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**MIGRATION AND
TECHNOLOGIES OF
UN/BORDERING**

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

6 June 2025

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The Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS) at the University of Surrey sponsors workshops and Fellowships at the 'cutting edge' of science, engineering, social science and the humanities. Through this scheme the Institute fosters interdisciplinary collaborations and encourages a flow of international scholars to visit, enjoy their stay at Surrey and leave behind excellent ideas and innovations.

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INTRODUCTION

Migration has always been presented as a contested issue, especially so in particular political discourses that often racialize migrants, while presenting them as 'problem' to be managed through stricter immigration and border regimes.

Contemporary understandings of borders extend beyond their territorial manifestations, comprising complex constructs that materialise in physical, symbolic, and virtual spaces. The interplay of different forms and scales of bordering processes exacerbate exclusion, halt mobility (for some, while facilitate it for others) as part of racial capitalism and colonial systems.

This occurs both within systemic frameworks and in public discourses, particularly through platforms like social media, providing a fertile ground for the rise of extremist ideologies, across the physical and digital spaces. Advanced technological developments have transformed processes of bordering and created interoperable, 'smart' border infrastructures and omnipresent border ecosystems, with onerous implications on the mobilities, rights and liberties of people on the move. Together with operations on the ground, technology, including big data and AI, are utilised in the shaping of migration pathways, the proliferation of surveillance and the

criminalisation of migrants and migrant solidarity alike.

Against this backdrop, technology, digital media and platforms have also proved means of resistance, fostering spaces of hope and solidarity and highlighting migrant-led struggles for racial and social justice.

As our modern world seems to become 'smaller', and conservative, reactionary and far-right ideologies threaten to push communities further into the margins, we ask:

How can technology be used to escape, challenge, unmake and eventually obliterate borders?

This poster conference aims to explore current developments in the intersection of technology, borders, and human mobility understandings of the processes and implications of un/bordering globally. Understanding and addressing the role of technology is vital for everyone who seeks to dismantle systemic injustices towards the creation of inclusive, equitable and border-less societies.

Workshop Chair:

Professor Venetia Evereti, Sociology, University of Surrey

Organising committee:

Dr Maria-Nerina Boursinou, Sociology, University of Surrey and Dr Christina Verousi, Department of Social Sciences, Northumbria University

Administrative support:

Louise Jones, Institute of Advanced Studies and Silfana Nasri, Sociology, University of Surrey

PROGRAMME

FRIDAY 6 JUNE

Innovation for Health Building, Room 02 IFH 01

(BST)

- 10.00 – 10.30 Arrival & Registration
- 10.30 – 10.40 Introduction and Welcome – Dr Nerina Boursinou, University of Surrey
- 10.40 – 11.40 Keynote Talk: Crossing Digital Borders in Greece: Then and Now – Dr Evgenia Iliadou, Independent Researcher
Chair: Professor Venetia Evergeti, University of Surrey
- 11.40 – 12.40 Panel 1 - Digital and Datafied Borders: Evidence from Europe
Digital Footprints: Identity, Technology and Migration Management in Italy – Alba Priewe, University of Warwick
Data Activism and The Deep Border: Refusing Everyday Borderwork in UK Public Sector Institutions – Professor Kathryn Cassidy, Northumbria University
Securitization and Militarization of Migration in Cyprus: Surveillance Technologies, Border Infrastructures, and the Enactment of Migrant Threats – Dr Leandros Savvides, University of Cyprus
Chair: Professor Ranjana Das, University of Surrey
- 12.40 – 13.30 Lunch Break
- 13.30 – 14.30 Panel 2 - Surveillance, Human Rights and Border Resistance: Global Perspectives
Somewhere to be Found: Surveillance Infrastructures Out of Sight, and Human Remains Recovery Efforts in the Greek-Turkish and Greek-Libyan borders – Mr Phevos Simeonidis, Durham University

Continued ►

- Bordered Bodies and Embodied Borders: Legal and Political Issues and the Case of the Deportation of Brazilian Immigrants in the United States – Dr Roberto Rodolfo, Dr Georg Uebel and Dr Eveline Brigido, Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing
Chair: Dr Christina Verousi, Northumbria University
- 14.30 – 15.45 Panel 3: Transnational Connection, Diasporic and Community Identity Through Technology and Culture
Diasporic Togetherness, Nostalgic Irish Listeners – Dr Veronica Posada, with Dr Julia Giese and Dr Daithi McMahon, University of Derby
Temporal Materialities and Mobile Identities: Embodiment, Mobility and the Domestic in India - Devika Bahadur, De Montfort University
Beyond Borders: Digital Platforms and the Self Discovery of Süryani Youth in the Diaspora – Elifsena Biroğlu, Istanbul Bilgi University
Unplanned Technologization, Loss of Livelihood, and Migration: A Study of Two Texts – Dr Sruti M DW, Shiv Nadar University Chennai
Chair: Dr Sazana Jayadeva, University of Surrey
- 15.45 – 15.55 Mobility Break
- 15.55 – 16.55 Panel 4 - Decolonisation and Debordering: Notes on Methods and Practices
Engaging Creative Research Methods in Contesting Border Power – Dr Charlotte Sanders, SOAS University; and Sudip Sen, University of Portsmouth
RefugeeDataMinder: Contesting the Digital Borders of Misplaced Accountability in Refugee Protection - Dr Ceren Yuksel, University of the Arts London

Continued ►

Radiant Center: Border Infrastructure and Aeolian Drift – Hans Kuzmich, University of California, Santa Cruz

Chair: Dr Maria Adams, University of Surrey

16.55 – 17.00

Mobility Break

17.00 – 18.00

Roundtable Discussion: Solidarities and Technologies Towards Border Abolition

- Lauren Fernandes, Migrants' Rights Network
- Dr Lucrezia Canzutti, Kings College London
- Miss Bhavani Esapathi, Artist
- Dr Nivedita Chatterjee, University of Surrey

Chair: Professor Anastasia Christou, Middlesex University; and Dr Nerina Boursinou, University of Surrey

18.00 – 18.15

Closing Remarks - Professor Venetia Evergeti, University of Surrey

From 18.15

Social Event

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Evgenia Iliadou



Independent Researcher

Evgenia Iliadou is an interdisciplinary researcher specialising in forced migration, border violence, refugee camps, immigration detention, and border deaths. Her work integrates ethnography, professional experience, and autoethnographic reflections to explore the lived experiences of border crossers and the impacts of migration governance. She holds a PhD in Social Policy and Criminology from the Open University, UK, and has conducted postdoctoral research at the University of Surrey. From 2018 to 2023, she lectured and researched at various UK universities. In addition to her academic work, she has supported survivors of torture, trafficking, and sexual abuse in immigration detention centers in Greece and the UK.

Crossing Digital Borders in Greece: Then and Now

This talk traces the emergence of the 'digital border'—a border that no longer relies solely on fences or checkpoints, but increasingly operates through code, classification systems, and algorithmic control. To unpack this evolution, I will move through a parallel chronology: tracing transformations at the EU level alongside their concrete implementation in Greece, and in Lesbos in particular. This is not merely a timeline of policy developments, but a chronology of violence (and resistance)—one that reveals how the digitalisation of the border reshapes not just governance, but the lives it touches. Borders have always been violent. But digitisation has changed the modalities of that violence—accelerating some harms, obscuring others, and introducing new forms of control, visibility, and exclusion.

Through ethnographic fragments and grounded observations, I will show how digital governance is experienced on the ground, and how Greece has been made into a testing ground—a laboratory—for broader EU border experiments.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSANTS

Lauren Fernandes



Migrants' Rights Network

Lauren is the Policy and Campaigns Officer at the Migrants' Rights Network. They lead on MRN's data and AI and counter-terror work, as well as working across MRN's campaigns, including related to immigration raids, international students and disability. They have previously worked in public advocacy around systemic Islamophobia in counter-terror practices, and have experience doing decolonial work in universities. Lauren is particularly interested in how the intersections of state violence interact with bordering, including (resistance to) imperial legacies of bordering.

Dr Lucrezia Canzutti



Kings College London

Lucrezia Canzutti is a Leverhulme Early Career Fellow in the Department of War Studies at King's College London. Her research explores questions of (non)knowledge, borders and migration, technology, and data and archival practices across the 'Global North' and the 'Global South'.

Miss Bhavani Esapathi



Artist

Bhavani Esapathi is an artist and social activist working on the intersections of migration politics, autoimmune diseases and the role of health within climate change. As a disabled woman of colour who is also a migrant, much of her work stems from her own experiential knowledge that she uses to build a larger narrative connecting with marginalised communities. Her work has won awards such as WIRED Creative Hack Award in Tokyo, Japan for probing into Asian cultures and notions of invisible illnesses and she has been invited to speak at organisations such as at COP27 on the role of microplastics and their effects on the human body due to climate change. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Arts and her work has been included in the permanent collection of Computer Arts Society. Other notable exhibitions include showing at The Victoria & Albert Museum, Athens Digital Arts Festival, FutureEverything Festival amongst others.

Dr Nivedita Chatterjee



University of Surrey

Dr Nivedita Chatterjee is from the University of Surrey. Her research interests span digital media and communication, user-centric research on AI, algorithms and platforms, feminism, gender and activism. Her doctoral research focused on Digital activism against sexual violence in India. Currently, she is a part of the Leverhulme News Use project, which looks into how parents in the UK from diverse socio-economic backgrounds navigate the perceived risk and uncertainties of today's AI-dominated datafied, digital societies. Aside from this, she is also a representative of the Audience and Reception Studies section of YECREA (Young Scholars Network of ECREA).

ABSTRACTS AND PARTICIPANTS

Digital Footprints: Identity, Technology and Migration Management in Italy

Alba Priewe, University of Warwick

Digital technologies have become increasingly ubiquitous gateways and necessary tools to access crucial aspects of socio-economical life, a process further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The management of human mobility is central area where this transformation is taking place. This paper explores how migrants understand, experience, and navigate these processes in contemporary European settings. Specifically, the study analyses data collected in multiple sites across Italy in 2023-2024 through interviews with migrants, NGO workers, legal advisors and other border stakeholders. It focuses on post-2015 Italy, whose position at Europe's Southern border and its role as a key migratory route has made it a place of experimentation for border practices innovation, especially in the aftermath of the 2015 "refugee crisis". In its complex assemblage of long-established paper-based processes and newer datafied practices, the digitalized bureaucracies of the 21st century frontier has ripple effects on migrants' lives, their sense of identity and belonging, and processes of integration. Drawing from the fields of STS, data justice, and the biopolitics of biometrics, I seek to expand the theoretical conceptualizations of the migration-technology nexus beyond the existing focus on data protection and surveillance to include migrants'

embodied experiences of the new, dispersed and datafied frontier.

Data Activism and The Deep Border: Refusing Everyday Borderwork in UK Public Sector Institutions

Professor Kathryn Cassidy, Northumbria University

The further embedding of immigration checks into UK public sector institutions have made them key sites of bordering. Information systems for datafication, established to enable the reporting and sharing data between these institutions and the UK Home Office, have become emerging sites for opposition to the UK's border and immigration regime. In this paper, I will highlight the ways in which 'everyday borderworkers' in hospitals and higher education have practiced forms of refusal that have undermined these information systems and made care and education accessible to patients and students. However, such 'data activism' and the 'un/bordering' it enables is under threat from the expansion of machine learning into state bordering practices and processes or what Louise Amoore has called 'the deep border'. Just as for some states almost every mundane space is becoming a potential site of bordering, so too computer science appears to be rendering all spaces as 'feature spaces'. A feature is a set of attributes associated to an example and is generated by the examples the algorithm is exposed to. The algorithm still generates the feature, whether data is withheld or not. It uses the examples that are there. Clustering

algorithms, Amoore argues, not only becomes a way for imagining and grouping people, places and even countries but also for inferring the behaviours and attributes of this group. I will argue that the expansion of the deep border into bordering public sector institutions will render current forms of data activism to deborder these institutions obsolete.

Securitization and Militarization of Migration in Cyprus: Surveillance Technologies, Border Infrastructures, and the Enactment of Migrant Threats

Dr Leandros Savvides, University of Cyprus

This paper explores how Cyprus has become a critical site for the securitization and militarization of European borders. It focuses on the Cypriot state's active role in deploying layered surveillance and deterrence infrastructures in alignment with EU border externalization strategies. Using digital ethnographic methods, the study investigates how both physical and digital infrastructures—such as drones, biometric systems, radar networks, and inter-state data-sharing platforms—operate as de facto borders, particularly along the Buffer Zone, coastal regions, and reception centres.

The paper emphasizes how this securitization does not function in isolation but is embedded within transnational security regimes. Projects like the CYCLOPS centre, jointly funded by the U.S. and the EU, reveal Cyprus's integration into wider imperial

infrastructures of control that extend far beyond its national territory. These developments situate Cyprus as both a laboratory for surveillance governance and a semi-peripheral actor executing the migration management strategies that align with larger imperial powers. The result is a system that not only criminalizes mobility but materially enacts and reproduces the racialized and economic hierarchies of the region.

Drawing on two theoretical frameworks, the Paris School's perspective on securitization as a routinized set of bureaucratic and technological practices and a materialist Marxist analysis of borders as instruments of class control and labour management, the paper shows how migration governance in Cyprus operates both ideologically and materially. Migrants and refugees are simultaneously treated as potential threats to national and social order and as reserve labour pools selectively integrated into sectors facing labour shortages. This dual logic of exclusion and conditional inclusion is made operational through a suite of advanced surveillance technologies: biometric identification tools, AI-powered analytics, UAVs for maritime tracking, and real-time coordination platforms like those developed under the CERETAB and CHARISMA projects. Such tools enable a shift from reactive to pre-emptive governance, reinforcing a logic of anticipation, filtering, and deterrence.

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Somewhere to be Found: Surveillance Infrastructures Out of Sight, and Human Remains Recovery Efforts in the Greek-Turkish and Greek-Libyan Borders

Mr Phevos Simeonidis, Durham University

The Greek-Turkish land border is an increasingly militarised topography, where Greek and EU bodies authorise and promote the use of cutting edge technology to assist in the management and control of irregular border crossings. Yet, in this space, where loss of life occurs frequently, authorities fail to utilise the surveillance apparatus to account for the circumstances for these events. Similarly, despite the establishment of border control mechanisms and infrastructure at sea, national and European border control agencies fail to prevent deaths, or even to document their operational procedures and efforts. This presentation draws from recent fieldwork conducted in a forensic examiner's office in the north of Greece, juxtaposing findings relevant to border crossers' deaths, with the lack of information provided on the public domain about such events. Furthermore, it questions how can such a well-established regime of visibility at land and at sea, go blind when humanitarian assistance is required, for the purposes - of among others- preventing death and injury. Finally, through international case studies, where the installation of surveillance tools is deemed as beneficial to search and rescue, the research investigates these claims of benevolence and seeks to problematise prevalent discourses on the matter.

Bordered Bodies and Embodied Borders: Legal and Political Issues and the Case of the Deportation of Brazilian Immigrants in the United States

Dr Roberto Rodolfo, Dr Georg Uebel and Dr Eveline Brigido, Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing

The increasing deportation of Brazilian migrants in recent years reflects the tightening of U.S. immigration policies since the Trump administration, reinforcing both physical and internal mechanisms of migration control. U.S. immigration law defines strict entry and residency conditions, with deportation serving as a key enforcement tool. Many Brazilians attempt to cross the Mexican border under dangerous conditions, while others overstay visas, becoming irregular migrants. Intensified enforcement has led to a surge in deportations, reinforcing the perception of migrants as subjects of border control even beyond territorial limits.

Diasporic Togetherness, Nostalgic Irish Listeners

Dr Veronica Posada, with Dr Julia Giese and Dr Daithi McMahon, University of Derby

Overlooked by much current scholarship on ever-evolving technology and migration, radio continues to foster community and connection among the Irish diaspora. Broadcasting Ireland's indigenous Gaelic sports uniquely attracts both domestic and diasporic audiences but this research explores how sports radio shapes belonging for Irish listeners abroad. We found that Irish sporting

organisations are deeply embedded in local communities, fostering strong cultural bonds that the diaspora carries overseas and yearns for from their new homes.

Drawing on interviews with Irish based in the UK and USA, alongside a conversation with a renowned sports radio broadcaster, the study reveals that sports radio sustains a vital link to Ireland for many of its listeners. With a lens borrowed from feminist memory studies, we demonstrate the nature of collective memory and nostalgia for communal listening in the past shape current experiences. Although sports radio once offered shared listening experiences, unpacking memories of sports radio, it became clear that listening practices have never been fully inclusive and have drastically changed from communal in the past to more individualised today. Soundscapes were predominantly carried by male Irish voices and listening settings were often recalled with Irish women at the margins as facilitators rather than full participants. Today, communal listening is rare, and respondents expressed nostalgia for radio's 'better pasts'—symbolising broader diasporic community loss in a hyper-individualised world. However, through digitalisation and global reach radio increasingly directs belonging towards Ireland and fosters togetherness among the diaspora.

Temporal Materialities and Mobile Identities: Embodiment, Mobility and the Domestic in India

Devika Bahadur, De Montfort University

Objects are not merely functional; they act as signs carrying cultural, personal and emotional meanings. The way space is organized (or disorganized) communicates meaning. This paper critically engages with the scholarship on "home away from home," interrogating the complexities of homemaking within migration literature. While home is increasingly understood as a dynamic process rather than a fixed position, this study examines how mobile Indian men navigate the tensions between movement and settlement, particularly in the context of occupational relocations. The research foregrounds the role of material culture in shaping and reflecting non-Western masculine identities, exploring how domestic objects mediate emotions, belonging and embodiment in transitory living conditions. Employing the theoretical lens of "temporal materialities" and "object attachments", this study draws on thematic analysis of interviews, participant-generated photographs and researcher-generated drawing observations to investigate the evolving relationships between mobile men and their material objects. Findings contribute to a more nuanced understanding of home-making among mobile populations, moving beyond simplistic binaries of permanent vs. temporary, masculine vs. feminine, and private vs. public. Through an analysis of object biographies, the paper identifies three key themes—blending tradition and modernity, adaptability and

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multifunctionality and personal expression through material interactions, that illuminate the affective and embodied dimensions of mobility. Migration disrupts traditional identity structures, but objects help maintain continuity. By centring the emotional entanglements of homemaking, this study contributes to anthropological discussions on migration, identity and materiality, offering a new perspective on how men construct and maintain a sense of home in motion.

Beyond Borders: Digital Platforms and the Self-Discovery of Süryani Youth in the Diaspora

Elifsenä Biroğlu, Istanbul Bilgi University

Technology is crucial in enabling diasporic communities to sustain cultural and religious identities beyond territorial boundaries. This study explores how Syriac Orthodox youth utilize social media and digital platforms to maintain their ethno-religious and ethno-cultural heritage, fostering a transnational sense of belonging in a world where digital tools transcend physical borders. The Syriacs, the first community to collectively adopt Christianity, faced forced migration from their ancestral homeland, Midyat (southeastern Turkey), in the 1990s. This displacement reshaped their ties to their homeland and accelerated their diasporization. While technology is often seen as a force of cultural erosion, this research examines its role in intergenerational transmission. Through digital media analysis and ethnographic research, it investigates how online prayers, language courses, virtual religious gatherings, and diaspora-

led forums reinforce Syriac identity. Even without physical return, young Syriacs utilize digital tools to stay connected to their roots, demonstrating that cultural continuity is no longer confined to geographic proximity. By eliminating spatial limitations, digital platforms create spaces where identity is redefined beyond physical constraints. This study employs semi-structured interviews with religious leaders in Midyat and systematic data analysis of digital platforms in North America, Australia, and Europe. It contributes to diasporization and return debates, illustrating how digital engagement reshapes cultural preservation. Highlighting the role of technology in diaspora, identity, and resilience, this research demonstrates how digital platforms empower marginalized communities to safeguard traditions, fostering a sense of belonging that extends beyond traditional spatial boundaries.

Unplanned Technologization, Loss of Livelihood, and Migration: A Study of Two Texts

Dr Sruti M DW, Shiv Nadar University Chennai

The onset of neoliberal policies in late twentieth-century India led to a steep rise in urban migration. Small-scale farmers were displaced by large-scale commercial farming, and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) struggled to compete with big corporate companies. The sudden and intense automation-driven sectors rendered millions jobless and prompted large sections of rural and semi-urban populations to migrate to metropolitan cities in search of daily wage

work. This paper draws on two novels—*The Many Lives of Syeda X* by Neha Dixit and *Homebound* by Puja Changoiwala—both of which offer insights into the lives of migrant urban wage workers. Both authors, who are journalists, have worked closely with the populations they depict. In Dixit's text, Syeda's family of traditional handloom weavers lose their livelihood to power looms and migrate to New Delhi. In Changoiwala's novel, Meher's family is forced to relocate to the financial capital of Mumbai after their crop yields failed to meet the market overtaken by commercial farming. This paper analyses these narratives to explore the human suffering associated with migration. I raise the following questions: How do these characters perceive themselves after losing their traditional skills to the forces of intense technology-driven big capital? How is the migrant's struggle for livelihood portrayed in the texts? How does social location—specifically, Meher's identity as a Dalit and Syeda's as a Muslim—impact their experience of loss of livelihood and migration?

Engaging Creative Research Methods in Contesting Border Power

Dr Charlotte Sanders, SOAS University; and Sudip Sen, University of Portsmouth

How can we use creative methodologies in our research, analysis, and dissemination to contest the inhumanity of every day border practices and rehumanise discourse around asylum seekers in the UK? In this presentation, researcher Dr Charlotte Sanders and PhD candidate Sudip Sen present two examples of how they have used

storytelling as a creative method towards this end.

Sudip presents one example from his mixed-media anti-racist creative practice to communicate the ways in which racism is reproduced in the media, in this case critiquing the terms of the Rwanda policy debate on phone-in radio. Sudip draws from the Russian formalist concept of 'ostranenie' (defamiliarizing the familiar, making strange) using naïve narrators, juxtaposition and misnaming/not naming to affectively engage audiences differently on questions of justice for refugees and racism. He emphasises the media as a commodity and that creative methods are not merely a means to communicate pre-existing research, but form a part of the analysis itself.

Charlotte presents her short animation which uses voice actors to share asylum-seekers' experiences of food provisioning in UK asylum 'contingency' hotels, where the inadequacy of food is causing chronic and acute declines in health. Sanders explores how audio-visual forms like this disrupt the role of researcher as 'expert' and the mediator of their interlocutors' voices and perspectives. As such, creative methods can facilitate the direct and unfiltered communication of those in struggle against border power, and support a decolonial commitment to non-extractive research.

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RefugeeDataMinder: Contesting the Digital Borders of Misplaced Accountability in Refugee Protection

Dr Ceren Yuksel, University of the Arts London

[RefugeeDataMinder](#) is a practice-led research project that responds to longstanding scholarly critiques of misplaced accountability in international refugee protection by proposing a digital archival design where data becomes a site of power that can be contested and reclaimed. The United Nations Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) legalises individuals as refugees who would otherwise be categorised as illegal immigrants, in return for multi-billion-dollar annual funding from donor states and the public, funnelling them into its protection and assistance services when national governments delegate their responsibilities under the UN Refugee Convention. In the absence of independent oversight, UNHCR operates within a conflict of interest, acting as both evaluator and subject of evaluation as it transforms individuals registered with the organisation from data subjects into subjects of data through this quantification process.

Visibility and accountability are intimately connected. When rights violations are obscured or unrecorded, the actual gap in refugee protection remains unaccounted for. Visibility concerns not just data absence, but how algorithmic systems structure and privilege narrative possibilities. UNHCR holds significant technical and financial resources to produce curated representations of refugee lives, while scholarly data and

grassroots testimonies that document injustice remain siloed, archived but unseen.

The archive draws together these fragmented narratives to surface what has been erased from public view or never recorded, with an architecture of visibility where inconsistencies in UNHCR's data are a marker of withheld accountability. Designed to evolve through computational and humanities-led methods, the archive explores what else data could do and who else it could serve.

Radiant Center: Border Infrastructure and Aeolian Drift

Hans Kuzmich, University of California, Santa Cruz

This presentation examines how border security practices, media technologies, and geological environments generate reverberations at the Russian-Lithuanian border on the Curonian Spit, a peninsula along the southeastern Baltic Sea coastline. The talk introduces a research-creation project titled Radiant Center, which investigates two interrelated phenomena: the operationalization of the electromagnetic spectrum in border maintenance and the geological agency of an aeolian sandscape that proves recalcitrant to national security objectives. By employing embodied listening methodologies, this work reveals how border technologies become embedded in—and contested by—physical landscapes. The project combines field recordings of two-way radio communications, electromagnetic emissions, and subterranean vibrations with interviews and archival materials to

create sonic compositions that amplify media-environment entanglements. Through attention to both on-site surveillance systems and remote border management technologies, Radiant Center demonstrates how media infrastructures and environmental conditions collaborate and collide in ways that destabilize national borders. Revealing how geological formations actively participate in the negotiation of political boundaries, this talk contributes to broader debates about the role of nonhuman actors in technological systems of control.

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