

APPENDIX I - Mechanisms and Moments of Neoliberal Urbanisation

Peck et al's (2009, pp. 59–62) framework for mechanisms, and moments of destruction and creation of neoliberal urbanisation

Mechanisms	Moment of 'destruction'	Moment of 'creation'
Recalibration of intergovernmental relations	Dismantling of earlier systems of central government support for municipal activities	Devolution of tasks and responsibilities to municipalities Creation of new incentive structures to reward local entrepreneurialism and to catalyze 'endogenous growth'
Retrenchment of public finance	Imposition of fiscal austerity measures upon municipal governments	Creation of new revenue collection districts and increased reliance on local revenues, user fees, and other instruments of private finance
Restructuring the welfare state	Local relays of national welfare service provision are retrenched; assault on managerial-welfarist local state apparatuses	Expansion of community-based sectors and private approaches to social service provision Imposition of mandatory work requirements on welfare recipients; new (local) forms of workfare experimentation
Reconfiguring the institutional infrastructure of the local state	Dismantling of bureaucratized, hierarchical forms of local public administration Assault on traditional relays of local democratic accountability	'Rolling forward' of new networked forms of local governance based upon public-private partnerships, 'quangos' and the 'new public management' Incorporation of elite business interests in local policy and development
Privatization of the local public sector and collective infrastructures	Elimination of public monopolies for the provision of municipal services (e.g. utilities, sanitation, mass transit)	Privatization and outsourcing of municipal services Creation of new markets and interurban networks for service delivery infrastructure maintenance
Restructuring urban housing markets	Razing public housing and other forms of low-rent accommodation Elimination of rent controls and project-based construction subsidies	Creation of new opportunities for speculative investment in central-city real estate markets Transitional and 'emergency' provision for the homeless Introduction of market rents and tenant-based vouchers in low-rent niches of urban housing markets
Reworking labor market regulation	Dismantling of traditional, publicly funded education, skills training and apprenticeship programs for youth, displaced workers and the unemployed	Creation of a new regulatory environments to encourage/sustain contingent employment Implementation of work-readiness programs aimed at the conscription of workers into low-wage jobs Expansion of informal economies

<p>Restructuring strategies of territorial development</p>	<p>Dismantling of autocentric national models of capitalist growth</p> <p>Wind down compensatory regional policies</p> <p>Increasing exposure of local and regional economies to global competitive forces</p> <p>Fragmentation of national space-economies into discrete regional systems</p>	<p>Creation of free trade zones, enterprise zones and other ‘deregulated’ spaces within major urban regions</p> <p>Creation of new development areas, technopoles and other ‘new industrial spaces’ at subnational scales</p> <p>Mobilization of new ‘glocal’ strategies intended to rechannel economic capacities and infrastructure investments into ‘globally connected’ agglomerations</p>
<p>Transformations of the built environment and urban form</p>	<p>Elimination and/or intensified surveillance of urban public spaces</p> <p>Destruction of working class neighborhoods to make way for speculative redevelopment</p> <p>Retreat from community-oriented planning initiatives</p>	<p>Creation of privatized spaces of elite/corporate consumption</p> <p>Construction of mega-projects to attract corporate investment and reconfigure local land-use patterns</p> <p>Creation of gated communities, urban enclaves and other ‘purified’ spaces of social reproduction</p> <p>‘Rolling forward’ of the gentrification frontier and the intensification of socio-spatial polarization</p> <p>Adoption of the principle of ‘highest and best use’ as the basis for major land use planning decisions</p>
<p>Inter-local policy transfer</p>	<p>Erosion of contextually sensitive approaches to local policymaking</p> <p>Marginalization of ‘home-grown’ solutions to localized market failures and governance failures</p>	<p>Diffusion of generic, prototypical approaches to ‘modernizing’ reform among policymakers in search of ‘quick fixes’ for local social problems (e.g., workfare programs, zero-tolerance crime policies)</p> <p>Imposition of decontextualized ‘best practice’ models derived from extra-jurisdictional contexts</p>
<p>Reregulation of urban civil society</p>	<p>Destruction of the ‘liberal city’ in which all inhabitants are entitled to basic civil liberties, social services and political rights</p>	<p>Mobilization of zero-tolerance crime policies and ‘broken windows’ policing</p> <p>Introduction of new discriminatory forms of surveillance and social control</p> <p>Introduction of policies to combat social ‘exclusion’ by reinserting individuals into the labor market</p>
<p>Re-representing the city</p>	<p>Performative discourses of urban disorder, ‘dangerous classes’ and economic decline</p>	<p>‘Entrepreneurial’ discourses and representations focused on urban revitalization, reinvestment and rejuvenation</p>