## **ROUTLEDGE RESEARCH IN PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN**

*Making Prestigious Places* investigates the spatial dimension of luxury, both as a sector involving activities, operators and investments, and as a system of values acting as a catalyst for recent urban transformations. Luxury shares a well-established connection to the city, as a place of production, consumption and self-representation, and continues to grow despite economic difficulties. This edited collection includes case studies from Europe, North and South America, Asia and the Middle East to create a dialogue around these developments and the challenges presented, such as the tension between the idea of prestige and current values in urban planning, the discussion between academic reflections and operational practices, and how these interact with the long term economic and social dynamic of the city. With rich analysis and a preface written by Patsy Healey, this book will be an important addition to the discourse on luxury for urban planners and researchers.

**Mario Paris** is PoliMI International Fellow and Contract Professor in Urban Planning and researcher of URB&COM at the Politecnico di Milano, Italy. His research focuses on the role of luxury stakeholders in recent urban transformations and an advanced spatial analysis of current metropolitan dynamics.

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MARIO PARIS Making Prestigious Places

Routledge

# EDITED BY MARIO PARIS

# Making Prestigious Places HOW LUXURY INFLUENCES THE TRANSFORMATION OF CITIES





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# **Making Prestigious Places**

How Luxury Influences the Transformation of Cities

**Mario Paris** 



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Typeset in Sabon by HWA Text and Data Management, London To the people I love, To the places I care about (although they are not "prestigious")

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# Notes on contributors

- John Armitage is Professor of Media Arts and co-director of the Winchester Luxury Research Group at Winchester School of Art, University of Southampton, UK. His most recent sole-authored book is *Virilio for Architects* (Routledge 2015). John's most recent edited book is *Critical Luxury Studies: Art, Design, Media*, co-edited with Joanne Roberts (Edinburgh University Press, 2016). He is currently co-editing *The Luxury Reader* with Jonathan Faiers and Joanne Roberts as well as writing *Luxury and Visual Culture*, both for Bloomsbury Press.
- Alain Bourdin is Professor of Urban Planning, former Director (2003–2011) of Institut Français d'Urbanisme and member of Lab'urba at Université de Paris Est. He is the author of 'Le Patrimoine réinventé' (PUF, 1984), 'La question locale' (PUF, 2000), 'La Métropole des individus' (Aube, 2005), 'Du bon usage de la ville' (Descartes, 2009), 'L'urbanisme d'après crise' (Aube, 2010), 'Métapolis revisitée' (Aube, 2014) and with A. Masboungi 'Un urbanisme des modes de vie' (Moniteur, 2004), with P. Melè and M.-P. Lefeuvre 'Les règles du jeu urbain' (Descartes, 2006), with F. Eckardt and A. Wood, *Die Ortlose Stadt Über die Virtualisierung des Urbanen* (Bielefeld, Transcript verlag, 2014). He is Director of Revue Internationale d'urbanisme and editorial board member of 'Espaces et Sociétés', Socio, 'Forum Sociologico' (Lisbon), 'Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie' (Bruxelles). He studies those actions that produce urban objects and/or configurations, and he focuses on their processes, their actors and their cognitive systems.
- Lineu Castello has a degree in Architecture and a degree in Urbanism from Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS, Brazil), where he also served as Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Coordinator of the Post-graduate Urban and Regional Planning Program (PROPUR), and Head of Department of Urbanism. He was awarded a PhD (Brazil), an MPhil (Urban Design and Regional Planning, UK) and attended graduate studies at UCL, London (UK). He received the Gerd Albers Award from ISOCARP (the International Society of City and Regional

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Planners), and the ENANPARQ 2014 Award for Best Brazilian Articl. He has published the books *A Percepção de lugar* (Brazil, 2007) and *Rethinking the Meaning of Place* (Ashgate, UK, 2010). He was Consultant Editor for *The Encyclopedia of the City* (Routledge, New York, 2005) and Co-Rapporteur at the 2015 ISOCARP Conference (Europe). He is presently retired, serving as Invited Professor in the Master and Doctorate Programmes in Architecture (PROPUR/UFRGS).

- Juan Luis de las Rivas Sanz is Professor of Spatial Planning and Urban Design, former director of the Departamento de Urbanismo and of the Instituto Universitario de Urbanística (IUU) in the School of Architecture of the valladolid University (Spain). He has been visiting professor in the Politecnico di Milano, the University of Texas at Austin, the ESAP at Porto, Portugal, the Instituto de Urbanismo of Caracas and the Iberoamericana University of Puebla, México, and occasionally in other European and Latin-American universities. Working for national, regional and local authorities, he leads the IUU Workshop, a research group involved in spatial planning and urban design innovation. He is the author of several specialised articles and books such as the *Atlas de Conjuntos Históricos de Castilla y León* (2009) and *Supercities: La inteligencia del territorio* (A. vegara, 2015). In 2002 his guidelines for the valladolid metropolitan area obtained the 4th European Urban and Regional Planning Award from the European Council of Town Planners.
- Li Fang is a Franco-Chinese architect-urban planner, researcher and entrepreneur, specialising in luxury. She was in-house architect of Louis vuitton from 2008 to 2010, in Paris then in Hong Kong. Li is a Ph.D. Candidate in Urban Studies, Lab'Urba, University Paris-Est MLv. In 2012, Li started her doctoral thesis about the role of luxury in urban planning. The research project was sponsored by the world leader luxury group LvMH and the French National Association for Research and Technology (ANRT). In line with her experiences and skills in luxury, Li set up CILERE in 2016, a structure specialised in retail and leisure place conception and studies.
- **Giulia Fini** is an architect and PhD in Urban Policies and Projects (2010), currently Assistant Professor in Urbanism at Politecnico di Milano, Department of Architecture and Urban Studies. She teaches Urban Design Process Management in the Master of science in Urban Planning and Policy Design, after teaching and tutorship experience at IUAv venezia, Politecnico di Milano, Accademia di Architettura di Mendrisio as well as in international workshops. Her research interests focus on peripheral infrastructural and functional polarities, emerging forms of urbanity, spatial features of fringes and urban-rural areas, in addition to the Italian tradition of urban planning. On these topics she has published essays and

articles, and edited the book *Bernardo Secchi. Il futuro si costruisce giorno per giorno. Riflessioni su spazio, società e progetto* (Donzelli, 2015). Since 2011 she has been Editor-in-chief of *Planum, the Journal of Urbanism*, www.planum.net (INU – Italian National Institute of Urban Planning) and manages the activity of Planum Publisher.

- **Francesca Guerisoli** is an art historian and critic. She is PhD Attendant in Communication and New Technologies – Evolution of artistic languages at Università degli studi Milano Bicocca, Milan. Her research interests include museum studies, art in the public sphere, art and politics. Since 2009 she has held courses in Art and Architecture, Photographic Languages and Public Art at the Bicocca University in Milan. She designed the museum network "Monza Brianza Musei" (Province of Monza and Brianza, 2011) and carried out research at the Documentation Centre of Museology within ICOM Italia (2007–2010). She is the artistic director of Fondazione Pietro Rossini in Briosco, and as an independent curator of contemporary art, her projects have been realised in different exhibition contexts and urban spaces. She has published the books *La città attraente*. *Luoghi urbani e arte contemporanea* (with the sociologist M. Colleoni, 2014) and Ni una más. Arte e attivismo contro il femminicidio (2016).
- **Patsy Healey** is professor emeritus in the School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape at Newcastle University. She has qualifications in geography and planning and is a specialist in planning theory and practice, with a particular interest in strategic spatial planning for city regions and in urban regeneration policies. She is also known for her work on planning theory. She is a past President of the Association of European Schools of Planning, was awarded the OBE (1999), and the RTPI's Gold Medal in 2007. In 2009, she was made a Fellow of the British Academy.
- **Corinna Morandi** is a full Professor in Town Planning and Urban Design at the Politecnico di Milano. The main research areas concern town planning in the metropolitan area of Milan, comparison of urban and regional planning strategies and urban policies in Europe, the role of commercial and multifunctional poles in urban dynamics and the role of ICT in spatial innovation. She is a member of the International PhD course in Urban Planning, Design and Policy, DAStU- Politecnico di Milano. She recently published "Italy", in Sebastian Loew (ed.) 2012, *Urban Design Practice: An International Review*, London: Riba Publishing; "Retail and public policies supporting the attractiveness of Italian town centres: the case of the Milan central districts", 2011, *Urban Design International* vol. 16; *From Smart City to Smart region. Digital Services for an Internet of Places*, 2016, PoliMI Springer Briefs (with A. Rolando and S. Di vita).

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- **Mario Paris** is an architect (Politecnico di Milano, I) and PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (Universidad de valladolid). Since 2006, he has worked with Laboratorio Urb&Com as researcher and consultant and has collaborated with Instituto Universitario de Urbanistica de la Universidad de valladolid. He is also Contract Professor of Urban Planning in Politecnico di Milano and author of the monograph *Urbanistica dei superluoghi* and of several articles for national and international scientific publications. He is part of the Scientific Board of the scientific journal *Ciudades* (E). In 2015 he was validated as an Urbact ad-hoc expert and since 2016 has held a PoliMI International Fellowship in DAStU. He studies the impacts of the presence of clusters of central functions (and/ or superplaces) at urban and regional scale, and the reactions of postmetropolitan territories. Through the production of a specific spatial knowledge, he points out the role of retail and tertiary in contemporary territorial patterns.
- Andrea Pavia is an architect and urban designer with fifteen years of professional experience in city design across scales and geographies. His research focuses on good-resilient urban form, mobility systems, and place-making. Prior to joining Steer Davies Gleave (USA), Andrea was senior urban designer/planner at the Jerde Partnership in venice, California. Before that he worked as an urban designer for AECOM in Los Angeles and for NBBJ and the Harvard University Planning Office in Boston, where he was also adjunct instructor in urban design at the Boston Architectural College. Andrea is a registered architect in Italy and in the process of becoming a certified urban planner in the US.
- Paola Pucci is Full Professor in Urban Planning and Research Director of the PhD course in Urban Planning Design and Policy (UPDP) at the Politecnico di Milano. She has taken part, also as team coordinator, in national and international research projects, dealing with the following research topics: mobility policy and transport planning, mobile phone data and territorial transformations. Her most recent publications are *Mapping urban practices through mobile phone data*, PoliMI SpringerBriefs Series (with F. Manfredini and P. Tagliolato); *La desserte ferroviaire des territoires périurbains*, Éditions Recherches, Paris (with B. Grosjean, G. Leloutre, A. Grillet-Aubert and K. Bowie); "Large infrastructures and conflicts in Italy: searching 'boundary objects'", in E. Gualini (ed) *Planning and Conflict*, Routledge, London. She is co-editing *Understanding Mobilities for Designing Contemporary Cities*, Springer, with Matteo Colleoni.
- **Joanne Roberts** is Professor in Arts and Cultural Management and Director of the Winchester Luxury Research Group at Winchester School of Art, University of Southampton, UK. Her research interests include the internationalisation of knowledge-intensive services, knowledge transfer,

innovation and creativity, and luxury. Joanne has written extensively in the fields of business and management. Her most recent sole-authored book is *A very short, fairly interesting and reasonably cheap book about knowledge management* (Sage Publications, 2015). Joanne is also the coeditor, with John Armitage, of *Critical luxury studies: Art, design, media* (Edinburgh University Press, 2016). She is an editor of the journal *Prometheus: Critical studies in innovation* and a member of the editorial board of several journals, including *Luxury: History, culture and consumption.* Joanne is currently co-editing *The luxury reader* with John Armitage and Jonathan Faiers for Bloomsbury Press.

**Marichela Sepe** is a researcher with the IRISS of the CNR of Naples. Since 2003, she is also with DiARC, University of Naples Federico II, where she is Contract Professor and member of the Research Doctorate Committee. Her research interests include the contemporary urban landscape, urban design, territorial and environmental planning, and creative urban regeneration. On these topics, she has published several scientific articles and books and won awards. Sepe is on the Steering Committee of INU and EURA, and a member of the UDG.

# Preface

## Patsy Healey

When I was asked to write a *Preface* for this book, I was both intrigued and worried. I was intrigued because I had been thinking about those who search for luxury and prestige in our societies in a very general way as the practices of global elites. I was worried, along with much of the academic urban literature, that these practices, and the development processes which catered for them, displaced many less fortunate folk in our cities, as well as contributing to the deeply worrying inequalities of our times. My focus, which I have tried to express in my own book, *Making Better Places* (Healey, 2010), a title echoed by this present book, has been on understanding and intervening in how places evolve in order to promote the flourishing of the many, rather than the few, with an emphasis on people's daily life concerns with how to get by in today's urban contexts.

Reading this book challenges easy assumptions about the impact of development aimed at a 'luxury' market. It has reminded me that an understanding of contemporary life and how it plays out spatially needs a rich ethnographic understanding of the evolving lifestyles and preoccupations of all groups which co-exist within urban contexts, as well as a grasp of the power which different groups can wield to realise their aspirations. The very rich, famous and influential have of course a great deal of power. This book opens up a window on the preferences and practices of such people and those who seek to shape and cater to their tastes and demands, and the complex diversity among them.

Many of the chapters in this book underline that the scale, nature and wider impacts of areas in cities where such people cluster cannot be read off from simple generalisations. As the Introduction explains, a key aim of the book is to challenge the many assertions in the urban literature about gentrification and displacement. It argues that urban scholars and planners need to look more closely at the way high status enclaves evolve within specific urban contexts, the variable ways which efforts to create such areas through redevelopment projects play out in different places and times, and how these affect the overall social and spatial patterning of urban life. The various chapters then explore whether such processes always generate adverse consequences for the rest of us. Do they always lead to displacement

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and gentrification? Do they sometimes lead to innovations in lifestyles and fashion which then spread out more generally? Some decades ago, a study comparing socio-spatial change in London and Paris noticed that where dual-income professionals decided to live had a major impact on the opportunities available for other groups (Preteceille, 2000). These days, such groups are pushed out from city cores by the extraordinary hike in house prices. Are the very rich now the spatial shapers of cities?

Setting out in search of the practices of the very rich, famous and influential is however fraught with problems. All the chapters struggle with definitions. Should the focus just be on global elites, as S. Sassen (1991) has pioneered in her work? Or on just the very rich, able to buy into wherever their taste wanders? As the authors try to tie down their focus with definitions, they draw on different disciplinary traditions, from urban design, fashion and marketing to sociology and history of art. Exploring meanings of luxury, prestige and high status, some interesting tensions evolve. Long-established rich elite people prefer to avoid visibility, clustering in neighbourhoods but without much in the way of external display. Others, in the classic way of the *nouveau riche*, pursue an opposite strategy, seeking to display their wealth, and may thereby create destinations which others come to gaze at. The redevelopment projects of the 'urban renaissance' of recent decades have often sought, not always successfully, to create such destinations, using high-end shopping, 'archistar' buildings or culturally alluring arts venues.

Many of the examples described here are from Italian cities, and especially Milan, a key global centre of high-end fashion and design. Some of its development projects are positioned within this cultural awareness and intensively discussed as art forms. Some other land in its tissue gets developed, however, without any process of discussion and/or interaction with citizens. Milan seems a good example of a city in continual movement, spatially reconstituting itself, as different sets of relations rise to dominance in the city's economic, social and cultural life. As A. Bourdin, in the penultimate chapter, comments, in such a dynamic context, the search for 'the new', for the 'latest fashion', is continual. This implies that, in a rich relational way, the spatial patterning of urban areas is constantly in flux in terms of both land value and social labelling, with some areas increasing in value, and becoming more attractive, other areas becoming less attractive, and some areas left neglected or abandoned.

For urban planners and managers, the critical question is when and in what way such spatial re-patterning processes matter. Much of the critical urban literature emphasises the inequalities and social injustice of spatial processes which concentrate urban interventions in locales only accessible to the affluent and well-connected, a critique directed at both urban megaprojects and the 'new urbanism' movement. Yet is it possible that the benefits of such investment can be made to flow out more widely across a city? And do such projects sometimes act as models – for example, of more environmentally sustainable practices, which then shape interventions across a city? What

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kind of governance 'steering' could help to maximise the wider benefits and minimise the displacement effects of investments aimed at creating 'luxury' locales and 'prestige' destinations?

Clearly, expert urban designers and planners can create social, financial and ecological value through the way existing, new and redeveloped areas of cities are designed and managed. It may also be possible to capture and redirect some of the value generated by the creation of elite destinations through the shrewd design of regulations and tax regimes. These could aim to expand and maintain public realm assets, improve general connectivity across a city, and build up resources to enable investment in parts of the city neglected by private investment interest. Many cities, including Milan, have attempted such an approach (Mazza, 2004). Such interventions inherently play a role in shaping urban land and property markets. But they tend to follow the market-shaping role of property development investment, which in turn tends to follow the movements of those setting the lifestyle trends of the affluent.

More ambitious city governments seek to locate the tools of regulation and taxation within the context of a city-wide spatial strategy. Despite all the critique of 'comprehensive development plans' to be found in the planning literature of recent years, city governments which seek to shape how the social-spatial patterning of their cities unfolds need some kind of overall spatially-articulated strategic concept and a strong commitment to public interest values beyond merely 'promoting growth' (which too often means just promoting any kind of development). Such strategies may exist in planning documents, as 'visions' or 'aims and objectives'. But a strategic concept which shapes how markets evolve needs a long-term existence, and to be locked into the thinking of many actors through time (Healey, 2007). Examples of such market-shaping strategies can be found in London, where the idea of re-balancing the city's growth to spread east as well as west emerged from the 1960s, or Portland, Oregon with its ideas of developing a more compact urban pattern, and vancouver's neighbourhood design approach which grew from its most prestigious neighbourhood to spread across the city, or Barcelona's work in re-valuing its rundown city centre. In such contexts, spatial planning strategies not only shaped specific development projects over time, but also shaped how the development industry itself operated.

Such market-shaping strategies require real political courage and technical sophistication. They involve capturing value from luxury locales to invest in other parts of the city. They may also set in train a socio-spatial dynamic which withdraws value from some places, especially where there has been an overblown speculative boom in land and property prices. In some cases, it may be appropriate to let a locale lie neglected, thus creating opportunities for the bohemian insurgents so much associated these days with creative arts and culture innovations. This implies a complex balancing act between 'caring for' the public realm and social-spatial dynamics of all the locales

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across a city and a rich awareness of the specific opportunities and challenges of each one, as they shift and change.

The essays in this book help to cultivate such awareness through its focus on a particular, but very significant, kind of locale within cities, and especially big metropolises. Urban planners and scholars need to set such inquiries alongside concerns with how the marginalised get by in cities, with the socio-spatial patterning of 'ordinary life' in cities (Robinson, 2006), and how these multiple daily life experiences co-exist and intersect in cities. Each city will be different in this respect, but across all our societies we face intense challenges as the financial inequalities between the very rich and the rest of us become more obvious and extreme. Addressing these inequalities is not just a matter of appropriate taxation and regulations. It is also about the bargain that is struck in every city between opportunities to promote 'luxurious lifestyles' and responsibility to attend to the flourishing of all a city's inhabitants.

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