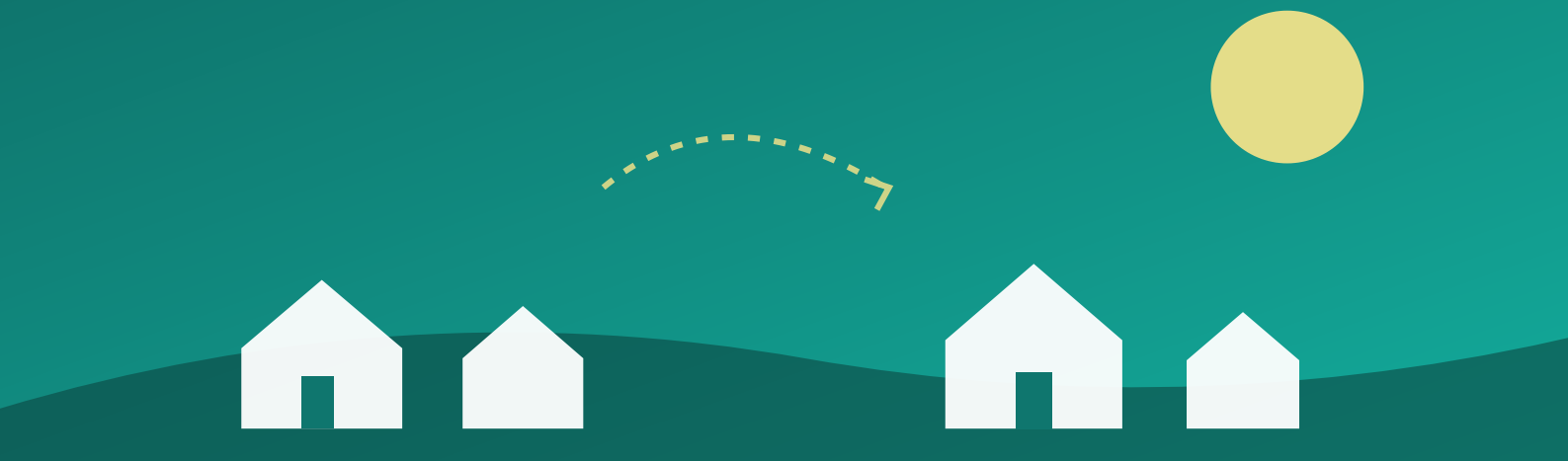
A WORLD-WIDE PLAN, STARTING WITH A PILOT IN ONE COUNTRY · FIRST DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

Room to Live

How it would work – step by step, from signing up to settling in.

It starts inside one country – from crowded cities to quiet towns with room – then other countries join when they're ready.

A voluntary plan to ease overcrowding by helping families who **want** to move to places with more space – fairly, safely and only as fast as each place can get ready.



An idea by Tony Waters · Southampton

29 September 2026

IN ONE PAGE

The plan at a glance

Nobody is ever made to move. Families choose to take part, and places choose to welcome them.

1. Whoever wants to join can join

An open offer to every country, town and family. Every family gets one free entry; saying no, or dropping out, costs nothing.

2. The family draw

A yearly draw. Whole families can move together – grandparents, parents and children – if they wish.

3. Points for being a good neighbour

Everyone has a fair chance – and being a good neighbour helps. Extra chances for skills a place needs, too.

4. Never too full

Each place has a sensible limit. People only move as fast as homes, water, power, GPs, schools and transport are ready.

5. A full welcome package

A home, help finding work (or remote work), transport, school places and a local “buddy” – not just cash.

6. Try it, stay or come home

A trial period, then a choice once a year: stay, move on, or come home – back on your home area's housing list, with credit for your time away.

7. Making new room

3D-printed homes with the most efficient solar panels, and desalination to turn sea water into fresh water.

8. Save up, move together

Families can save towards moving costs and the government tops it up – more for low-income families. Money never buys a place in the draw or a bigger home.

Start where there is peace. The pilot begins inside one country at peace; other countries join later, when they are at peace and ready. The more nations work together – and the more everyone is open to all faiths and none – the further it can reach. It would take time, with teething problems – it just takes patience.

WHY IT'S NEEDED

Some places are packed, others have room

8.2 bn

people today, rising to a peak of just under **10.3 billion** around 2084 (UN, 2024)

1.1 bn

people live in slums or informal settlements (UN-Habitat, 2026)

117.8 m

people forced from their homes at the end of 2025 – about 1 in 70 (UNHCR)

8.7%

of England's land is developed, even at about 450 people per km² (gov.uk, ONS)

What this tells us

- **Space isn't really the limit – services are.** Even crowded England has most of its land unbuilt. The real limits are homes, water, power, GPs, schools and transport.
- **Crowding and emptiness sit side by side.** Big cities are overfull, while quiet towns have empty homes and land, and young people move away for work.
- **Remote work changes things.** Many jobs can now be done from anywhere, so people don't all have to live in the same few cities.
- **Population growth is slowing.** The world is heading for a peak, so a careful plan now can spread people out well before then.

What Room to Live is NOT: it isn't a way to move any group of people out, it isn't forced, and it isn't a replacement for helping refugees. It sits alongside the help people already get – as an extra, open choice for anyone.

Did you know? We may learn from a jellyfish. The “immortal jellyfish” (*Turritopsis dohrnii*) can turn back into a young polyp when it is old, hurt or stressed, and start its life again. Its cells change into different kinds of cell, and its genes switch back to how they were when it was young. A 2022 study of its genes found about twice as many genes for repairing and protecting DNA, and the protective caps on its chromosomes (telomeres) don't wear down. If people one day live much longer, planning for room to live matters even more.

WHO RUNS IT

Government leads, towns say yes

An open offer: whoever wants to join can join – any country, any town, any family. Nobody is forced, and every place keeps control of its own borders and limits.

> **Home first, then abroad.** Moving between countries is the hardest part, because many governments are nervous about immigration. So Room to Live starts **inside one country** – crowded cities to quiet towns, similar to schemes in Japan and in Tulsa (USA) – and only adds moves between countries once it has proved it works.

The four partners

Who	What they do
National government	Runs and pays for Stages 1 and 2. From Stage 3, other countries can sign a shared agreement, pay into a shared fund and choose which areas welcome people and how many.
Welcoming towns	Are asked first and must say yes – through a council vote after public consultation. They get funding up front to build homes, GP surgeries, schools and transport *before* people arrive.
The Room to Live office	In Stages 1–2, a small team inside government, working with councils, runs the sign-up, the points, the yearly draw and the welcome packages. Independent auditors check every draw is fair.
Families	Sign up for free, choose where they would like to go, and decide each year whether to stay, move on or come home.

Is there anything like this already?

Yes – partly. In 2018, **152 countries** backed the UN's non-binding *Global Compact for Migration*, shared goals for safe, legal moves. Each country stays in charge – as it would here.

Where AI helps (people still decide)

- **AI adviser:** matches each family to places that suit them – rent, schools, quiet, family nearby, health care – and is honest about the downsides.
- **AI planner:** helps towns work out how many GP places, school places, buses and homes they need, and when.
- **Fair checks:** spots duplicate or fake entries in the draw. Final decisions are always made by people, and families can appeal.

A FAMILY'S JOURNEY

From signing up to settling in

1. **Sign up – free**
   One entry per family. Whole families can move together – grandparents, parents and children – if they wish.

2. **Talk to the AI adviser**
   Say what matters to you – work, schools, health care, quiet, climate, being near family. It shows a shortlist of places that have room and have said yes.

3. **Collect points**
   Every family keeps its free entry. Extra chances come from skills a place needs and being a good neighbour (see page 6).

4. **The yearly family draw**
   Held in public, checked by independent auditors. The number drawn for each place is never more than that place is ready for.

5. **Visit first**
   Winners can visit before deciding. Saying “no thanks” costs nothing, and you keep your entry for next year.

6. **The welcome package**
   A home ready to move into, help with work or a remote-work link, school places, a GP, transport and help with the move itself.

7. **Move at a good time**
   Families with children move in the school holidays, so nobody changes school mid-year.

8. **Settle in with a buddy**
   A local volunteer “buddy”, welcome events and language help where needed – because loneliness is the biggest risk after a move.

9. **Trial period**
   If it isn't working out during the trial, you can go back with help, no questions asked.

10. **Your choice each year**
    Once a year: stay, move somewhere else, or come home. People coming home go back on their home area's housing list, with credit for their time away – nobody jumps the queue.

FAIR CHANCES

How the points would work

Everyone has a fair chance – and being a good neighbour helps. Everyone keeps a free entry; points only add extra chances.

What	Chances	Why
Free entry – every family	1 (always)	Nobody can be priced out or left out.
Skills the place needs (e.g. nurses, builders, teachers, carers)	+1 to +3	Helps the welcoming town and makes a job more likely.
Good neighbour – volunteering, caring, community work	+1 to +2	Rewards being a good neighbour, whether you're rich or poor.
Optional gift to the fund	None	Anyone can give to help families who can't afford to move – but money never buys a chance.
Recent offences (e.g. driving offences)	−1 to −3	Being a good neighbour counts both ways – but a family never drops below its 1 free entry.

Fair rules built in

- Old, **spent** convictions never count (as under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act) – people who have turned their lives round get a clean start.
- No points for religion, race, nationality or which group you belong to – the draw is open to everyone.
- Points are checked against official records (e.g. qualifications, registered volunteering). Anyone who can't earn them because of disability gets the average number automatically.
- Points are opt-in: only families who sign up get them, and only for things they choose to show. Nobody is scored on everything.
- Points only change your chances; the draw itself is random and checked in public.

Real-world points systems (such as Canada's Express Entry) already rank people by skills and experience, so the idea is proven. Room to Live adds being a good neighbour – and keeps a free entry for everyone.

NEVER TOO FULL

How many, and how fast?

Every place gets a sensible limit, worked out from its size and what it can support.

The “ready” traffic light

Each welcoming area is checked every year on six things. People are only drawn for a place when all six are green.

Check	Green means…
Homes	Enough finished homes for the families coming this year.
Water	Supply can cover everyone, even in a dry year.
Power	Enough clean energy – ideally the most efficient solar panels plus storage.
Health	GP places and hospital beds ready – a stronger NHS-style service in every town.
Schools	School and nursery places for every child arriving.
Transport	Roads, trains and buses can take the extra journeys.

A worked example (made-up numbers, to show the idea): a town of 50,000 agrees to grow by about 1% a year. It builds 200 new homes a year with the fund's help. At about 2.4 people per home, that's roughly **480 people a year**, shared between local people's needs and Room to Live families (for example, up to half each) – and that is the limit, however many families want to go there.

Fair to people already waiting: if a family leaves a council or housing-association home, it goes to the next household on the local list. Families who come home go back on the list with credit for their time away. Nobody jumps the queue.

Every country sets its own limit

Countries with tighter services or land set lower limits. Every country decides its own number.

MAKING NEW ROOM

New homes, water and power

3D-printed homes

Walls printed on site in days – fast, strong, well insulated and with less waste. Roofs, plumbing and electrics are still done the normal way. Real examples already exist: a 46-home printed scheme planned in Accrington (UK) and about 100 printed homes in Texas (USA). Rules, mortgages and insurance are still catching up, so pilots come first.

Desalination – turning sea water into fresh water

2.5–3.5

kWh of power per 1,000 litres with modern plants – down from about 20 kWh in the 1970s

$0.41

per 1,000 litres at Israel's Sorek B plant; most plants cost $1–$2.50

That means the 50 litres a day each person needs for drinking, cooking and washing costs only about **$38 a year** at the plant (pipes and delivery extra) – so dry coastal land can become somewhere to live. Growing lots of crops with it is still too expensive, so farming would need careful water saving too.

> **The catch – salty brine.** Every plant leaves very salty water that can harm sea life. Rules would be needed on where it goes (spread out in deep, fast-moving water, or used for salt and minerals), and plants should run on solar or wind power.

Clean power for every new town

The most efficient solar panels on every roof, plus batteries, so new towns are cheap to run and don't add to pollution.

Sources: Hannah Ritchie, "How much energy does desalinisation use?"; IDE Technologies (Sorek B). Figures change – re-check before quoting publicly.

Greener homes and towns

Every new home and town is built to be kind to the planet – and cheap to live in.

Homes

What	Why it helps
3D-printed walls	Printed to the exact size, so far less waste. Building work makes over half of all UK waste (NBS, from Defra figures).
Heat pumps	Three to four units of heat for every unit of electricity used (Energy Saving Trust).
Solar roof + home battery	The best panels now turn about 25% of sunlight into electricity (Clean Energy Reviews, 2026).
Rainwater for toilets and gardens	We each use about 139 litres of water a day (CCW). Toilets and gardens don't need drinking water.
Super insulation	Warm in winter, cool in summer, with very low bills.

Towns

What	Why it helps
Everything within a short walk	Shops, school, GP and park close to every home – the “15-minute town” idea – so fewer car journeys.
Clean ways to get about	Electric buses, car clubs and charging points on every street.
Cycle and e-scooter lanes	Their own lanes, kept apart from cars and people walking, with speed limits – see “Safer cycle and e-scooter lanes” on page 11.
Smart street lights	In quieter and remote areas, lights sense when someone is there – and stay on even if you stand still – then dim when nobody is about, to save energy.
Trees, parks and green roofs	Shade, cleaner air, less flooding and homes for wildlife.
Grow local	Allotments and community gardens.
Fix it, don't bin it	Repair cafés and recycling centres in every town.

GREEN BY DESIGN · 2 OF 2

Clean power and water

The aim: net zero from day one – every new town makes as much clean energy as it uses.

Sun and wind
Solar farms and wind turbines, with big batteries to keep power flowing in the evening.

Smart power
Cars and home batteries charge when the sun shines and the wind blows, and help the grid when it doesn't.

Water from the sea – run on the sun
Desalination powered by solar, using modern plants that need about 2.5–3.5 kWh per 1,000 litres.

Brine handled safely
Strict rules on the salty waste water, so sea life is protected.

Save water first
Low-flow taps and showers, rainwater collection and leak checks – the cheapest water is the water you don't use.

Measure it
Every town publishes its energy, water and waste figures each year, so everyone can see it's working.

Why it matters for Room to Live: green homes are cheaper to run, so families who move save money on bills – and new towns don't add to pollution while they grow.

Sources: Energy Saving Trust (heat pumps); CCW (water use); Clean Energy Reviews (solar panels, 2026); NBS (construction waste); Hannah Ritchie (desalination energy). Re-check figures before quoting publicly.

GREEN BY DESIGN · SAFER TRAVEL

Safer cycle and e-scooter lanes

Clean, quick ways to get about – kept apart from cars and people walking.

Safer e-scooters

What	How
Speed limits by age	15.5 mph under 14 · 20 mph from age 14 · 24 mph for adults – but only on new scooters with collision safety (otherwise 20 mph).
Mild anti-collision help	New scooters warn the rider, then gently slow down near people and obstacles – never a sudden stop.
Display and sat nav	A clear display showing speed and the lane's limit, with built-in sat nav that links to your phone.
Licence and face unlock	No lower age limit – but every rider must pass a simple licence test (like cycling proficiency). Face unlock checks it's the right rider – done on the scooter, like a phone, never stored centrally.
Carers take responsibility	If a child breaks the rules, the penalty points go on their parent or carer's rider record (for e-scooters only).
Registered	New e-scooters are registered, so they can be traced if stolen.
Safe learning areas	Traffic-free practice tracks where younger children can learn to ride, with a parent or another adult present.

Only where the law allows. In the UK, privately owned e-scooters aren't yet allowed on public roads; rental e-scooters have been trialled with a 15.5 mph cap. These are proposals for the law to consider.

Why it helps: safe, separate lanes make cycling and e-scooters a real choice for short trips – fewer car journeys, cleaner air and less traffic in new towns.

MONEY

Who pays, and what does it cost?

Where the money comes from

- **The government** – pays for Stages 1 and 2, while moves are inside one country.
- **A shared fund** – once other countries join, they all pay in, more from richer countries.
- **Optional gifts** – anyone can give to the fund; it never buys a chance.
- **The Room to Live savings pot** – families save towards their move and the government adds a top-up, bigger for low-income families. It pays for extras such as furniture and moving costs. Home size is set by family need – including room for grandparents – never by savings, and savings in the pot wouldn't count against benefits.
- **Savings** – less crowding means less pressure on overfull city housing, roads and services.

What real schemes have paid

Scheme	What they offer	Conditions
Japan – leave Tokyo (2023)	¥1 million per child on top of a household payment – up to about ¥5 million (about £31,900 at 2023 rates)	Live there 5 years and work or start a business, or pay it back
Tulsa Remote (USA)	$10,000 per remote worker	Stay at least 1 year

LEARNING FROM THE REAL WORLD

What works, what to watch

Real example	Lesson for Room to Live
Japan	Money alone hasn't worked well – Japan has tried for decades with only small success (The Conversation, 2023). Homes, jobs and community matter more.
Tulsa Remote	Over 20,000 applied; 763 had moved when studied (Brookings). About 77% expected to stay a year and 54% five years. Volunteering went up. Welcome and community help people stay.
NZ Pacific Access ballot	A yearly random draw for a set number of places (e.g. 250 for Tonga, 250 for Fiji in 2026), with partners and children on one entry. A fair draw can work.
Canada points	Points for skills are proven. Room to Live adds points for being a good neighbour.

Risks and how we'd handle them

Risk	Fix
Loneliness after moving	Families move together; buddies, welcome events, the trial period and the right to come home.
Towns losing young people	Skills points, remote work and new jobs bring young families *in*.
Crowding just moves elsewhere	The six-check traffic light and a limit for every place.
Cheating in the draw	One entry per family, identity checks, public draws and independent auditors.
Local people feeling pushed aside	Towns say yes first; the home a family leaves goes to local people waiting; new GPs, schools and homes are for everyone.
Cost and politics	Start small, publish the results, grow only if it works.
War and conflict	The pilot starts in a country at peace; others join when they can – plus, at the world-wide stage, flying help: planes carrying doctors, builders and volunteers to any country that wants it.

GETTING STARTED

A step-by-step roll-out

Start small, prove it works, then grow. It would take time.

1. **Stage 1 – A pilot inside one country**
   Two or three welcoming towns, around 100 families, a full welcome package and a careful record of how everyone gets on.

2. **Stage 2 – Across the whole country**
   Still only moves inside that country. Add the AI adviser, the points and the yearly draw. Publish the results every year.

3. **Stage 3 – Neighbouring countries**
   A few willing countries sign a shared agreement and open some places to each other.

4. **Stage 4 – World-wide**
   More countries join the shared fund, new towns are built with 3D-printed homes, solar power and desalinated water, and flying help reaches places in need. Looking much further ahead, people are already working on space travel too.

Other fair rules

- **Everyone obeys the law** – everyone taking part obeys, to the best of their ability, the law of the country they live in – or they lose points.
- **Open to all faiths and none** – everyone is welcome, whatever they believe.
- **Prisons stay**, with more training, work and education, so people come out ready to live well.
- **Privacy** – family details are kept safe and never sold.
- **Wheelchair-friendly** – every new home and town is built to be accessible from the start.

Why patience matters

- **New towns take years.** Homes, GPs and schools must be ready first – rushing would break the “never too full” promise.
- **Trust is earned.** Towns and families will join once they see the pilot working.
- **Teething problems are normal.** Find them in the pilot, fix them, and publish what changed.
- **Settling in takes time.** Support carries on after moving day.
- **Slow and steady lasts.** A scheme that grows carefully is far less likely to be scrapped.

> **It would take time – it just takes patience.**

UPDATE · 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

What comes first

Six points added after the plan was sent – safety first, then the long view.

1. **Use AI safely** MOST IMPORTANT

   For the time being, people stop using AI for dangerous things, while international safety rules and checks catch up. AI should help people – never put them at risk.

2. **Keep medical research going** MOST IMPORTANT

   Governments carry on funding medical research, so people can live longer, healthier lives.

3. **Longer, healthier lives before space travel**

   Put research into longer lives first. Space travel only for a very few people for now – and only when it can be done safely.

4. **Robots prepare the way**

   AI and robots could go ahead to prepare another planet – shelter, power, water and farms. Machines need no air, food or sleep and can wait for years, so people only follow once it is safe. The machines always stay under human control.

5. **Protection in space**

   In the distant future, space travellers would carry safety defences – for protection only – for example against space debris and dangerous asteroids.

6. **Looking further ahead**

   One day a treatment taken over several months might keep people young and healthy for much longer – and even heal injuries and conditions that disable people, for those who choose it. *My thought:* when we get to that stage, it should be tried first on old animals near the end of their lives, with vets and strict welfare rules (some projects already test ageing medicines on older dogs). If that happens, fair and voluntary plans like Room to Live – making sure there is room for everyone – matter even more.

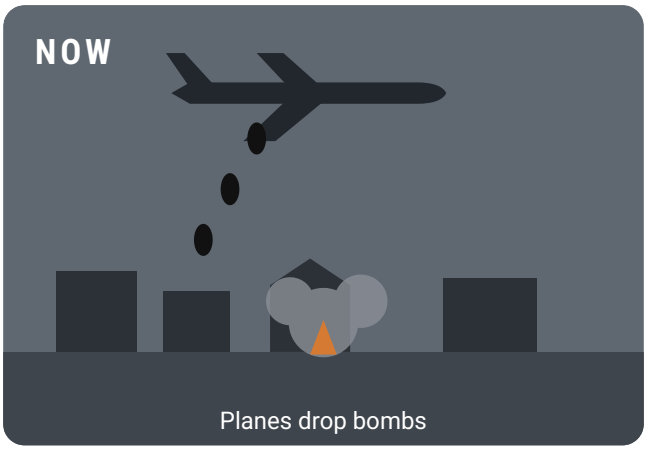
Would you like me to keep in touch? I'm happy to, on WhatsApp: **07367 414672**. For now I can give about an hour a day, reducing over time – and I will try to bring out new inventions to help with things. **If the plan goes ahead, I will give 10% of the profit from my ideas towards it worldwide, to help top people up.** The rich – people, foundations and companies – would be very welcome to join, and could provide the **Room to Live Fund** – looked after together by a group of separate governments, so no one country controls it.

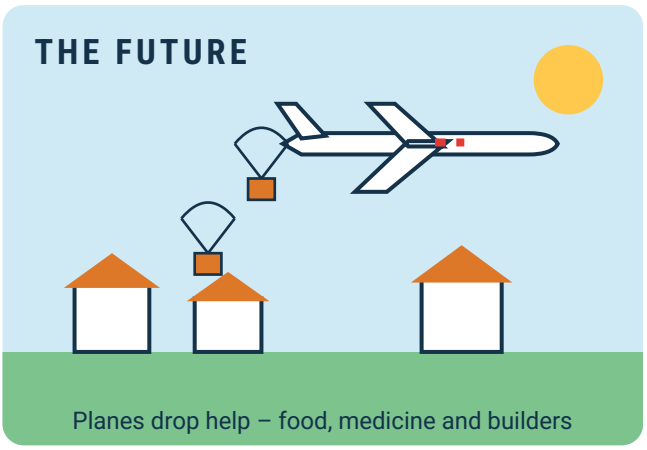
Points 3 to 6 look a long way ahead – they are ideas to plan for, not promises.

UPDATE · 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

How the future could be compared to now

Where we are today – and where Room to Live could help us get to.





Now	The future
War planes drop bombs	Planes carry help – doctors, builders, food and seeds
Crowded cities, while quiet towns empty	Room for everyone – and no place ever too full
E-scooters weaving between cars and people	Their own lanes, speed limits, licences and safety tech
A drawer full of remotes	One simple remote for the whole home – safe for children
AI can be used for anything	AI used safely, always under human control
Illness cuts lives short	Medical research helps people live longer, healthier lives
Sorting rubbish into lots of bins	Clever machines wash and sort it for us
Meat needs huge amounts of land	Synthetic meat, perfected – more room for homes and nature
Space travel is risky and rare	Robots prepare the way first – people follow when it's safe

A fresh start. Right now we are wasting resources – and war is also damaging the planet. Look at the freak weather across the world. I believe we are close to the point of no return. Let's hope it's not too late. If every country stopped preparing for war, everyone could have a fresh start – with the money and effort going into plans that are actually carried out. We've got to be able to plan ahead. Quite simply, without the headache of war so many things could be achieved – real progress for all humanity. If the whole world stopped fighting, things would gradually improve at faster rates. It will take trial and error, but patience is a virtue. AI could be used for sensible progress, and we will progress faster.

UPDATE · 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Safer e-scooters – in more detail

Adding to the e-scooter rules earlier in the plan (speed limits by age, licence, face unlock, sat nav, carers' points).

What	How
Lights and indicators	Bright front and back lights that are always on, plus indicators on the handlebars.
Slower in busy places	The scooter slows itself in school streets, parks and busy shopping areas.
Safe batteries	Only tested, certified batteries and chargers – to cut the risk of fires at home.
Tidy parking	Parking bays, so pavements stay clear for blind people, wheelchair users and buggies.
A gentle sound	A soft hum at low speed, so people walking can hear one coming.
Yearly safety check	Brakes, lights, tyres and battery checked once a year – like a mini MOT.
Insurance	Simple cover for the rider and anyone they might hurt.
One rider only	No passengers – and helmets strongly advised.

FOR YOUR NEW HOME

A universal remote for your new home

Every new home could come with one simple remote for the TV, lights, heating and blinds. Each person gets their own settings, hot gadgets like the oven are locked for young children, and you can ask it “Where's the remote?” to find it. I've already got the software for one.

RUBBISH AND RECYCLING

Cleverer recycling machines

New towns could use cleverer machines that wash and sort rubbish and recycling automatically – so families no longer have to worry about which bin things go in, and far more gets recycled.

FOOD

Perfecting synthetic meat

We need to keep working on synthetic (lab-grown) meat until it is perfected – real meat grown from cells, needing far less land and far fewer animals, which leaves more room for homes, farms and nature.

> It is the same idea as the whole plan: **modern, simple and safe for everyone.**

THE BIG PICTURE

How it all fits together

Each step makes the next one possible.

1. **Peace and a fresh start**
   Countries stop preparing for war – less waste, less damage to the planet.

▼

2. **Resources freed up**
   Money, people and effort go into plans that are actually carried out.

▼

3. **New towns with room**
   Fair, voluntary moves – never to a place that is too full.

▼

4. **Green, smart living**
   Solar roof tiles, local power, clever recycling, synthetic meat, safe streets and one remote for the home.

▼

5. **Longer, healthier lives**
   Medical research keeps going, and AI is used safely under human control.

▼

6. **The future – safely**
   Robots prepare the way on other planets; people follow when it's safe.

Holding it all together: every government gets a say on the most pressing matters – with patience, trial and error, and plans that are actually carried out.

Planning the towns: countries and towns taking part plan out suitable areas. I have designed a home for my family, and I could help design the new towns too – with their input kept simple, on WhatsApp.

SUMMARY

How things could be

A whole-world plan – where no plan exists yet. If we plan ahead and actually carry the plans out.

1. **Peace and a fresh start**
   Countries stop preparing for war, and the money and effort go into plans that really happen. Every government gets a say on the most pressing matters.

2. **Room for everyone**
   Families who want to move can – fairly, by choice, and never to a place that is too full. Once a family has moved, they sit out the draw for a year, so others get their turn.

3. **Green towns**
   3D-printed homes with solar roof tiles (they can even be coloured), small local power stations for each new town, clean water, clever recycling machines and synthetic meat that needs far less land.

4. **Safe ways to get about**
   Separate lanes and safe, smart e-scooters for short trips – and no busy traffic to contend with. At present, it looks like the way forward is electric for cars and hydrogen for larger vehicles – both are still developing. And we keep travel to a minimum, unless a trip is of world importance.

5. **Smart, safe homes**
   One simple remote for the whole home, with child safety locks built in.

6. **Safe AI and better medicine**
   AI always under human control; medical research helping people live longer, healthier lives – and perhaps one day healing disabilities.

7. **Looking to the stars – safely**
   Robots prepare the way on other planets first; people only follow when it's safe.

A kinder, greener and fairer world – with room to live for everyone. If countries got on, we would progress so much quicker – while keeping things sensible for older people. In the meantime, let's try this.

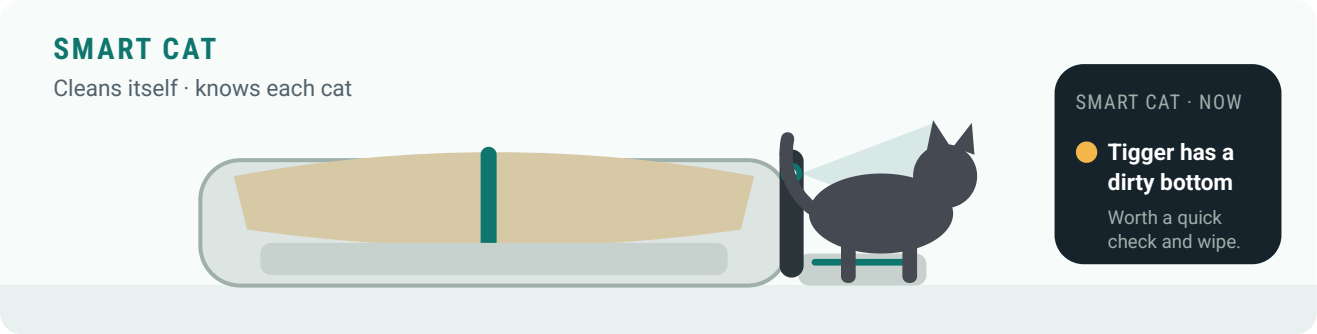
UPDATE · 30 SEPTEMBER 2026 · NEW INVENTIONS ADD-ON

New inventions – add-on

I will keep bringing out new inventions to help with things. Here is the latest – plus one more point for the UK.

FOR PETS IN THE NEW HOMES

Smart Cat – the health litter tray



What	How
Cleans itself	Rakes the clumps into a sealed bag once the cat has gone – empty about once a fortnight.
Knows each cat	Reads the microchip (or face) and weighs every cat on the way in.
Health check	Tracks wee and poo, and a low camera checks the cat's back end on the way out.
Plain-words alerts	“Tigger has a dirty bottom”, “Missy: 7 wees today” – an early nudge to check or call the vet.
Kind to cats	No water, no spraying. Never moves with a cat nearby, and works as a normal tray if the power goes off.

LONGER, HEALTHIER LIVES

Pills tailored to any age

Adding to “Looking further ahead”: once we can tailor the pills to returning to any age, we'll use them – safely, and only for those who choose it.

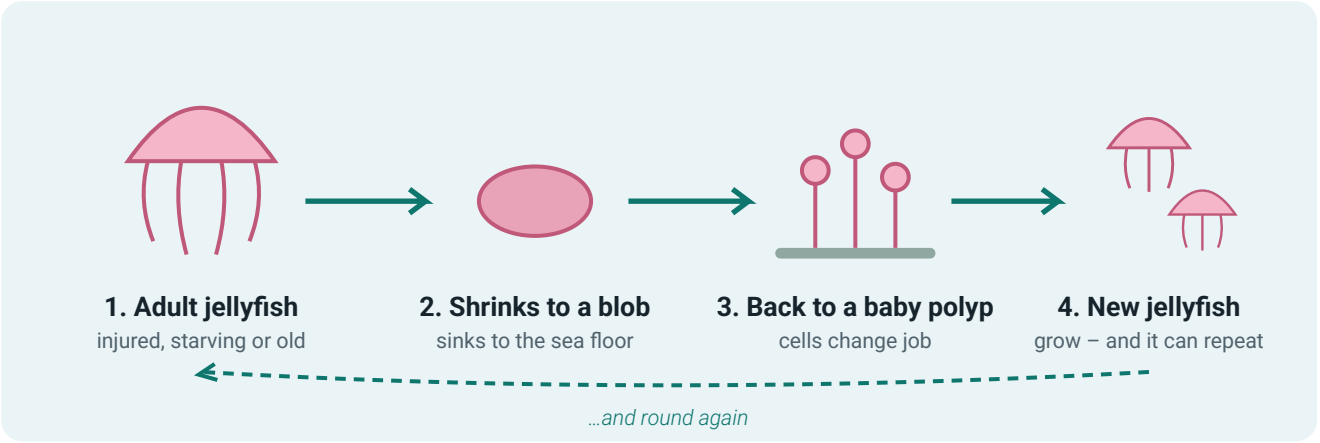
IN THE UK

Build on old housing, not green belt

In the UK's case, I think generally we knock down what's near the end of its life with housing – not green belt land (or not too much). New, greener homes go where tired old ones stand, and the countryside stays green.

How the jellyfish does it

The "immortal jellyfish" (Turritopsis dohrnii) can turn back into a baby instead of dying – so we can learn from it.



What	How it works
Cells change job	Its grown-up cells turn into different kinds of cells – scientists call this transdifferentiation.
Extra repair kit	Compared with a close relative that can't do this, it has about double the genes for repairing and protecting DNA (2022 study).
Protected chromosome tips	Changes that help keep its telomeres – the protective ends of chromosomes – from wearing down.
A reset switch	When it goes back to a polyp, "adult" genes switch off and baby-stage genes switch back on.

What it could mean for us. Scientists have already partly turned back the clock on cells in mice using four "reset" genes (the Yamanaka factors). It is early days and not yet safe for people – resetting cells too far can cause cancer. But it is the kind of research that could one day lead to pills tailored to any age – tried first on old animals, with vets and strict welfare rules.

Sources: Pascual-Torner et al., "Comparative genomics of mortal and immortal cnidarians", PNAS 2022 (Universidad de Oviedo); Natural History Museum, "Immortal jellyfish: the secret to cheating death".

STILL TO WORK OUT

Open questions for discussion

#	Question
1	Which two or three councils would like to run the pilot?
2	What would the pilot cost per family (home, move and support) – and what could it save?
3	How long should the trial period be – 6 months or a year?
4	How can points for skills and volunteering be checked simply and fairly?
5	Which laws and housing rules would need to change, if any?
6	How big should the savings-pot top-up be, and what would it cost?

Sources

UN World Population Prospects 2024 (via Our World in Data) · UN-Habitat / UN News, May 2026 · UNHCR Global Trends 2025 (via USA for UNHCR) · gov.uk Land Use in England 2022; ONS population estimates · UN General Assembly, Global Compact for Migration, Dec 2018 · The Conversation, "Japan is paying families 1 million yen…" (2023) · Brookings, "Work-from-anywhere as a public policy: Tulsa Remote" · Immigration New Zealand, 2026 Pacific Access Category ballot results · Government of Canada, Express Entry CRS criteria · Hannah Ritchie, "How much energy does desalinisation use?" · Energy Saving Trust (heat pumps) · CCW (water use) · Clean Energy Reviews (solar panels) · NBS (construction waste) · Pascual-Torner et al., PNAS 2022 via Phys.org (jellyfish)

AN IDEA BY

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This is just a concept idea, formed through my chats with AI.