



Intersectional Stigma of Place-Based Ageing (ISPA) Project Celebrating Year Four

September 2026

In Partnership with



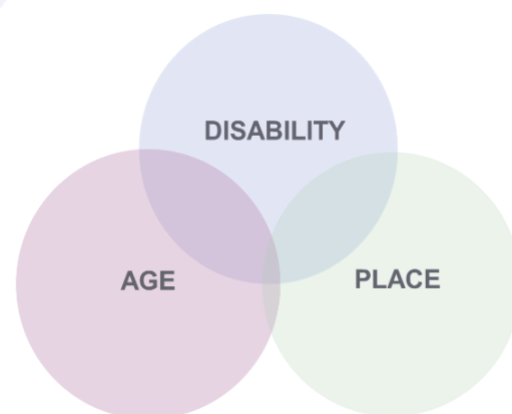
Intersectional Stigma of Place-Based Ageing (ISPA) Project

YEAR FOUR UPDATE

The Intersectional Stigma of Place-Based Ageing (ISPA) Project is an ambitious five-year participatory and mixed-methods study. We are exploring how the stigma attached to where people live intersects with experiences of disability and ageing.

Since the project launched in September 2022, our goal has been to uncover how structural and systemic factors drive exclusion, and to identify ways to challenge the inequalities faced by older disabled adults.

This Year 4 update shares highlights from September 2025 to September 2026, including major milestones in data collection and co-production, new publications, international collaborations, and growing networks that are sparking fresh conversations on stigma, ageing, and place.



Over the past year, ISPA has been focused on finalising the data collection and the long and rather arduous task of cleaning and organising the data. It may seem we have been a little quiet since January, as this has been the main focus of activity for the team. We have SO MUCH amazing data, all thanks to our Community Peer Researchers (CPRs). By placing older and disabled people at the centre, we're generating evidence and partnerships that challenge stigma linked to age, disability, and place - and open new possibilities for policy, practice, and everyday life.

Delivering on Inclusion

Funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), ISPA is dedicated to tackling the negative consequences of stigma through research that is both rigorous and inclusive. Co-production is at the heart of what we do, ensuring that lived experience shapes every stage of the project.

Some highlights this year!

It's been a big year for ISPA, taking our emerging findings to a wide variety of audiences.

We presented at the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics (IAGG) World Congress in Amsterdam in June 2026. Meeting global experts on ageing was incredible, but housing and accessible design still quite hidden, and we brought a unique angle to the conference.

ISPA was also the focus of the closing keynote at the Foundations conference in Manchester, which tied directly to the project and helped our partners at Foundations make the argument that inclusive, beautiful design is the route to 'normalising' accessibility.



Figure 1: Vikki McCall presenting at the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics (IAGG) World Congress in Amsterdam, June 2026

We were also keynote and chair at the National Care & Repair Scotland Conference. Huge thanks to our partners Care & Repair Scotland for all their hard work on this amazing conference and it was clear the sector is hungry for exactly the kind of evidence ISPA produces.



Figure 2: Vikki McCall with delegates at the National Care and Repair Scotland Conference

We also delivered the keynote address at the Housing LIN Annual Conference in Newcastle on shaping homes for health, independence and connection. This is a room full of the people who actually deliver adaptations day to day, so it always feels like one of the most useful audiences to be in front of.

We were also invited to the Summit for Persons with Disabilities at the Scottish Parliament again.



A real highlight was the closing keynote at the CIH Scotland Housing Festival, on stage with Peter Apps. Sharing a platform with someone who's spent years digging into building safety after Grenfell was a proper moment, it forced me to make the fire doors research land for a room that already understands the stakes of getting fire safety wrong. We talked through the work Kim McKee and Vikki McCall did on fire doors (see WP4), accessibility and policy tensions. The bit that always gets a reaction is how often fire safety just trumps everything else in a risk assessment, and how that "*computer says no*" approach can end up trapping the very people it's meant to protect.

Figure 3: Vikki McCall on stage with Peter Apps at the CIH Scotland Housing Festival

A few familiar faces at the Tenants Information Service (TIS) conference this year too, which is always a nice one to walk into. It was a fantastic chance to show what co-production can do when tenant voices are actually driving the conversation rather than being consulted after the fact. It's a room full of people who get that instinctively, so the ISPA message on stigma and power landed without much translating needed.



Figure 4: Vikki McCall with delegates at the Tenants Information Service (TIS) conference



We also attended the Rise4Disability event at Stirling, celebrating the role of occupational therapists.

Follow on from major interest in the project from OTs, Kim McKee and Vikki McCall recently published an article in the OT News. It spotlights ISPA's research on the tensions between fire doors and accessibility, and the risk of older and disabled people becoming trapped in their homes by fire safety measures. It was co-authored by one of the members of our ILA (Angela Gardiner).

Figure 5: ISPA at the Rise4Disability even in Stirling, November 2025

The Equalities in Housing Podcast on stigma and intersectionality, the What's Next for Adaptations? podcast with Susie Fitton, is worth a read or a listen to.



ISPA even made it to Orkney! Thanks to Orkney Housing Association for letting us have our most Northern event speaking about tackling stigma.

Then we flew south of the Border to deliver an inspirational speech at the Together Academy awards, nurturing the next wave of housing professionals and how important they are to tackling stigma.

Figure 6: Vikki McCall during a visit to Orkney

We also attended the Housing Community Summit 2026, talking about how reflection tackles stigma. **To finish Year 4 with a bang, we were invited to talk at the Scottish Parliament for Scottish Housing Day 2026!**



Figure 7: ISPA's Vikki McCall at the Scottish Parliament for Scottish Housing Day 2026

Our Early Career Network (ECN)

The ISPA Early Career Network (ECN) has sought to bring together researchers and housing professionals at the early stages of their careers to connect, collaborate and develop professionally, while also strengthening the wider research and practitioner community within ISPA.

Over the past year, we have organised a range of activities designed to support ECN development and strengthen connections, including:

- A session showcasing ECN work (to each other and the ISPA team)
- A biannual reading group to discuss research methods, data analysis and knowledge exchange.
- Informal ongoing mentoring by ISPA PI/Co-Is, for example giving career advice, support for publications and funding applications.

In addition, the ECN members benefit from peer-to-peer support via their own LinkedIn page and WhatsApp group.



Figure 8: Eve speaking about tackling stigma at the Housing Community Summit, Liverpool

It was fantastic to see Eve, one of our ECN network members, in her element at this year's Housing Community Summit in Liverpool, talking about tackling stigma!

Exploring the representation of disability in homes and neighbourhoods (work package 1)

In ISPA's fourth year, the quantitative team (Lisa and David) have pushed forward with two main strands of analysis. First, building on the accessibility data reported in Year 3, they stratified their analysis to focus on the differences between urban and rural geographies. Second, they began complex intersectional analysis of UK cohort datasets.

Accessibility and Experiences of Stigma across Urban and Rural Britain

To mitigate the lack of accessibility data in surveys, we linked geographical information from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) with accessibility and spatial data from National Rail and Toilet Map. On average, we found that people live 3.3km from their closest train station, but the average distance from home to an accessible station is 5.2km, meaning people must travel an extra 1.9km to access accessibility features. A similar pattern was found with public bathrooms: the average distance from home to a public bathroom was 1.3km, yet the distance to an accessible bathroom was almost double, averaging 2.5km. Figure 9 shows the extra distance travelled to access train stations and public bathrooms using UKHLS data.

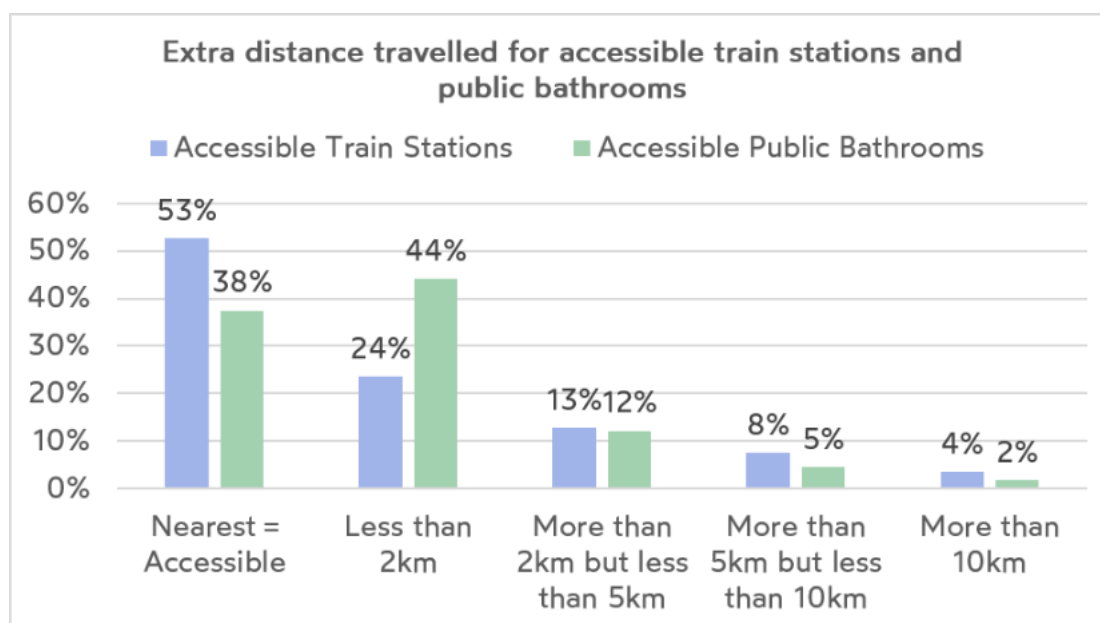


Figure 9: Bar chart showing extra distance travelled for accessible train stations and public bathrooms

We conducted regression analyses to identify which sociodemographic characteristics were associated with experiences of discrimination. Some key findings from the regression analysis included:

- Disabled people were 2.5 times more likely to report discrimination than non-disabled people.

- People renting their homes from housing associations were 1.4 times more likely to report discrimination compared to homeowners.
- Individuals who identified with Black ethnic groups were 18.4 times more likely to report discrimination compared to those who identified as White British.

For the accessibility variables: in the fully-adjusted models, controlling for age, disability, location, deprivation, access to accessible facilities and socioeconomic characteristics, individuals who travel a short extra distance to reach an accessible train station (less than an extra 2km) were more likely to report experiencing discrimination than individuals whose nearest station was accessible. No other station distance category was significantly associated with reporting experience of discrimination. For accessible public bathrooms, travelling an additional 10 km or more was associated with lower odds of reporting discrimination, while the remaining distance categories showed no significant associations.

To develop this analysis further, we stratified the regression into urban and rural. Across both analyses, disability was associated with increased reporting of discrimination, especially for individuals living in rural areas (3.3x more likely) compared to those living in urban areas (2.2x more likely). The key differences we found between the urban and rural analyses were that deprivation was only a significant factor among urban areas. Compared to people living in the least deprived areas (Index of Multiple Deprivation, IMD Quartile 5), those living in the more deprived areas (IMD1-3) were more likely to report experiences of discrimination. These results were not statistically significant in the rural analysis. Similarly, in the urban analysis we found that renting from a housing association was positively associated with experiencing discrimination, but in rural areas this association was non-significant. The ISPA team are working to bring together the results from this analysis with the findings from the qualitative diaries to better understand experiences of discrimination and stigma in urban and rural areas.

Intersectionality of Stigma across Urban and Rural Britain

To examine the intersectional nature of discrimination and stigma, we are conducting Multilevel Analysis of Individual Heterogeneity and Discriminatory Accuracy (MAIHDA) analysis. Essentially, this means we are looking at the differences between people within the same intersectional groups and trying to identify how well certain grouping variables can explain the differences in outcomes. We created age-disability-location groups (called strata in the literature), which separates survey respondents into 16 intersectional groups, represented visually below (Figure 10). For example: Disabled people aged under 50 living in urban areas are depicted in the top left group and non-disabled people aged 80 and over living in rural areas are depicted in the bottom right group.

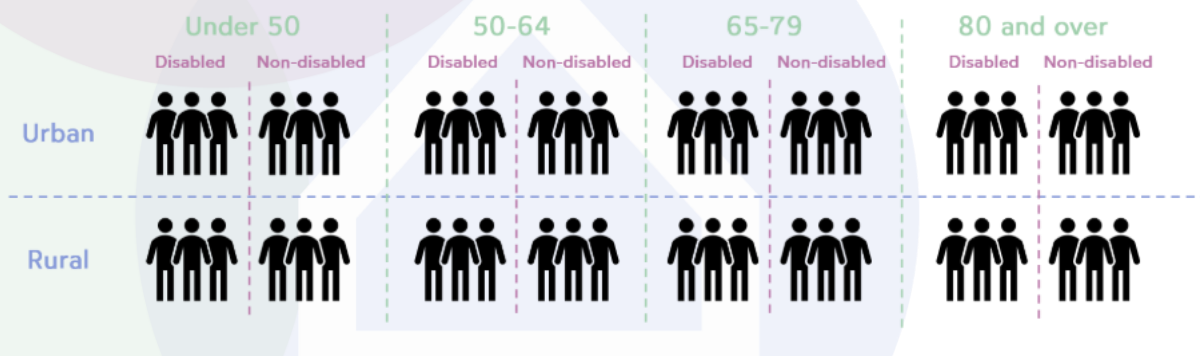


Figure 10: Graphic demonstrating the 16 intersectional groups (strata) accounting for age, disability and location

The quantitative team are still awaiting some additional secure access geographical data to complete this analysis using national cohort surveys. However, we were able to conduct preliminary analysis using UKHLS data to test our models. Overall, the preliminary results indicate a small but statistically significant intersectional effect, suggesting that the intersectional strata contribute to differences in the outcome, although they account for only a very small proportion of the overall variation. However, no individual stratum showed a statistically significant intersectional effect. The largest positive deviation was observed among urban, non-disabled individuals aged 65–79, while the largest negative deviation was observed among urban, disabled individuals aged 65–79. This suggests that the combination of age, location and disability may influence outcomes beyond the effects of these characteristics considered individually. However, because the individual stratum estimates were not statistically significant, these differences should be interpreted as patterns in the data rather than definitive intersectional effects. Our next steps are to repeat the analysis with the additional data from the British Cohort Study, Next Steps, and the National Child Development Study.

Connecting ‘ageing-in-place’ to lived experiences of stigma (work package 2)

This year we celebrated the significant milestone of completing the collection of the ISPA longitudinal qualitative diary set. Across six diary waves over two years, CPRs have provided rich insights into their lives, communities, and everyday experiences. Their enthusiasm, openness, and commitment to sharing both the opportunities and challenges of their day-to-day realities have been instrumental in shaping ISPA, and by documenting their experiences so thoughtfully, they are helping us to deepen our understanding of the issues that matter most to them and within their communities. In total, we received over 700 unique pieces of evidence from over 140 different CPRs across Scotland, England and Wales. A huge achievement!

The ISPA diary dataset is rare and distinctive within the UK research community because of its scale, duration, and community-led approach. While the UK has several well-established longitudinal studies (such as those used in WP1), these typically rely on structured questionnaires and interviews rather than repeated reflective diaries authored by community researchers. Another novelty of our ISPA diary dataset is the flexibility of format. We developed a person-led approach so that CPRs could choose how to complete their diaries while still answering the same questions. CPRs were able to choose to complete their diaries by ‘traditional pen-and-paper’ or word processing, they could submit voice notes and videos, choose to discuss it in person with us via a one-to-one interview, or join a focus group (e.g., with other CPRs in their immediate location) - some CPRs experimented with a few of these different types over the two years too.

Each diary was on a different theme – those themes and questions being co-produced with CPRs and covering topics such as ‘Growing Older’; ‘Making Everyday Life Easier at Home’, and ‘Stigma’, as well as capturing CPR reflections on their involvement in ISPA and about the diary-keeping process. In addition, we have run several events, in coordination with WP3, to bring CPRs together to share their experiences and support each other’s learning about ‘what works’ according to different contexts and circumstances.

Diary Wave	Number of CPRs	Typed	Handwritten	Audio	Focus Group	1:1 interview
May 2024 <i>Growing Older</i>	141	47	26	4	43	28
Sept 2024 <i>Your Surroundings (Homes & Neighbourhoods)</i>	133	36	20	1	43	38
Jan 2025 <i>Making Everyday Life Easier at Home</i>	126	31	23	0	49	28
May 2025 <i>Mid-Project Survey</i>	116	50*	58	0	2	6
Sept 2025 <i>Stigma</i>	111	31	13	0	33	40
Jan 2026 <i>Project Evaluation</i>	106	35	18	0	19	33

Figure 11: Number of completed diaries in each diary wave, by diary format

Cleaning (no, not the dusting or hoovering kind!)

Now that we have all our data, the data are now being prepared for analysis through a process called data cleaning. This does not mean changing what our CPRs have said. Instead, it involves checking that entries are complete, removing duplicate records, and correcting obvious typing or formatting issues. Most importantly of all, most of this work is about remaining true to our CPRs' experiences while protecting confidentiality. Names, places, and other identifying details need to be redacted or pseudonymised (where names and other direct identifiers are replaced with codes or aliases to help protect participants' identities), while trying to retain the meaning or 'jist' of the account provided.

Cleaning is a complex but important task because diaries often contained rich details about people's lives, families, communities, experiences and circumstances. These details are what make the dataset so valuable, but they can also make individuals more identifiable, particularly when a combination of experiences is unique to a single person. While it is a fantastic opportunity for us to become even more immersed in the richness of the diaries, the cleaning process is highly intensive, requiring attention to detail, and careful judgement. It means one member of the team checks and does an initial clean of a CPRs diary, a second team member then reviews this work and if necessary, makes further changes, and then all of this work is reviewed by a third team member. If we multiply this by the over 700 unique pieces of evidence, then it is no small task!

A further, and unusual challenge to cleaning is the longitudinal nature of the dataset, because seemingly small details spread across multiple diary waves could potentially identify someone when viewed together. This means that, after cleaning and pseudonymising individual diary entries, we will also need to review some CPRs' diary

collection as a whole. This is because some CPRs have shared particularly detailed accounts over the two-year study, while others may have a combination of characteristics that could make them more easily identifiable, such as living in a small or remote community. Cleaning across all six of a CPR's diaries will identify and change any information that, when combined, could unintentionally reveal a participant's identity.

This cleaning is important to ensure that themes and experiences can be identified accurately and ethically. Whilst it is an intensive process for the ISPA team, it is one that is also helping us to get 'up close and personal' with the data and is a hugely satisfying process!

As we make progress through cleaning, cleaned data are already informing work in other Work Packages, and the evidence is being used in our impact activities.

Co-production and building a cohort of disabled Community Peer-Researchers (work package 3)

Our community peer-researchers (CPRs) have been very busy, with an amazing range of activities, both through ISPA and within their own communities. From community mapping, talking to MSPs, speaking at events and writing blogs, to poetry, art, creating new Inclusive Living groups in their areas, organising bazaars and even picking up a national award! Our very skilled and articulate team of CPRs, flying the flag for inclusion in so many ways.

June Anderson receives Lifetime Achievement Award

We are delighted to congratulate ISPA CPR June Anderson, who has received a **Lifetime Achievement Award at the Aico Community Awards 2026**.

June, Chair of Clackmannanshire Tenants and Residents Federation, was recognised for her lifelong commitment to supporting tenants and communities across Clackmannanshire and beyond.



Figure 12: CPR June Anderson receiving her Lifetime Achievement Award at the Aico Community Awards 2026 in Birmingham

ISPA was also pleased to play a small part in June's nomination, with Vikki McCall providing a testimonial describing June as the definition of "*community*" and highlighting how meaningful change "*doesn't come from policy papers, but from people like her.*" June received her award at a national event in Birmingham in April, attended by around 600 people. Huge congratulations to June from everyone at ISPA!

Poetry, stigma and hope: John Cobb's Random Returns



Our Community Peer Researcher, John Cobb, writes inspirational poetry supporting local charities within the Scottish Borders. Here is John (pictured) with his fourth volume of poetry, *Random Returns*. John's poems are powerful and often hard-hitting, drawing on his own lens and perspective to explore experiences of stigma and discrimination. While his poetry does not shy away from difficult experiences, it also carries a strong sense of hope.

Figure 13: CPR John Cobb launching his book of poetry with core stigma themes

ISPA CPRs celebrate another successful Divergent Engineers Bazaar

Our ISPA CPRs, Chris and Faith Ougham (pictured at the event) from Friend Autism Scotland, recently ran their annual Divergent Engineers Bazaar at Summerlee Museum of Scottish Industrial Life on 5-6 September.

The Bazaar brings together steampunk culture and neurodiversity, with artisan and steampunk traders, autism and neurodiversity support organisations, live music, comedy and talks celebrating neurodivergent creativity and engineering minds. Following another successful event, the Friend Autism Scotland team are already planning to make next year's Bazaar even bigger and better!



Figure 14: CPRs Chris and Faith Ougham from Friend Autism Scotland at the Divergent Engineers Bazaar, Summerlee Museum of Scottish Industrial Life, September 2026

Connecting through badges, sticks, and ticks



Figure 15: CPR Liz Richardson and her points of connection

Liz Richardson, an ISPA Community Peer Researcher and one of the founders of the Highland Inclusive Living Group, wrote a hard-hitting blog: Connecting through badges, sticks and ticks for the start of Loneliness Awareness Week in June. This is a must read for anyone who has been affected by loneliness at any time in their life, but the stigma which surrounds it makes it difficult for people to talk about openly. Between 2014-2023 the WHO estimated that 16% of the population were affected by loneliness (WHO, 2025). Research shows that everyday encounters with neighbours, acquaintances and strangers can lead to improved wellbeing and support connection (Sandstrom and Dunn, 2014; Schroeder et al. 2021). In her blog, Liz talks about how she connects with the world around her through badges, sticks, and ticks amongst other things.



Figure 16: Liz's urban poling walking sticks with side grip handles

A group of people are seated around a large, dark conference table in a meeting room. A woman stands at the front of the room, near a large screen displaying a presentation. The room has a modern interior with a white ceiling, recessed lighting, and a large window with blinds. The participants are seated around the table, which is covered with a dark cloth and has various items like water bottles, glasses, and papers on it. The atmosphere appears to be a formal meeting or conference.

Emerging from ISPA project, the group aims to ensure that people with direct experience of ageing and disability can help shape the housing, care, and community policies that affect their lives, in line with the social model of disability.

Figure 17: Attendees at the Highland Inclusive Living Group at the launch event

What's one word that describes how you feel about loneliness and isolation in the Highlands?



The group participated in lively discussions leading to co-produced problem solving, enhanced understanding of roles, and suggestions for moving forward. Watch this space as the group continues to build momentum across the region!

Paving the Way to Inclusion (Wales)

During March and April 2026, ISPA Research Fellows Dianne Theakstone and Lisa Davison were welcomed by CPRs in three locations across South Wales, while Research Assistant Carol Gallagher McCulloch headed to North Wales. The visits focused on neighbourhood mapping, using an audit guide informed by the Place Standard Tool (Public Health Scotland), with CPRs applied to assess self-selected local routes.

North Wales

CPRs flagged a range of accessibility issues, including limited wheelchair access to a GP surgery and narrow and obstructed pavements.



Figure 19: Examples of access barriers identified during community mapping in North Wales, including stepped access to a GP surgery and a narrow pavement restricted by railings and communication boxes.

South Wales

Discussions focused on the multitude of challenges that disabled people face when accessing and navigating public pavements.

Inclusive Features identified by CPRs included:

- Pavements should have clear boundaries
- Crossing points should have tactile paving, colour-contrast and dropped kerbs
- Pavements must be well maintained, with unobstructed surfaces and made from appropriate materials

CPRs highlighted the impact of inaccessible pavements:

- Accessible design tends to be wheelchair user centric with less attention paid to the needs of individuals with cognitive or sensory impairments
- CPRs reported feeling unsafe, anxious and actively avoiding certain routes
- CPRs shared experiences of trips, falls, and injuries and were aware of deaths related to poorly maintained pavements
- CPRs questioned why pavement maintenance is not on the political agenda alongside road potholes



Figure 20: Shared pedestrian and cycle pathway, Barry, South Wales

You can read more in the blog - [Paving the way to inclusion: Reflections from neighbourhood mapping in South Wales.](#)

Tackling inequalities via organisational change, policy and practice (work package 4)

Since our previous newsletter, we have published two further case study reports:

- **Trapped by safety? Fire doors, accessibility and policy tensions in housing**
- **Ordinary Accessibility: Redesigning the Private Rented Sector through lived experience**

Our case study 'Trapped by Safety' explores the policy and practice tensions between fire safety and accessibility. Fire safety doors in residential properties are designed to protect people from the spread of fire and smoke. However, as they are heavier and designed to be self-closing, they can also leave older and disabled people trapped in their homes as they are difficult to open. Unsafe practices, such as wedging doors open, were also noted. Residents also found some adaptations (un)homely and medicalised, highlighting the potential for stigma through design.

Practitioners working across housing and health in Scotland also highlighted challenges in trying to resolve such situations. Frustrations were expressed at the lack of clear national guidance on how to adapt fire doors in these circumstances. There was also local variation noted in terms of requirements around building warrants, and what adaptations occupational therapists would recommend. All in all, this created a confusing practice landscape in which fire safety 'trumped' all other considerations, including accessibility.



The report was launched with a HAPPi webinar hosted by Housing LIN. The ISPA team also presented their work at the keynote session of the CIH Scotland Housing Festival in March (McCall). A presentation was also given to the Scottish Federation of Housing Associations' online Building Safety and Maintenance Forum in April (McKee). Short, practice-focused articles have also been published in the HQN 'Housing Quality' magazine (July), and in the OT News (Aug/Sep edition – or scan the QR code). The latter article was co-authored with one of the ILA members who brought this key issue to our attention.



Trapped by Safety?

Fire Doors, Accessibility and Policy Tensions in Housing



An ISPA case study on the tensions between fire safety regulations and accessibility for older and disabled people

Professor Kim McKee & Professor Vikki McCall

University of Stirling

Figure 21: Cover of Trapped by Safety? Fire Doors, Accessibility and Policy Tensions in Housing



Ordinary Accessibility: Redesigning the Private Rented Sector Through Lived Experience

Vikki McCall, Kim McKee, Anna Pearce and Julia Lawrence

Figure 22: Cover of Ordinary Accessibility: Redesigning the Private Rented Sector Through Lived Experience

Our most recent case study, 'Ordinary Accessibility', highlights how stigma can become embedded in the everyday processes of the UK's private rented sector (PRS). This in-depth case study of a property consultancy in England shows how accessibility remains the exception rather than the norm in the PRS. Yet it also emphasises how small, process-oriented changes (such as rethinking lettings procedures or accessibility filters in property listings) can have positive impacts. When accessibility is treated as ordinary rather than the exception, stigma and exclusion are challenged and disrupted. Our research also highlights how having disability champions embedded within estate agencies may help to raise standards and improve practice in the sector.

The UK is facing an ageing population, poorer health outcomes and a growing PRS. Therefore, how we make privately rented properties more accessible is a key issue. Our research offers valuable lessons for landlord and letting agent practice across the UK. To help share our learning, the ISPA team will be delivering a HAPPi webinar on this research later in the year.

We are also currently writing a think-piece that draws on some of ISPA's work on accessibility alongside McKee's wider research on the private rented sector (PRS) to highlight how precarity has persisted in Scotland's PRS despite decades of legislative reform. In this, we explain the policy-practice gap in terms of the multi-dimensional and uneven nature of precarity, which is not always well understood in policy terms.

This think-piece, which we hope to share with you soon, concludes by asking how we effectively regulate a sector where renters' experiences are shaped so heavily by their individual relationship with their landlord/letting agent. We also highlight the potential to learn from the social rented sector and its emphasis on training, professional standards and reflective housing practice. The paper's arguments are complementary to ISPA's broader emphasis on inequalities, and the relational and emotional dynamics of housing and home.

As we move into the final year of the project, we will continue to publish further case study reports. Current projects in development include:

- Rural inclusive living, using co-production to tackle loneliness and isolation
- Embedding accessible design and adaptations into the void process
- Accessible communication, with a focus on how communication can be made more accessible and person-centred
- Handyperson service for older people in an English local authority

We are also keen to develop a case study in Wales and would welcome any partnership opportunities – do contact us if you have ideas you would like to discuss.

Towards the end of the year the work package lead (McKee) will also be publishing a special journal issue on the theme of 'The Emotions of Housing in a Time of Crisis' in the international journal, *Housing, Theory and Society*. Edited by Kim McKee, Jenny Preece and Jenny Hoolachan, this special issue also includes a contribution from McCall and colleagues focusing on home improvement services and how they support feelings of home.

These case studies are only possible because of the excellent input and support we receive from members of our Inclusive Living Alliance.

Making Change via an Inclusive Living Alliance

Much of the credit for making our project so impactful is due to the extensive range of partners that make up the Inclusive Living Alliance. Through their participation we have recruited CPRs and, with them, we have explored issues that make up the case studies as discussed in the previous section.

At the close of Year 4 we have begun to focus on a major ISPA output: a learning module for the ILA and others to learn from and instigate change. Our intention is to deliver two modules.

The first module will focus on understanding stigma:

- How did we arrive at this definition?
- What is intersectional stigma?
- Is it experienced in the same way everywhere - looking at WP1 and big data sets. What can we usefully draw from them?
- What is the lived experience of stigma? Here we will draw on our rich narratives to explore issues of place: tenure, regeneration, the home environment, the public realm, issues of locality reputation, decline in service infrastructure, interactions with services and service providers.

The second module will explore how we talk about stigma and introduce a language guide co-produced with peer researchers. The case studies (some of which are already available on the Housing LIN web site) will form a core component here with ILA members able to learn from their peers. Watch this space.

So, a big thank you to you all!

So just to wrap up, another successful Year 4, with lots of activity. Looking at Year 5, we have a few upcoming plans.

Please look out for a big announcement for the final ISPA event in June 2027!

Contact Details



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