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# THE DATA POLITICS OF HOUSING AND PLANNING

2-3 SEPTEMBER, 2024  
JH5, JOHN HUME BUILDING, NORTH CAMPUS  
MAYNOOTH UNIVERSITY

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## Day 1

**09.30 - 10.00** Registration, coffee & tea

**10.00-10.30** Opening talk – Rob Kitchin: Data politics of housing and planning

### **10.30-12.30 Session 1: Property Information**

- Mariana Reyes (UCL, UK) and Dennis M. Muthama (BIEA, Kenya)
- Elsa Noterman (QMUL, UK)
- Daan Bossuyt (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
- Juliette Davret (Maynooth University)

#### **1.1. Mariana Reyes (UCL, UK) and Dennis M. Muthama (BIEA, Kenya)**

*Keeping up with peripheral urbanisation: the automation of urban planning in Kajiado, Kenya*

Located in the outskirts of Nairobi, Kajiado County is experiencing a rapid surge of urbanisation, which has triggered an urgent demand for essential services and infrastructure. In response, the local government has embarked on a digital transformation journey, leveraging digitisation to steer the region's development and elevate service provision standards. Central to this endeavor is the Kajiado e-Development Management System (KeDAMS), a web-based software platform that automates construction permits, plot subdivision approvals, inspection processes, and other land-related procedures. Drawing from eighteen months of institutional observations and interviews with key stakeholders, this paper analyses the inception and development of KeDAMS, highlighting the intricacies of planning automation within the nexus of digitisation, data politics, and urban land registration. The primary focus is on the social and spatial dynamics shaping development control in Kajiado, aiming to problematise various elements that characterise the automation of urban planning. Additionally, it questions some of the underlying assumptions and contradictions within aspirations for a paperless, fully automated future. To support this critique, the article explores the extent to which automation can be understood as a process that, while streamlining the operation of local bureaucracies, simultaneously struggles to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city and the numerous challenges that emerge from it.

#### **1.2. Elsa Noterman (QMUL, UK)**

*Data deferral: Speculating about property information*

The proliferation of data about our world, and increasing public access to it, cultivates an illusion of its (potential) availability. The increasing global financialisation of property creates assumptions about the smooth circulation not only of property but of property data to facilitate the continual exchange of assets. However, efforts to access property data can be frustrating and confusing -- produced by continual deferment, uncertainty, and partial information -- which produce an experience of suspension between what data may or may not exist, and what data may or may not be accessible. This site of data suspension can be disempowering, but it can also be an opening for intervention,



where the (non)presence of property data in some ways resists the settlement of ownership, allowing for speculation about what property could be.

### **1.3. Daan Bossuyt (Utrecht University, Netherlands)**

*The data politics of state property regimes: A case-study of the Dutch Central Real Estate Agency*

Drawing on a case-study of the Dutch Central Real Estate Agency [Rijksvastgoedbedrijf] and Biedboek, this study examines data-driven property regimes in the Netherlands, a country known for extensive public land ownership yet scrutinized for the pitfalls of data-driven governance. Through digital ethnography, expert interviews, and policy document analysis, it explores how data assemblages influence governance of public real estate, which is crucial for urban planning and citizen-state interactions. The paper uncovers how data, assembled within state property regimes, mediates the privatization of public assets by identifying and labeling properties as 'vacant' or 'surplus,' subsequently transforming them into commodities or assets. Data assemblages thus underpin the consolidation of public land registries and foreclose alternative social uses. The paper reveals the mechanisms of data assemblages in mediating the transformation of state property regimes and their socio-spatial consequences. In doing so, the paper contributes to and connects work data politics, platform real estate, assetization, and new state property regimes.

### **1.4. Juliette Davret (Maynooth University)**

*Open access data, data capitalism, and urban planning*

This paper applies West's (2017) theories on data capitalism and asymmetrical relationships created through data commodification to a discussion on open-access data. We underscore how the capitalist model transforms data consolidation into value-added products, creating sales opportunities and inverting power relations by transforming the creators of open-access data into buyers. Findings are based on Data Stories, an ERC-funded project using research-creation to understand Ireland's planning and property data ecosystem, and specifically, as part of this project, on the case study of a company specialising in the commercialisation of open-access data used in the Irish urban planning system. Our research details the intricate process of merging disparate data systems into a single unified product. This process involves breaking down barriers between and across systems, validating the data, and creating an integrated and coherent entity. Information on the company and their data practices were collected in a series of stages: 1) five semi-structured interviews with eight employees, 2) three days of on-site visits shadowing the employees, and 3) a stakeholder survey. Collected material was used to shape three workshops designed by an artist on the project using speculative fiction methods to understand the company's data philosophy in more detail. Through mapping the data management flows between Ireland and data intermediaries in South Asia, the paper highlights the inherent challenges in managing multiple data systems. We emphasise an approach to data that rationalises the entire data infrastructure from an economic perspective, promotes more efficient management and strategic use of information, enhances "opportunities" generated by these data, and, through this, initiates a crucial discussion on data ethics and the role of data intermediaries in the planning system. Finally, we discuss how the capitalist data model is being challenged by the digitisation of planning processes and open data movement (Lund, 2017), highlighting the importance of finding a balance between economic benefits and ethical principles in the use of open access data.

**12.30-13.30** Lunch

### **13.30-15.30 Session 2: Planning**

- Stefanie Dühr (University of South Australia)
- Juliet Davret, Carla Kayanan, Rob Kitchin and Sam Mutter (Maynooth University, Ireland)



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- Claire Daniel (University of New South Wales, Australia)
- Scott Markley (Cornell University, USA)

### **2.1. Stefanie Dühr (University of South Australia)**

*The data politics of strategic spatial planning: Experiences from the metropolitan spatial strategy for Greater Adelaide, South Australia*

Developing and monitoring comprehensive spatial plans requires a wide range of high-quality spatial data, but planning requirements are not always considered in the increasing number of spatial data initiatives by private providers and public authorities. This paper proposes a framework for systematically analysing the availability and quality of spatial datasets in urban and metropolitan planning and applies this to the case of the adopted metropolitan strategy for Greater Adelaide and the currently ongoing process of its revision. The findings reveal significant gaps in the availability and quality of public spatial data, with increasing reliance on private-sector led datasets. These trends are especially concerning given the need to better understand integrated and multi-scalar planning policies such as for mixed use developments and polycentric urban structures.

### **2.2. Juliette Davret, Carla Kayanan, Rob Kitchin and Sam Mutter (Maynooth University, Ireland)**

*Charting the data ecosystem, data mobilities and data politics of planning*

This talk will examine the data assemblages, data mobilities and data politics of planning, reporting on a case study of the planning system in Ireland. The research sought to chart the various data systems and data infrastructures used by planning authorities to manage and fulfil their statutory functions and perform their various roles and responsibilities, document the data generated within each system and infrastructure, and map the relationships and data flows within and between them. The empirical research consisted of interviews with 29 public sector officials and four academics, a number of which were walkthrough interviews in which the participant demonstrated a planning IT system's workflow and tasks. This was supplemented by a close reading of the user manuals. The study reveals the complex data ecosystem and data mobilities that enables planning practice to function and the data politics at work in and on this ecosystem.

### **2.3. Claire Daniel (University of New South Wales, Australia)**

*Are we just feeding the beast? Addressing unintended consequences of open planning data and analytics*

The paper reflects on the findings of a case study on the use of data and analytics in planning for Greater Sydney. Combining document analysis, policy analysis and key informant interviews, this study is one of the first to empirically map out and assess the system of data production and use surrounding a specific planning exercise. Open data was found to have a vital role in allowing information to be exchanged between the hundreds of actors identified in the system. However, findings also suggest less desirable effects such as the privatisation of government policy functions, and exacerbation of inequalities in digitally supported real-estate markets, including AI-driven real estate speculation. Drawing from the broader literature and findings of this case study, this paper maps out the evidence for these effects, their consequences, and potential means to address them within government policy.

### **2.4. Scott Markley (Cornell University, USA)**

*Who is public planning data for? Zoning and the rise of the "municipal data solutions" startup*

For the last one hundred years, the shape, design, and growth of the US sub/urban landscape has been controlled by zoning rules. Independently enforced by some 30,000 local government entities,



these land-use ordinances regulate what gets to be built where. Though zoning codes, maps, and accompanying geospatial data are typically free to access through municipal websites, navigating this scattered data matrix presents a formidable challenge to real estate capitalists operating across state and municipal boundaries. But one industry's challenge is another's opportunity. A crop of "municipal data solutions" startups purporting to offer "AI-driven analysis" and "tech-enabled platforms" are now attempting to fill this void. Their business model is simple but rests on contradictory requirements: the raw material for these ventures (free municipal zoning data) needs to remain freely accessible to the public while their product (the processed output data) needs to stay locked behind a paywall. The emergence of these zoning data tech companies thus poses a series of political and ethical questions surrounding not just zoning data but municipal planning and property data generally. I explore four in this chapter. First, why and how did these companies come to exist in the first place? Second, what and who is municipal "public" data really for? Third, what constitutes data accuracy in this space and to what degree does "accurate data" matter for these companies' larger goals and for the communities represented in their data? And finally, as the largest repositories of US zoning data, what role will these firms—and their real estate industry clients—play in setting future land-use policies and municipal data practices?

**15.30-16.00** coffee & tea

### **16.00-18.00 Session 3: Financialisation, platforms, residential/commercial real estate**

- Julien Migozzi (Oxford University, UK)
- Sophia Maalsen (University of Sydney, Australia)
- Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn (UCC, Ireland)
- Richard Waldron (QUB), Declan Redmond (UCD) and Bernie O'Donoghue-Hynes (LGMA)

#### **3.1. Julien Migozzi (Oxford University, UK)**

*PropTech is RentTech: (Re)coding housing into an asset class*

This paper examines how housing is turned into an asset class through the roll-out of digital property technologies in South Africa. Combining recent interviews in the nascent PropTech ecosystem with 10 years of fieldwork in the real estate industry, I investigate how incumbent players such as property portals, real estate agencies and real estate investment trusts, as early-adopters of internet-based solutions, are now partnering with new tech firms. Narratives of "problem-solving" and "innovation-thinking", and technological advances in cloud-computing, social media analytics, multisided platform integration or spatial data converge towards one goal: adapting and optimizing historical processes of rent capture to current patterns of social and urban change. Through this real estate-tech ecosystem forged by VC firms, overseas entrepreneurial experiences, and local expertise in data collection and exchange, various forms of housing (students, multifamily residential, or backyard rentals in townships) become coded into a new asset class at the benefit of the old real estate stakeholders.

#### **3.2. Sophia Maalsen (University of Sydney, Australia)**

*Know Your Landlord: inverting the data collection narrative as a means to tenancy advocacy in the private rental sector*

The increasing uptake of proptech has created a growing market for data in the private rental sector (PRS). Value is generated not only from landed rents but also from the data that is digitally collected throughout the rental process. For example, digital tenancy application forms request large amounts of data on renters, and tenancy requests and disputes are logged in property management systems. However, the appetite for data is uneven, with large discrepancies existing between the types and



extent of data collected on tenants and the minimal amount of information tenants can access about their landlords. This imbalance reflects a broader power discrepancy between landlords and tenants in the PRS. In this paper, we discuss how we engaged with these debates on data by creating a fictional “Know Your Landlord” app. Working with tenants’ unions, a design firm, and a social media influencer, we created a digital ‘universe’ where the data collection tables were flipped. By enabling tenants to access data about properties and landlords that could be useful for a tenancy—eg. responsiveness to repair requests and compliance with minimum property standards—Know Your Landlord brings attention to the unevenness of data collection and the PRS more broadly. By inverting the data imbalance facilitated through proptech, Know Your Landlord intends to encourage public debate on how much data is enough, while also prefiguring a fairer PRS. We reflect on this process and the insights it revealed around data, the rental sector, and tenant advocacy.

### **3.3. Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn (UCC, Ireland)**

*Diffracting Dublin Docklands: Fieldnotes from a technocapitalist frontier*

Dublin’s docklands have been a space of urban transformation and reinvention since the 1980s. In this paper, I use planning and property data to dissect the most recent phases of change in the area, which were strongly influenced by the onset of and responses to the 2007/08 financial crisis. I use planning and property data as a foundation for a layering of strands of secondary data from media and corporate sources, and make a series of diffractive cuts through the docklands, destabilising what the place is and what it can tell us about the close connections between the state, the market, and urban space under technocapitalism.

### **3.4 Richard Waldron (QUB), Declan Redmond (UCD) and Bernie O’Donoghue-Hynes (LGMA)**

*Understanding the Emergency Accommodation Use Patterns of Homeless Families: The Case of Dublin*

This paper examines homeless families’ shelter stay records to gain insight into their patterns of service use and how they exit, or remain, within the emergency accommodation system. There is little understanding of how homeless families stay patterns vary from the general homeless population, or across different welfare contexts, nor how such variation might be explained by structural or individual factors. The paper deploys a k-means cluster analysis of homeless families shelter stay records from 2012 – 2016 from Dublin, Ireland. The data (n=2356) is drawn from the ‘Pathway Accommodation and Support System’ (PASS), which provides ‘real-time’ information on homeless presentation and bed occupancy in Dublin, as well as basic profile data relating to service users. The results demonstrate that family homelessness is both a pernicious and growing problem in Ireland, emanating from structural failings within the Irish housing system. However, the majority of homeless families experience a relatively small number of homeless episodes for short periods of time. Most do not exhibit the kinds of complex needs that might necessitate additional social services, but simply require support in accessing affordable, stable housing. Inter-cluster differences were found on the basis of household composition, migrant status, race/ethnicity and the type of emergency accommodation placement. The findings have significant implications for the operation of homeless accommodation in Ireland, and will have relevance for policymakers in similar housing-welfare regimes.



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## Day 2

09.30 - 10.00 coffee & tea

### 10.00-12.00 Session 4: Renting, landlords, evictions, vacancy

- Rachel Slaymaker (ESRI, Ireland)
- Erin McElroy (University of Washington, USA)
- Cian O'Callaghan (TCD, Ireland) and Kathleen Stokes (DCU, Ireland)
- Clíodhna Bairéad and Michelle Norris (UCD, Ireland)

#### 4.1 Rachel Slaymaker (ESRI, Ireland)

##### *The Changing Data Landscape in the Irish Private Rental Sector*

The private rental sector (PRS) has played an increasingly important role in housing Irish households in the past two decades as homeownership rates, particularly among younger cohorts, have fallen. As such, timely and detailed insights into price developments in the PRS are crucial. This talk will provide an overview of how Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) administrative tenancies register data are used to produce a series of Rent Index indicators and how such indicators are used by policymakers. In particular, the talk will focus on the evolving data requirements, challenges and increasing need for more complex analysis. While data on new tenancy commencements have long been collected, changing tenure patterns and extended stays in the PRS mean these data now represent an increasingly small portion of the PRS market. The introduction of an annual registration requirement for landlords, for the first time permits comprehensive analysis of the rents and price developments faced by those in ongoing tenancies. This talk will explore some initial insights from these data.

#### 4.2. Erin McElroy (University of Washington, USA)

##### *Storying Landlord Geographies: Parsing Together Evictor Data to Narrate (Dis)possession and Resistance*

Since the foreclosure crisis and subsequent rise of corporate landlords, tenants and housing organizers throughout the US have encountered increased difficulty in identifying who landlords are and what ownership networks they are a part of. This is in part due to the obtuse-sounding shell companies that landlords use to purchase and sell properties. Shell companies not only offer landlords tax breaks, but they also provide anonymity to the human actors behind corporate networks. Meanwhile, tenant screening companies and other forms of tenant datafication provide landlords with immensely detailed data about tenants. To counter this unbalanced data landscape and provide tenants with crucial information about who their landlords and at times evictors are, collectives such as the Anti-Eviction Mapping Project (AEMP) gather, merge, and map various datasets in order to provide public knowledge about landlord geographies, eviction histories, and ownership networks. This data has been useful for tenants in identifying corporate ownership trends, but also in organizing multi-building tenant associations and unions. In this talk, I draw upon AEMP work that maps and assesses landscapes of possession and dispossession across the San Francisco Bay Area. I also dwell upon how even when datasets are gathered, merged, and mapped, grounded research is required to understand and articulate serial evictor and corporate landlord networks. This brings me to an array of data and narrative projects that the AEMP has undertaken over the last decade to map landlord geographies and collectively tell stories of displacement and resistance.

#### 4.3. Cian O'Callaghan (TCD, Ireland) and Kathleen Stokes (DCU, Ireland)



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Vacancy has become highly politicised within the context of Ireland's ongoing housing crisis in recent years, with data on housing vacancy playing a crucial role within increasingly polarised debates. In particular, census figures - which in 2022 indicated 163,433 vacant housing units - have been invoked as a "paradox" (Gentili & Hoekstra, 2019) in the context of rising homelessness, housing unaffordability, and insecurity. However, vacancy is notoriously difficult to measure and presents a very slippery category within property and planning data (Stokes and O'Callaghan, 2021). There is, therefore, a disjuncture between what vacancy data actually shows and the political claim-making and narratives that vacancy data is used to articulate. Building on new approaches that account for the role of vacancy within the urbanisation process (O'Callaghan, 2023), in this paper we offer a critical reading of the politics and praxis of vacancy data in the context of Ireland's housing crisis. We first provide an overview of the main forms of vacancy data collected in the Irish context, focusing on their provenance and generation to account for what these data show and conceal. Reflecting on the recent policy attention paid to housing vacancy in Ireland, we also account for the ways agencies producing vacancy data have sought to adapt measurement to create more nuanced datasets. We then turn our attention to a series of illustrative stories of how vacancy data has been mobilised and narrated by different actors in the service of political objectives. We argue that there is a recurrent tension between emerging policy imperatives to produce better vacancy data and address vacancy in targeted ways and the continued traction of mobilising the vacancy paradox to politicise the housing crisis.

#### **4.4. Clíodhna Bairéad and Michelle Norris (UCD, Ireland)**

##### *Does data change when housing need is met? Comparing Social Housing Assessment and Housing Assistance Payment Data (2016-2022)*

Since the implementation of the 1988 Housing Act in Ireland, social housing data has been recorded and reported based on predefined criteria. The Annual Summary of Social Housing Assessments Report (SSHA), published by the Housing Agency, serves as a vital resource, offering insights into various aspects such as household composition, needs, demographics, and employment status of occupants. These reports have an important function in the policy-making process and the national political discourse. In contrast, the introduction of the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) in 2014 marked a significant shift in housing subsidy mechanisms. Initially met with low uptake, modifications such as the introduction of a transfer list system were implemented to incentivise participation. As HAP tenants receive rent subsidisation from their local authority, their data is managed more like traditional social housing tenants. The underlying assumption being that by receiving HAP, their housing need has been met. This presentation presents SSHA and HAP data sets spanning six years from 2016 to 2022. Analysing a sample of 165,581 households from SSHA and 99,334 households in HAP tenancies, we examine variations in household composition, geographical distribution, and demographic characteristics. We explore the dynamics of waiting list duration and HAP tenancy durations, shedding light on the evolving landscape of housing assistance in Ireland.

**12.00-13.00** lunch

#### **13.00-15.00 Session 5: Data activism and counter-data actions**

- Juliette Davret, Sam Mutter, Joan Somers Donnelly, Augustine O'Donoghue (Maynooth University, Ireland)
- Wonyoung So, Asya Aizman, Chenab Navalkha, and Catherine D'Ignazio (MIT, USA)
- Danielle Hynes (Maynooth University, Ireland)
- Jillian (Lee) Crandall (University of California, Berkeley, USA)



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### **5.1. Juliette Davret, Sam Mutter, Joan Somers Donnelly, Augustine O'Donoghue (Maynooth University, Ireland)**

*A Critical Comparison of Direct Action and Lobbying as Data Activism: The case of housing and planning in Dublin*

This paper examines different forms of housing data activism, highlighting two distinct strategies: direct action on evictions and lobbying the media and policy makers on planning. Through an in-depth analysis of two case studies, based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with stakeholders, the authors demonstrate the strategies mobilised by two citizens' groups in Dublin to bring their voice to the fore. Firstly, direct action collects data through and in aid of the work of building community and institutional capacity, visibility, legitimacy, and resisting evictions on the ground. Their action is aimed at preventing the social injustices of housing policies in ways that challenge, circumvent or subvert 'official' evidence and procedure, produce 'counter-data', and prompt responses from the public, political decision-makers, and other groups. Secondly, organisations using lobbying as a form of activism adopt a more indirect but equally impactful approach, using the means of contestation put in place by the state (e.g. consultation). By cultivating relationships with the media and key players in urban planning, they influence public perception of housing and planning issues. Through awareness campaigns, media interviews and research reports, they help shape public discourse in line with their vision of fair planning. In both cases, the use of data forms part of the strategy for a bottom-up evidence-based approach, employing decentralised networks to disseminate actions and discourse. On the other hand, the work carried out by these organisations shows an uneven and particularly inconsistent use of data. Added to this are the difficulties and risks of mobilizing citizens and engaging people on a long-term basis. The comparative approach of this paper thus provides clear evidence of the need for a diverse and complementary set of networks and data activisms to fight for the right to the city.

### **5.2. Wonyoung So, Asya Aizman, Chenab Navalkha, and Catherine D'Ignazio (MIT, USA)**

*Housing Data Activism*

Housing data — information about where, how, and in what condition people live, including but not limited to property transactions, housing court databases, 311 complaints, and rental registries — has been a crucial resource for policymaking and real estate practice by public entities, private corporations, and real estate platforms. At the community level, individuals and groups — whom we refer to as “housing data activists” — collect, analyze, and communicate data to challenge the unequal status quo in the housing sector, including efforts related to eviction prevention and land use reform, among other issues (Navalkha 2020). Housing data activism is increasingly widespread in the US. Our preliminary field scan surfaced 89 groups or individuals that undertake such work. Our project focuses on understanding the nuances of how these data activists navigate ostensibly public but insufficient data ecosystems for creating meaningful, data-driven arguments in an inherently resource-limited environment. This paper seeks to understand the motivations and practices of such grassroots housing data activists in the United States who are increasingly producing and mobilizing datasets concerning landlord-tenant relations in areas such as evictions and rental housing discrimination. Through 19 in-depth interviews with housing data activists, organizers, community groups, data intermediaries and data service organizations, we aim to understand how activists, organizers and civil society groups collect, analyze, and visualize housing and evictions data, what political impacts they achieve, and how their work could be streamlined with better tools, access, or data. We examine the challenges of data access, transformation, and sensitivity (that is, how housing data activists engage in data protection issues). We investigate sustainability challenges of such efforts and the power dynamics that shape this stratified world of housing data. Lastly, we are interested in subjects' theories of change (e.g., do they intend to use housing data for social change and/or activism, if so, how?, and if not, why?) and the implications from such epistemologies of data.



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### 5.3. Danielle Hynes (Maynooth University, Ireland)

#### *What data doesn't capture: Voice, listening and participation in Australian social housing*

Processes of voice, participation and listening that are accessible to Australian social housing residents are shifting in a context of increasing datafication and widespread neoliberalism. Recent research has pointed to the routine use of algorithms in assessing applications for social housing (Morris et al. 2022), and an audit of automated decision making systems in Australian social services identified several such systems functioning in social housing (Sleep et al. 2022). However, the politics and praxes of datafication within Australian social housing remains largely underexamined. Datafied systems of participation are rarely well attuned to political voice and listening, and through directing attention to what is left absent within datafied systems, I argue that increasing datafication within a context of widespread neoliberalism is further restricting the already minimal possibilities of political voice (Couldry 2010) and genuine listening (Lloyd 2009) for Australian social housing residents. This research is based on a mixed methods analysis of the formal avenues available to social housing residents to participate in their housing in New South Wales (NSW) and NSW social housing residents' everyday experiences of voice and listening, involving policy document analysis, media analysis, interviews and participant observation. In the pursuit of housing justice, it is necessary to reimagine and enact participatory processes in such a way that rejects individualised neoliberal subjectivities and understands voice as a value.

### 5.4. Jillian (Lee) Crandall (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

#### *Who Owns Oakland?*

This paper focuses on an ongoing data activist project titled "Who Owns Oakland?" which seeks to raise awareness of how dispossession, displacement, and disenfranchisement of low-income Black communities is ongoing via increasingly stealthy forms of housing speculation and financialization, from shell corporations to predatory investment portfolios. Who Owns Oakland is a project linking with the Archive of Urban Futures with partnership between Moms 4 Housing, with aims to produce a dynamic archive to "foster emplacement and produce new worlds and urban futures, a fuller, more complex story of Oakland." This paper reviews the methods and motives behind investigative data scholarship in urban economic geography, exploring processes of revealing, reconstructing narratives and critical cartographies from partial/piecemeal tabular data from County Assessor's Office and other public and private databases, questioning to what ends these transformed data narratives may be used for advocacy around divestment and for future policymaking: to reclaim and remain.

**15.00-15.30** coffee & tea

#### **15.30-16.30: Session 6: Panel discussion**

Dr. Dáithí Downey, Dr. Michelle Norris, Dr. Sophia Maalsen, Dr. Erin McIlroy

