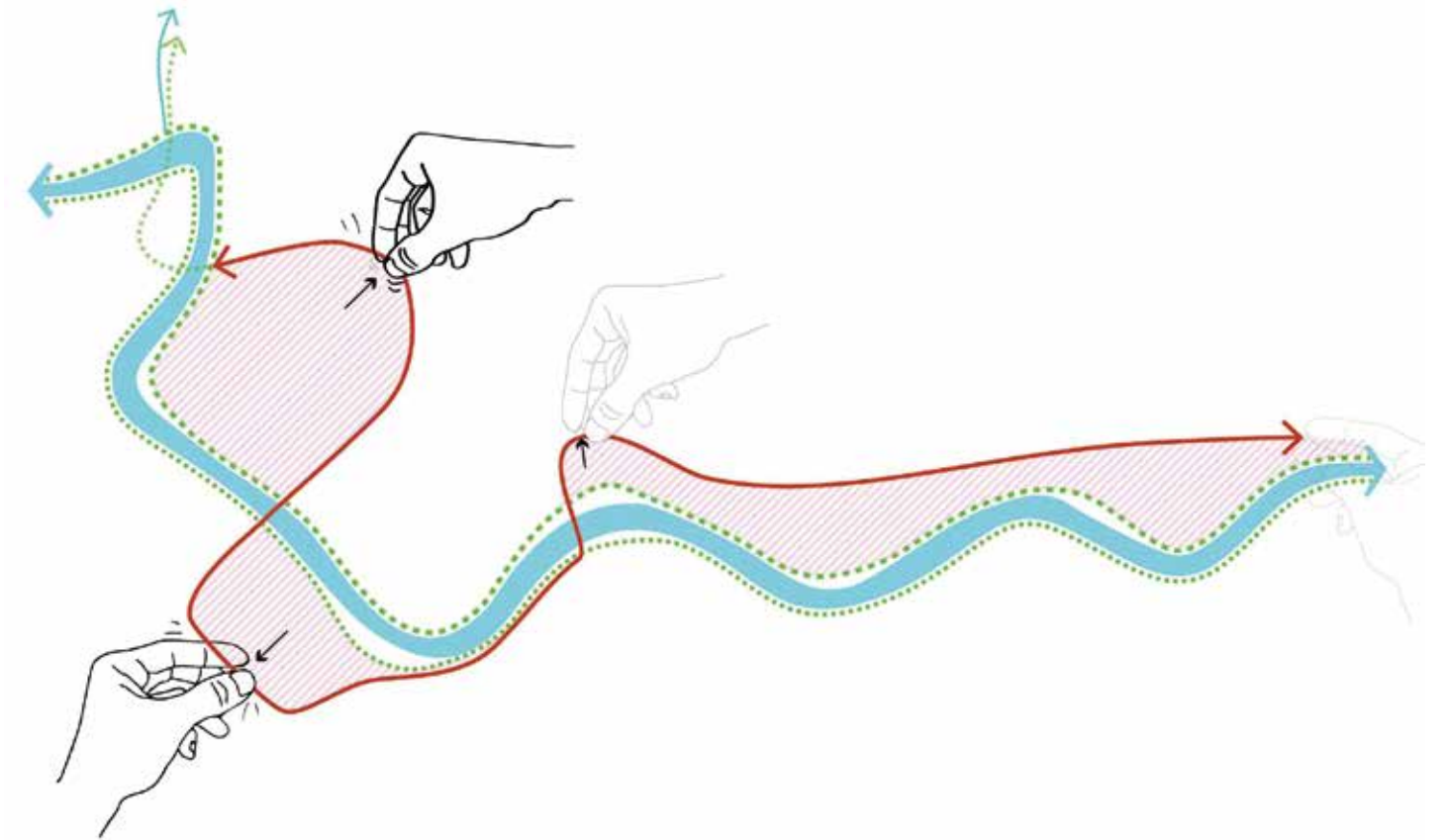
避而远之的地方。从1945年二战末到2010年，上海市人口从约330万人激增到逾2300万人，苏州河一度成为城市工业、商业和航运增长的中心。如果纯粹以金钱利益来衡量城市的繁荣程度，经济增长诚然改善了人们的生活，但这却是以牺牲环境为代价的，且得到了极其惨重的教训。未经处理的工业废水和从城市雨污合排的污水直接流入苏州河，为其戴上了“黑臭”的帽子。霍乱、伤寒、痢疾和其他疾病肆虐，极大地影响了生活在沿岸的那些上海历史上最贫困和弱势群体。源自上游的未经管制的化肥和杀虫剂等农业污染也加剧了水体的恶化。自1989年《中华人民共和国环境保护法》实施并建立监督和检测系统以来，苏州河的水质即一直处于最低水质标准之下。

从1996年开始，在苏州河环境综合整治工程的首个十年中，多个中国政府机构（包括国家开发银行、国家财政部、上海市政

府，以及多个区县政府）与亚洲开发银行共同投资超过60亿人民币，从多个途径改善水质。随着用于导流和处理废水的大型基础设施的建造，公共卫生风险得以显著降低。此外，新建的泵站能辅助河流维持动力，巡航的曝氧船亦可以协助水体复氧。亚洲开发银行的调查显示，已建成投入使用的各类基础设施项目均已产生了深远的影响，公众对地区整体环境的满意度从2000年的12%提高到2003年的71%，对水质的满意度也从2000年的12%提高到了2003年的76%。

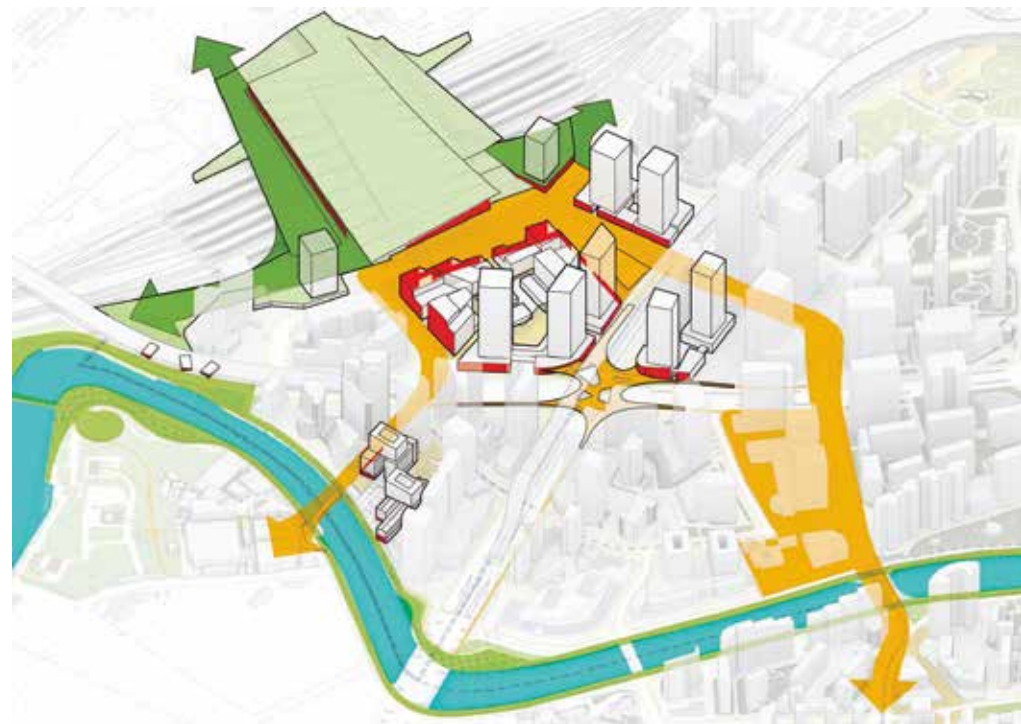
## 新近发展

2015年，苏州河两岸的两个行政区合并。苏州河南岸是繁华和国际化的静安区，北岸则是长久以来落后的闸北区。苏州河曾像是一条地理和心理上的鸿沟，将现代上海一分为二，这种人为的管辖壁垒也阻碍了苏



3. Sasaki战略性地将滨水岸线作为公共目的地延伸至相邻街区中，由此创造出身处广阔滨水区域的感受。
4. 一系列滨河节点将各具特色的街区交织在一起，将长久以来发展不平衡的苏州河两岸区域统一起来。
3. The premise of the narrow existing water edge as a public destination strategically extends into the adjacent neighborhoods to create the perception of a much larger waterfront district.
4. A series of riverfront nodes stitch together distinctive neighborhoods and unify historically divided districts on the opposite sides of the creek.





5. 日益陈旧的上海火车站被巧妙地整合到设计中，作为未来一处重要的城市交通节点。
6. 人行天桥连接了水路两岸的裙楼屋顶花园，为观赏蜿蜒曲折的苏州河提供了广阔视野。
5. Shanghai's outdated central train station is strategically integrated into the design as a critical urban transportation anchor.
6. A pedestrian bridge connects atrium roof gardens on either side of the waterway, offering long vistas to the meandering creek.

州河两岸的整体规划。而今，随着新的行政变革，这个位于上海市中心、长达12.5km的一线滨水区域终于得以整合。Sasaki的规划方案把握契机，不仅是为了助力发展，更是为了提升其地理和社会地位，为这个一度衰败的滨水地区带来重生的机会。以新静安区“一轴三带”的发展策略为基础，未来的苏州河将成为彰显人文、休闲和现代生活方式的聚集地，创造上海城市滨水区新标准。

### 拓展城市水滨

为了充分挖掘苏州河区域的潜能，Sasaki重点拓展滨水区域，连通相邻的城市地块。项目团队的关注点超越了项目的既定范围，试图在原有基础上展开深入研究，务求重要的发现和精彩的构思不会被人制定的项目边界所局限。苏州河沿岸的现状分析显示，滨水区被工业和基础设施用地阻断，缺乏视线通廊和连通性。为了解决这一问题，Sasaki采用了一系列以“后推、引入、对接、延伸”理念为核心的创新城市设计策略。规划将沿河线性景观的延伸部分“后

推”入相邻社区，力求与滨水开发区取得平衡，不仅提供了更多的公共开放空间，同时也作为纽带将人们导向滨水区域。通过强化建筑间的视线通廊，将现有和新建的商业与文化功能“引入”滨水区域，让更多功能接近水岸，增强主街向岸线的导向性。通过桥梁“对接”两岸，提供各种新的连接点，帮助行人克服现有的空间屏障（如堤防系统等），促进两岸公共空间的互动。最后，将苏州河沿岸的公共领域“延伸”至相邻街区，并将滨水区的活力带入城市腹地；同时，适当提高主要滨水街区的开发密度，为与远离岸线的街区相连接的开放区域留出更多空间。通过以上大胆而合理的规划设想，项目将整合多元的社会和生态功能，并维持均衡的空间结构。

### 适应性再利用的机遇

在Sasaki战略性及最小化的改造措施下，苏州河沿岸的诸多社区中独具上海特色的本土建筑和延展通达的步行网络得以保留，并将被改造为保留原有特色的综合性目

的地。河流沿岸的旧仓库（如福新面粉厂和四行仓库）将被改造为文化项目，进一步加强该地区蓬勃发展的艺术氛围。根据不同情况，这些颇具历史意义的建筑物将被改造为市政、文化和商业等用途。Sasaki的建筑策略力图针对不同情况运用现代手段对这些建筑进行改造，其中包括：增加原有面积；注入新的项目业态以开拓机遇；增强与周边建筑之间的联系；引入新功能；提高可达性与连通性等。

### 战略性连接

紧邻苏州河两岸的现状区域包括约36%的商业用地、28%的居住用地、12%的开放空间和2%的文化设施。尽管该区域对公共土地的利用率较高，但实际可用的绿地空间却少得惊人。滨水地区公共空间匮乏，且与区内其他现有公园的连接性不强，这里亟需建立一个更为活跃的公共领域，将沿河十几公里的各类区域协调统一起来。在Sasaki的设计中，河流治理的首要任务是创造为一个由休闲河岸和活力临街城市界面共同勾勒

的城市文化流域。通过新建综合开发项目以及加强与上海火车站和M50创意园区等邻近目的地之间的联系，原本被隔离的区域将重焕活力。

考虑到苏州河作为航运要道曾经在城市货运中占据过重要历史地位，Sasaki运用现代的设计语言，将其构想为一处承载人流的景观，让公众从独特的视角体验上海。与纽约高线公园和芝加哥滨河步道等类似，苏州河展现了一种当代景观的可能性。经过改造活化的工业遗产不仅是公众聚会和回顾历史的场所，还为穿行在复杂城市肌理中的步行或骑行者提供高效便捷的通道。地铁1号线、8号线、10号线、12号线和13号线等线路的运营，极大地改善了苏州河周边居民日常的交通出行。现有的公共交通基础设施更已将该地区定位为一个能让居民和游客轻松抵达的充满活力的，融文化、商业和休闲体验为一体的滨水目的地。因临近交通枢纽上海火车站，苏州河还将作为城市走廊，成为连接周边区域和火车站的核心慢行廊道。

### 边界条件和生态建设

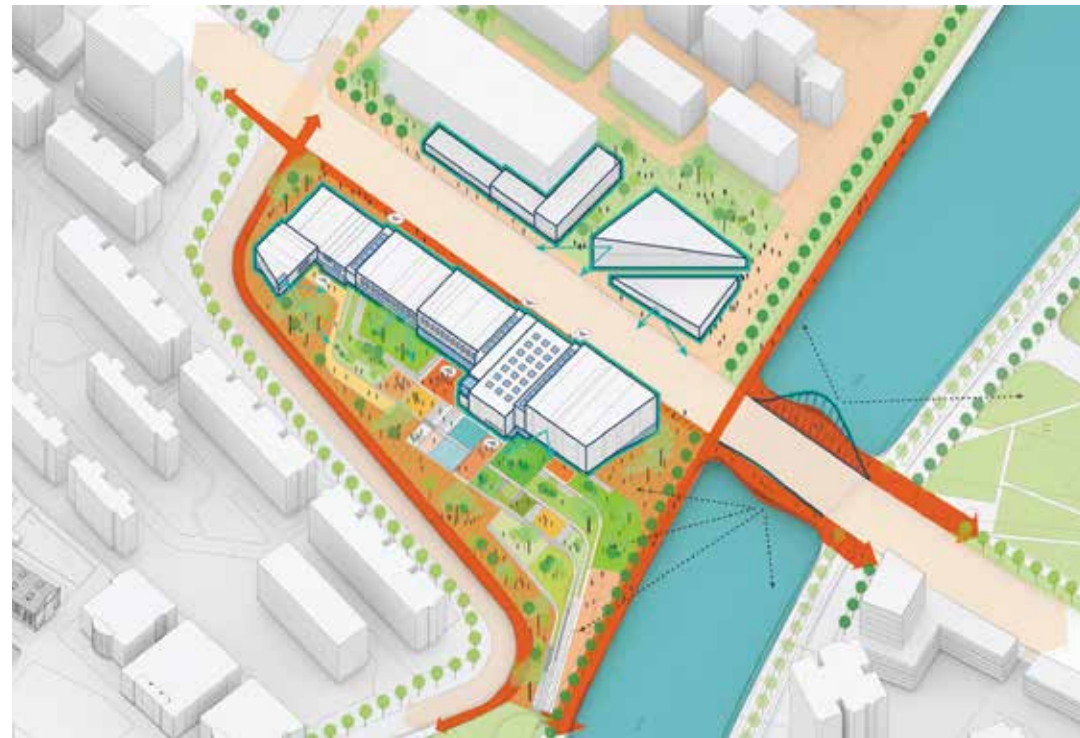
Sasaki的规划方案打破了常规思维，没有被河流的线性特点所限制，而是将原本单一的河道感官重新布局，沿河设置一系列城市节点和绿地公园，创造出富有韵律的空间秩序。连贯的滨水休闲慢行道被保留下来，增加了邻里互动机会，也加强了城市腹地与滨水区域的交流。新建成的多个城市绿地公园间距不超过500m，既满足了城市长久以来对更具活力的社区导向型公共空间的需求，又兼顾了滨水区与周边社区的动态联系。现有河岸主要由已建成的防洪墙构成，这道实体的、视觉上的和生态意义上的屏障阻碍了苏州河的发展潜力。Sasaki的规划方案巧妙地提出，在保持防洪功能的基础上，对防洪墙进行各式改造。这些措施包括抬高路面高度以建立一条能够观赏水景的共享路径，同时将防洪墙后移，为湿地和滨水步道提供更多的空间，将人们带向水边，并恢复水体的生态功能。其他解决方案还包括用漂浮步



道增强水岸与公共区域的连接；打开位于关键空间和视觉轴线上的防洪闸门，以保证朝向滨水区的视线通透性，但在汛期必要时也可以关闭。在不得不设置传统防洪墙的情况下，原本呆板的设施被改造为城市画廊，垂直的墙体摇身一变，成为画布，可供本地艺术家恣意发挥。

Sasaki的规划方案也重新深入评估了苏州河的生态潜力，发掘出其成为景观基础设施的潜在可能性。在空间允许的情况下，

引入阶梯湿地来恢复原生栖息地、缓解偶发性洪水带来的影响，并为人们提供亲水活动的可能。在有限的空间内，浮岛增加了苏州河的湿地栖息地，通过过滤养分、提高净化能力和为水生生物提供水下栖息地来改善水质。Sasaki为苏州河提出的众多城市设计和景观设计准则融会贯通，改造后的苏州河两岸将成为上海这个国际都市中的一处世界级滨水区域。LAF



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### Introduction

For thousands of years, long before Shanghai evolved into a global metropolis, Suzhou Creek dominated the landscape. As the city was settled, centuries of human manipulation sought to contain the creek, transforming it from a critical component of the region's complex watershed into a highly engineered canal used to transport goods and materials. In fact, Suzhou Creek is often credited as one of the primary drivers of Shanghai's modern industrialization. For recent generations of Shanghainese, however, it is remembered as a wasteland, culminating in a public health hazard that disproportionately affected the city's poorest and most vulnerable.

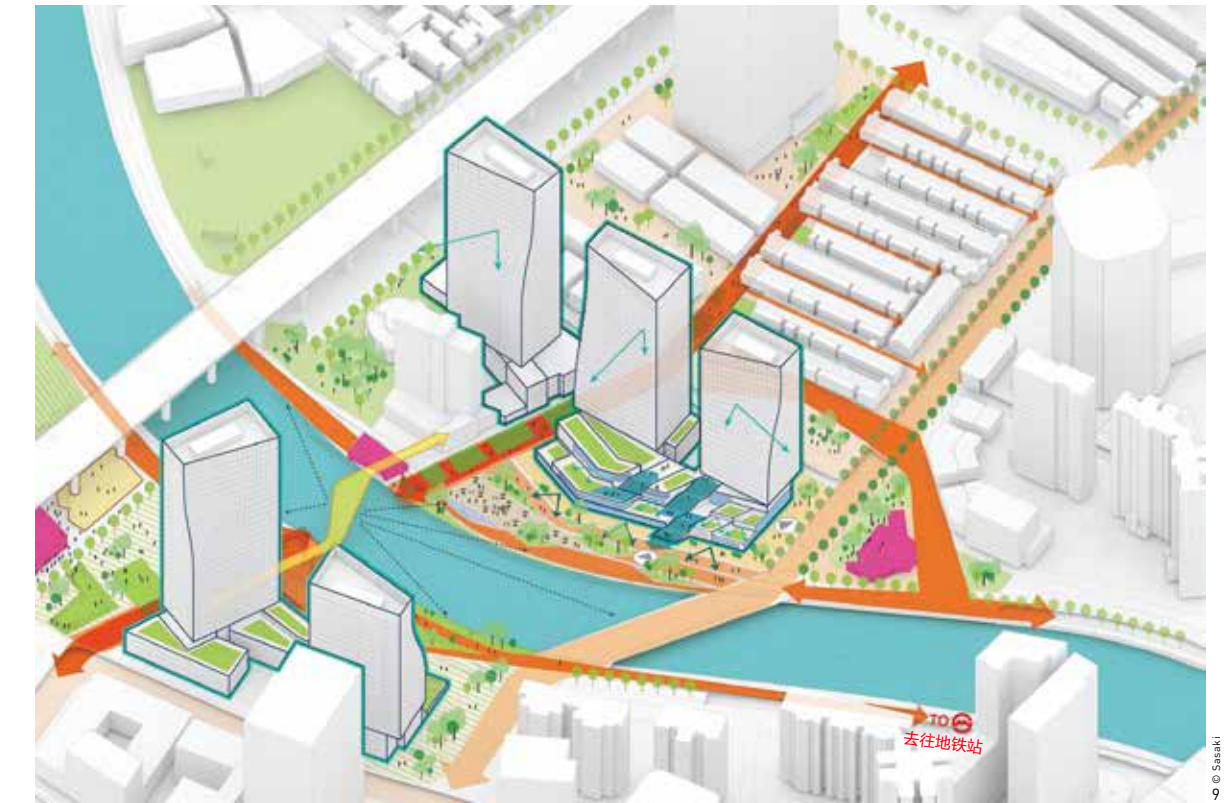
### Historical Alignments

The current alignment of Suzhou Creek, also known as the Wusong River, originates at Taihu Lake. Meandering through the western suburbs of the ever-expanding region, it becomes an increasingly urban and engineered waterbody as it navigates the center of Shanghai before meeting the Huangpu River. Prior to the Tang Dynasty (approximately 618 AD), the Wusong River was one of three major waterways flowing from Taihu Lake to the East China Sea. When silt blocked the mouths of the Loujiang River and Dongjiang River were blocked by silt, the Wusong River became the main link to the ocean. In the early Ming Dynasty (approximately 1403 AD), annual flooding of the Wusong River from seasonal monsoonal rains became so extreme that a new channel was dredged, allowing for the Huangpu River to replace the Wusong River as the primary link to the sea via the Yangtze River.

### Growth and Commerce

Before the various concession districts of modern Shanghai resulted in the former fishing village's rapid expansion, the

7. 社区中心和街区公园让河两岸的居民汇聚在一起，共享滨河景致。
  8. 城市更新使传统社区更加繁荣兴旺，为他们带来新的活动项目和社会空间，同时也力图保留历史建筑独有的特色。
  9. 共和新路城市节点将成为上海最具活力的滨水目的地之一，同时也是进入其南侧历史街坊东斯文里的门户。
  10. 项目的建筑设计使朝向水面的视野最大化，沿河岸新增的开放空间可以容纳多样化的户外活动。
7. Community centers and neighborhood parks bring residents from both sides of the creek together to enjoy riverfront amenities.
  8. Urban revitalization invigorates vernacular neighborhoods with new program and social spaces, while also striving to preserve the unique character of the historic architecture.
  9. The Gonghexin Urban Node will become one of the most vibrant waterfront destinations in Shanghai, and will serve as a gateway to the vernacular neighborhoods to the south.
  10. Architectural approaches maximize views to the water, and additional open space along the creek accommodates a multitude of outdoor activities.



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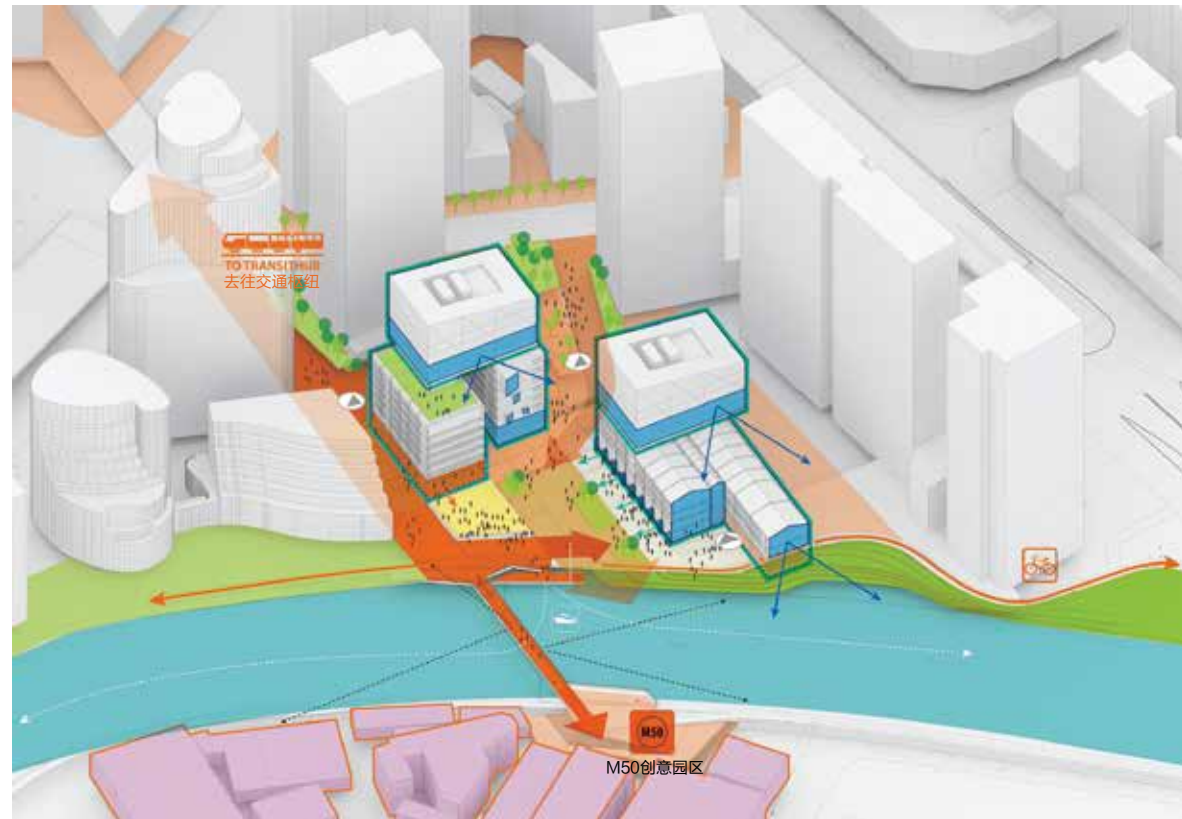


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inland city of Suzhou, approximately 100 kilometers to the west, was the primary center of regional commerce. The 53-kilometer-long Wusong River was an important transportation and shipping link from Suzhou to the sea, but little settlement existed along Suzhou Creek until around the mid-nineteenth century. In 1842, when the Treaty of Nanjing ended the Opium Wars, a flood of entrepreneurial expats began to arrive in Shanghai, accelerating the transformation of Suzhou Creek as the city developed. By the beginning of the twentieth century, Suzhou Creek was the lifeblood of commerce in Shanghai, supporting a variety of factories, industrial piers, and passenger wharfs.

### Pollution and Neglect

Many older generations of Shanghainese remember Suzhou Creek



11. 相同的建筑语汇将新建的河滨广场与M50创意园区连为一体，彰显了苏州河的工业遗产。
  12. 一处新的河滨广场将上海火车站与苏州河相连，并由此开始充满活力的连绵十余公里的水岸体验。
11. A new riverfront plaza, linked to M50 Arts District with a consistent architectural language, celebrates the creek's industrial heritage.
  12. A riverfront plaza connects Shanghai's central train station to Suzhou Creek as a gateway to over 10 kilometers of urban activities along the waterway.

as a place to be avoided. It was congested, hazardous, and malodorous. As Shanghai's official population expanded from about 3.3 million near the end of the Second World War in 1945 to over 23 million by 2010, Suzhou Creek was at the center of the industrial, commercial, and shipping growth of the city. In purely monetary gains, this economic expansion arguably improved lives through the city's increasing prosperity, but it came at great environmental cost. Untreated industrial wastewater and direct discharge from the city's combined sanitary and storm sewers earned it the nickname "the black and stink." Cholera, typhoid, dysentery, and other diseases were rampant, disproportionately impacting Shanghai's historically poorest and most vulnerable communities that lived alongside the creek. Upstream, unregulated agricultural pollution from fertilizer and pesticides also



contributed to the waterway's declining health. In 1989, when the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China established a system of supervision and monitoring, Suzhou Creek consistently failed to meet even the lowest water quality standards.

In 1996, in the first of a decades-long journey to address Suzhou Creek's environmental problems, various entities of the Chinese government (including the State Development Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the Shanghai Municipal Government, and multiple district and county governments) teamed with the Asian Development Bank to invest over 876 million US dollars (over 6 billion Chinese Yuan) into a multifaceted approach to improve water quality. Major new infrastructure diverted and treated wastewater, significantly reducing risks to public health. Additionally, a new pump station assisted with ongoing flushing of the creek, and a barge traveling the length of the waterway supported reoxygenation efforts. According to the Asian Development Bank, surveys taken after completion of these various infrastructure projects demonstrate their profound impact, showing satisfaction with the area's overall environmental conditions improving from 12% in 2000 to 71% in 2003, and satisfaction with perceived water quality issues improving from 12% in 2000 to 76% in 2003.

### Recent Momentum

In 2015, two city districts abutting the creek combined. With the south bank in the wealthy and cosmopolitan Jing'an District and the north bank in the socially underrepresented Zhabei District, Suzhou Creek was a physical and psychological divide that underscored the dichotomy of contemporary Shanghai. This artificial jurisdictional barrier also limited the city's ability to think about the creek holistically. However, the new administrative change

unified 12.5 linear kilometers of prime waterfront in the center of Shanghai. The Sasaki plan capitalizes on the merger of municipal districts as a catalyst not simply for development, but for the renewal of a once disenfranchised waterfront to address vast physical and social gaps in the city's fabric. Building upon Jing'an District's planning goal to create "one axis and three belts," the future of Suzhou Creek is envisioned as a gathering place for humanity, emphasizing recreation and contemporary lifestyle to set a new standard for Shanghai's urban waterfronts.

### Waterfront Expansion

Recognizing the remarkable opportunity to unleash Suzhou Creek's potential, Sasaki focused on expanding the perceived waterfront of Shanghai into the urban blocks adjacent to the creek. The team looked beyond what was given in the program brief and investigated more than originally anticipated, with the understanding that great discoveries and compelling ideas for the creek could not be contained by an arbitrary project boundary. Analysis of current conditions along the creek revealed a waterfront that was blocked by industrial and infrastructural uses and lacked visual access and connectivity. To overcome this, an urban design strategy centered on the concept "push, pull, bridge, extend" drove the physical expression of Sasaki's breakthrough solution. By "pushing" into adjacent neighborhoods, an extension of the creek's linear landscape offset waterfront development by providing more open space for public use, while also acting as a connective tissue to bring people to the water. "Pulling" both existing and new commercial and cultural program towards the waterfront provides additional program leading to the water's edge and enhances the sense of orientation to the creek by emphasizing visual corridors

between buildings. "Bridging" over the creek encourages pedestrian flows between public spaces on both sides of the river, and overcomes existing physical barriers, such as the levee system, by offering multiple new connections. Finally, by "extending" the public realm along Suzhou Creek further into adjacent city blocks, the energy of the waterfront radiates beyond the banks of the creek, and additional development density along the main waterfront blocks allows for more open space connecting into interior parcels. The result is a bold yet plausible vision that integrates diverse social and ecological functionality with a balanced spatial composition.

### Adaptive Reuse Opportunities

Within the multitude of neighborhoods surrounding Suzhou Creek, the Sasaki plan expertly preserves Shanghai's unique vernacular architecture and intricate pedestrian networks with minimal, strategic interventions that transform them into new mixed-use destinations while retaining their existing character. Historic warehouses along the creek such as the Fuxin Flour Mill and the Sihang Warehouse are repurposed as cultural destinations to further strengthen the area's burgeoning arts scene. In some cases, these architecturally significant historic buildings are repurposed for new civic, cultural, and commercial uses. Sasaki's architectural approach also seeks to transform them in certain situations with contemporary additions that add to their size, extend opportunities to infuse them with new program, create stronger connections to other adjacent buildings, or insert new uses or increase accessibility and permeability.

### Strategic Connections

Existing conditions of the district immediately surrounding the creek consist

of approximately 36% commercial uses, 28% residential uses, 12% open space, and 2% cultural amenities. Although the district has a relatively high percentage of public land use, the actual amount of useable green space is staggeringly low. The lack of public space along the waterfront, along with weak connections to other existing parks within the district, demonstrates the need for a more robust public realm that will unify over 10 kilometers of complexity along the creek. Sasaki's vision for the reclamation of the creek primarily for public use creates an urban / cultural watershed delineated by recreational waterfront edges and a vibrant urban frontage. The plan energizes isolated neighborhoods by adding new mixed-use development and strengthening connections to nearby destinations such as Shanghai's central train station and the M50 Arts District.

In a reference to Suzhou Creek's historical importance as a transportation

corridor which moved goods through the city, the contemporary vision for the creek envisions it as a landscape for conveying people, allowing them to experience Shanghai from a unique perspective. Similar to other works of modern landscape architecture such as New York's High Line and the Chicago Riverwalk, Suzhou Creek presents an opportunity to transform the industrial past of the system into a place to gather, reflect, or simply walk or bike more efficiently through the complexity of the city's fabric. Served by subway lines 1, 8, 10, 12, and 13, the neighborhoods abutting Suzhou Creek already offer remarkable accessibility. This existing transit infrastructure positions the area as an easily reached destination for citizens and visitors seeking cultural, commercial, and recreational experience in a vibrant yet intimate waterfront setting. With its proximity to the Shanghai central train station, the creek will also serve

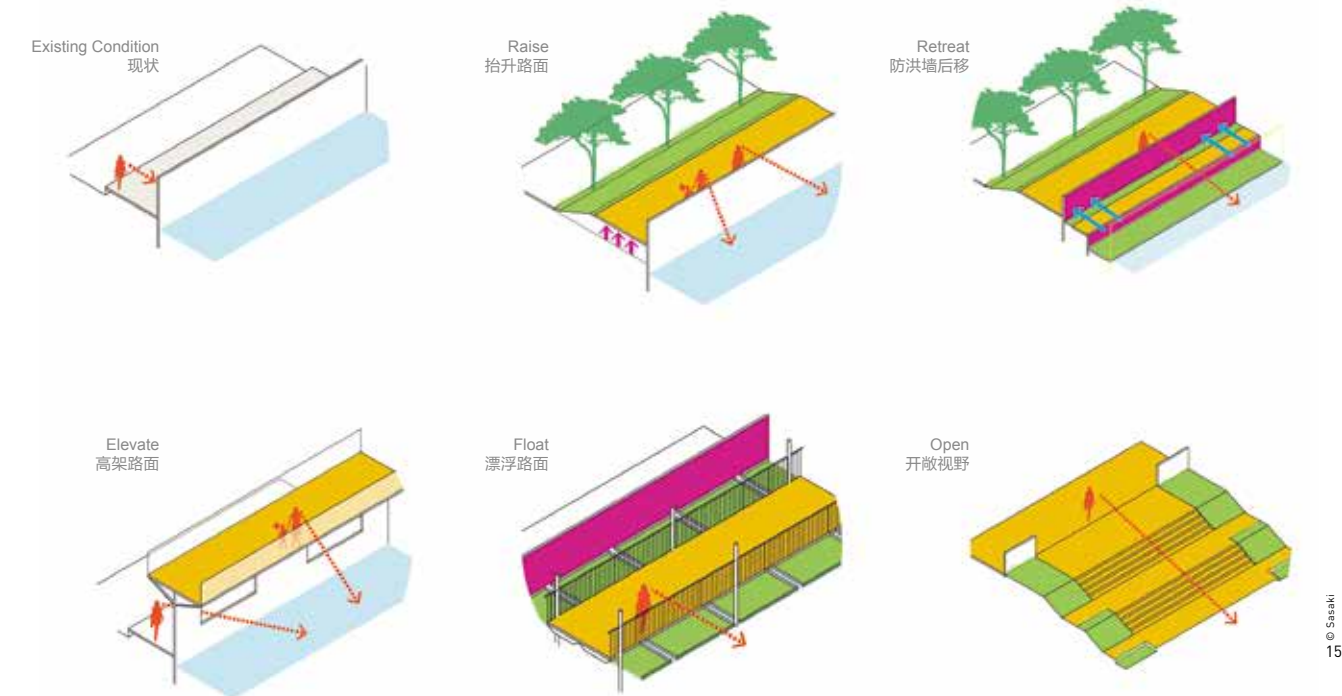
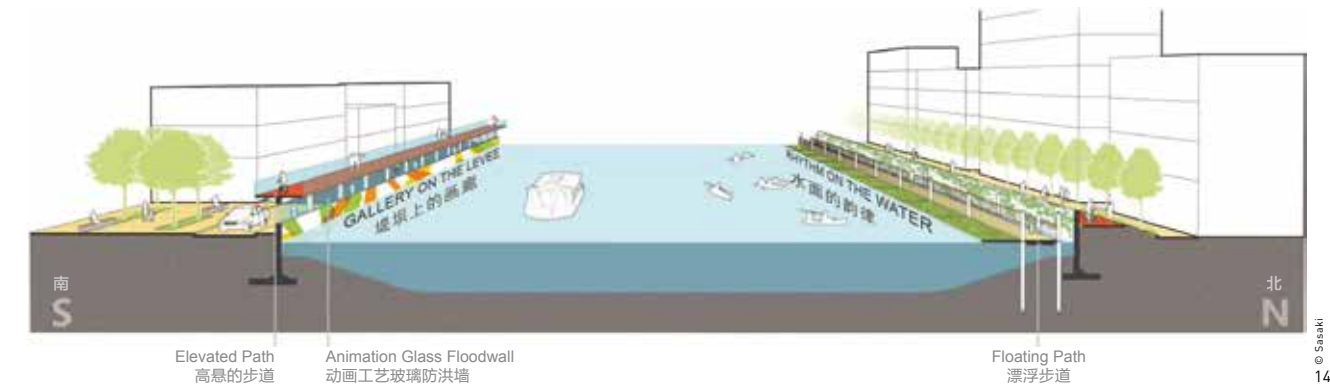
as a connective corridor, providing a critical pedestrian link from an array of neighborhoods to this vital transport hub.

### Edge Conditions and Ecological Improvements

By avoiding the preconceived idea of the creek as an exclusively linear experience, the Sasaki plan reorganizes the singularity of the waterway into multiple episodes of urban nodes and parks that anchor rhythmic moments along the creek. The plan maintains a continuous pedestrian experience along Suzhou Creek, while additional opportunities to reach into adjacent neighborhoods create a stronger dialogue between the city and the waterfront. New pocket parks are spaced no more than 500 meters apart, celebrating the city's long-held desire for more vibrant, community-oriented open spaces, and allowing for the creek to dynamically engage

with the surrounding neighborhoods. The existing floodwall, which is the predominant current condition alongside the creek, acts as a physical, visual, and ecological barrier to the possibilities that the waterway can offer. The Sasaki plan skillfully proposes a variety of modifications to the floodwall, while maintaining its functionality. These include raising the ground level alongside the levee to create a shared path that offers a river view, and pushing the floodwall back to allow additional space for wetlands and waterfront pathways, bringing people closer to the water and recovering the ecological function of the waterway. Other solutions incorporate floating boardwalks to increase public connectivity along the creek, and open flood gates at key physical and visual axes that provide access to the waterfront but can be closed when necessary. In some situations, when the need for a traditional floodwall is unavoidable due to tighter conditions, the once unappealing utilitarian infrastructure transforms into an urban art gallery that reimagines the vertical structure as a canvas to celebrate local talent.

The Sasaki plan also thoroughly reevaluated the ecological potential of Suzhou Creek, considering its unrealized capacity to serve as landscape infrastructure. Wherever space allows, wetland terraces are introduced to restore native habitat, mitigate the impacts of occasional flooding, and provide opportunities for people to get close to the water. Floating islands increase the wetland habitat of the creek within limited space, improving water quality by filtering nutrients, enhancing purification capacity, and providing subsurface habitat for aquatic life. When the multitude of urban design and landscape architectural principles that Sasaki proposes for Suzhou Creek converge, the result will be a world-class waterfront worthy of one of the planet's most cosmopolitan cities. **LAF**



13. 具有历史意义的仓库底层被改造为开放式艺术画廊，成为河滨景观的延伸。

13. The lower levels of the historic warehouses transform into open art galleries, providing an extension of the riverfront landscape.

14. 苏州河两岸景致彼此不同，创造了多样化的空间体验和鲜明的特征。  
15. 设计从可达性、视觉连通性和防洪能力等层面总体考虑为梳理苏州河复杂的基础设施提供功能完善而又形制美观的解决方案。

14. The opposite banks of the creek offer each other different views, creating a diversity of spatial experiences and distinctive identities.  
15. A holistic evaluation of accessibility, visual connectivity, and flood control leads to a variety of functional yet elegant solutions for addressing the creek's complex infrastructure.