

use of large spatial datasets. The primary objective of the multibeam survey was safety of navigation, but we use the bathymetric data for the first analysis of detailed seafloor geomorphology in the area. This generates connections with paleoclimate studies and a baseline for habitat mapping and future research.

## Nationalised” Production of Space: State-led Gentrification from the Perspective of Displaced People

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State-led gentrification in today’s neo-liberal Hungary is based on devalorisation and state disinvestment, which took place in the socialist era. Currently, relying on its partnership with capital and engaged fundamentally in the reproduction of capitalism, the state controls urban (re)development to an extent that it also penetrates into the private space of those displaced (even at the scale of the home and body). The objective of my paper is to study/interpret – on the basis of 30 interviews supported by the OTKA 109269 project – the process of (re)development and gentrification from the perspective of the displaced (and are also inflicted by marginalisation caused by exploitation, patriarchy, racism or ableism). In the spirit of a “creative conversation”, I propose that my narrative about the “nationalised production of space” identified in the practices of a centralised state can enrich discourses with “devalorisation-gentrification” or “advanced marginality” as their topics.

## Exploring mobilities during flooding

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Flooding is an extreme weather event that disrupts both mobility and stasis. Emergency management policy associates particular forms of human mobility (such as evacuation) with safety, and human immobility with danger and risk. Here, we consider the affective experiences of residents who stayed with (or attempted to stay with) their home or business during severe flooding in the Northern Rivers, NSW in 2017 to pursue three key ideas. First, we argue that decisions about movement in response to hazards are influenced by diverse and personal factors – among which access to mobility is often key. Second, the relationships between mobilities and safety during hazard events are contested – particularly where local cultures of movement and sheltering contrast with official policies. Lastly, affective experiences of the mobilities of more-than-human environments – of rivers and weather, of debris, personal belongings, and homes – can disrupt or transform understandings of home, place, safety, and community.