



redevelopment aims to make the waterfront the heart of the city's cultural, social and civic life. The waterfront has, for a very long time, been looked at as a nasty, polluted environment by the residents of Shanghai. With the relocation of many industries and stricter environmental controls the water quality has improved to a point where people once again desire to be at the water's edge.

The plan aims at extending the visual and physical linkages from the water to the city. This is achieved by extending streets and neighborhood parks to link the waterfront to a larger system of regional parks and open spaces. In addition, access and connections in the city are extended by the location of transit terminals adjacent to the waterfront and the incorporation of extensive pedestrian networks. Movement on the water creates another level of vitality on the river. River ferry, coastal ferry and ocean ferry terminals are incorporated into the plan. The success of the scheme lies in the creation of a series of distinct neighborhoods with specific characteristics to lend them identity. These include the Crescent, a large cultural gathering space, Pier 16, a coastal passenger terminal, and a Resort Area.

Conclusion

Too often in architecture we focus on the end-product and ignore the process that laid the foundation for its creation. This is certainly the case in Bilbao. The power and beauty of Gehry's Guggenheim veils the planning efforts of a multitude of individuals extending over more than a decade. Bilbao's success is remarkable, not only because of its great architecture but also for the communal vision and strength of conviction it displayed almost twenty years ago. Who would have thought that the museum of the decade, if not the century, would be in the industrial center of the Biscay province! Bilbao's story is a remarkable one for how a city with a

4.15 Artist's impression of the new Shanghai waterfront (2).