

examines migrant protests and their mediation through the concepts of borderscape and visibility. Using methods of visual and discourse analysis we examine the ways in which the hunger strike protest – and its mediation – negotiate (in)visibility of borders. These results are discussed in reference to the events in 2015. In particular we focus on the ways in which protesting asylum seekers embody borders and border control, making dis-located borders visible in spaces where citizens do not see them. This view on borders, which the term borderscape exemplifies, follows critical border studies that examines bordering as a practice that disperses borders in physical and socio-political space. Moreover, we examine the mediated reactions of various agents of the Finnish society such as the Church, activists, politicians, and journalists focusing on visibility as social recognition. By using a situated intersectional approach, the analysis explicates how gender, race, ethnicity, age, and class intersect in ways that condition social recognition and construct borders of belonging. Our analysis of the hunger strike alongside with other migrant related protests brings out the situated gaze of social actors and the differentiated ways they are embedded in power-structures.

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Saara Pellander (M.Soc.Sc) is a PhD candidate at the University of Helsinki, where she will defend her thesis on the regulation of family migration to Finland at the beginning of 2016 (Department of Political and Economic Studies). She has a special interest in questions related to gender and migration from an intersectional perspective. Within the Nordic Center of Excellence NordWel, Pellander has coordinated an international research network of young scholars working with questions of migration and the welfare state. Currently she is employed at the Center for Nordic Studies at the Department of World Culture as a researcher in the EU-funded research project EU-borderscapes. Her research has been published in international journals such as the Journal for Ethnic and Migration Studies, Citizenship Studies and Journal of Family Issues.

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Krisztina Keresztély, Tünde Virág, James W. Scott : Social Bordering and Rights to the City: Roma Communities in the Inner City of Budapest

The paper is concerned with Roma rights to the city and how socio-ethnic issues have been framed in conjunction with urban development. We will analyse the way in which local urban renewal policies have dealt with the challenge of multi-ethnicity in central Budapest, through among others, practises of border-making. How these urban development practises can be evaluated in the context of European tendencies? How local policies vis-à-vis Roma minorities circumvent European objectives concerning the empowerment of Roma communities?

Our research is based on an empirical study conducted in a traditionally multi-ethnic area in the 8th District of Budapest. Magdolna neighbourhood became the focus of Budapest's first socially integrative urban renewal programme, financed since 2007, by EU structural funds. This is the poorest part of Budapest's inner city, often represented as the 'Roma ghetto of capital' although 'ghettoization' is limited to some streets. The neighbourhood is becoming more multicultural and first signs of gentrification can be discerned.

The most important results of our work indicate that the visible effects of the integrated urban renewal programme cannot hide the political intention of local government to change the neighbourhood's character and with it its present population. The aim is clearly to gradually push out visibly 'problematic' groups, poor Roma families in particular, by redrawing social and spatial borders between the different ethnic and social groups that live in the neighbourhood.

Krisztina Keresztély is a research consultant specialised in urban and cultural policies related to sustainable urban development, social cohesion and urban renewal. She realised several studies on behalf of different organisations such as the UNESCO, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the URBACT secretariat, and, in France, Anah (National Habitat Agency), and the Ministry for Urban Issues (Ministère de la Ville). She had been working for ten years as a researcher and head of department at the Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Since 2006 she works as independent consultant, collaborating with a group of French consultants (ACT Consultants) and, from 2012 on, with Comparative Research Network in Berlin.

Tünde VIRÁG, PhD, is a sociologist and a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Regional Studies, Center for Economic and Regional Studies (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). She received her PhD in Sociology from the Institute of Sociology and Social Politics of Eötvös Lóránd University of Budapest, and she was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow and a Bolyai Janos Research Scholarship recipient at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences between 2007–2010. Following her research on poverty and ethnicity, social and spatial segregation, and socio-economic transformation of local communities, in 2009 she received the Hungarian Sociological Association's "Polányi Award". Her research focuses on different patterns of spatial and social exclusion of Roma, as well as the new pattern of 'regional ghetto' exclusion. She has also conducted numerous research projects in different Roma communities focused on spatial and social inequalities and social stratification.

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Olga Brednikova and Elena Nikiforova (Centre for Independent Social Research, St Petersburg): Neighborhood - "imperceptible", "dangerous", "effective"? Neighborhood and the formation of boundaries in the metropolis (the case of migrant workers in St. Petersburg)

In this paper, we will present some preliminary results of the study "The boundaries in the metropolis" conducted within the framework of Work Package 9, «Euroborderscapes» project. Since the beginning of the 2000s, people from Central Asia have been arriving en masse to St. Petersburg as guest workers and has formed a visible minority in the city. The paper is focused on the formation of boundaries between St. Petersburg permanent residents ('locals') and migrants from Central Asia in the course of everyday interaction. The study is based on our observations of activities and migrants'-locals' interactions in public places, expert interviews, and biographical interviews with migrants and permanent residents of St. Petersburg.

We focus on the analysis of the phenomenon of metropolis' neighborhood embracing people from different paths of lives; in our case, we are interested in the experience of cohabitation of migrants and locals. In the situation of sharing the everyday and daily face-to-face interactions, social and spatial boundaries between the locals and new comers are being constantly defined and redefined. In our paper, we intend to discuss the following questions:

- how the phenomenon of neighbourhood is being formed and manifested in St. Petersburg, given that here, as in every metropolis, neighbourhoods are sites of coexistence of different ethnic and other groups.
- which boundaries (gender, generational, class, ethnic, civic, others) are revealed and shaped in the neighbourhood?
- how social boundaries interact and manifest themselves in the space of the metropolis; how myths about migrants and 'their places' and 'real migrants' places' relate to each other; who are those who create boundaries between migrants (and 'their places') and locals and how permeable (or not) these boundaries are?
- can we talk about spatial segregation in St. Petersburg? How it is manifested?

Bios in WP3 panel

Hayriye Kahveci: Everyday Bordering in the Last Divided Capital of Europe: Nicosia

Nicosia is the capital city of Cyprus which has been divided into two parts since 1974. It is divided by a buffer zone which is called the "green line" which has been under the control of United Nations. For three decades till 2003 when the Turkish Cypriot side unilaterally decided to open check points for civilian passage two communities has been kept blinded of other side in their everyday life. For whole period of invisibility of the other side there were only few (Diplomats, UN representatives, etc) using the only exiting crossing point was the one located close to the Ledra Palace Hotel which has been used as a UN camp since 1974. Today there are two more crossing points opened on the green line which is within the boundaries of the divided capital Nicosia. The