Present Voices, Future Lives Final Report

www.ads.org.uk/ht2040exhibition

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2040

PRESENT VOICES FUTURE LIVES TEAM

Edinburgh College of Art    Peak15 Research Made Visible    COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE    CL Productions    EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE    gaia group

# CONTENTS

# 1.    Executive Summary

'Present Voices Future Lives' exhibition was designed, curated and toured by a multi-disciplinary team from Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (ESALA) at the University of Edinburgh, award winning Scottish Architecture Practice Collective Architecture and Peak 15 Design along with Chris Leslie Productions and Gaia Research. This was commissioned by Architecture and Design Scotland and the Scottish Government to engage people from across Scotland on the draft vision and principles for Housing to 2040[1].

The Scottish Government has committed to plan together with stakeholders for how our homes and communities should look and feel in 2040, and the options and choices to get there. The exhibition provided a place for conversations on Housing to 2040 and involved 350 young people from 12 communities across Scotland. Over 750 people viewed the exhibition with almost 400 participating in workshops. The majority of workshop participants were young people aged 11 to 17 taking part within their schools.

'Present Voices Future Lives' was an exhibition with workshop sessions designed to promote conversation about how we live now, and what we want our homes and communities to be like in 2040. The aim was to gather views from the public to help inform the Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 vision and route map, which was under consultation from December 2019 until February 2020. The views are collated in this report.

**Design Concept**
There were two main narrative elements to the exhibition. The first element of the exhibition presented the 'challenges' we face as a society in Scotland in relation to how and where we live and providing homes for future generations. These were based on careful and critical research, and with reference to Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles. The challenges were arranged into four main **'Themes'** – Live Build, Live Grow, Live Learn and Live Share. The second element of the exhibition was information on **'How We Live'** which presented an overview of forms of housing from across Scotland and existing, new and emerging ways of living.

The exhibition was designed to engage with a wide range of audience and the public using a flexible, accessible and engaging format. The exhibition was designed to be assembled in 12 stacks of four cubes. The modular form of the exhibition meant it could be assembled in a wide range of community spaces and school halls.

The most significant challenges appear to be an ageing population and the Climate Emergency, but the exhibition covered a broad range of issues for housing and communities.

**Programme of Activities**
The exhibition visited 12 locations across Scotland representing cities, towns, rural and island communities. In each place the exhibition was set up in a school or

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[1] https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-to-2040/

community hall. Workshop sessions were run with groups of young people and the exhibition was opened to the public in the evening.

The workshops provided a structured approach to a conversation about existing homes, housing and communities and views on Housing to 2040. Participants were asked to think about the housing they live in now, and where they would like to live by 2040. They also were asked about the most important challenges facing housing in the place where they lived. The 'Place Standard Tool[2]' adapted for young people captured views on local communities, and the 'Home of the Future', and 'Community Mapping' exercises explored the homes and communities of the future.

In each location a film was produced exploring challenges for housing in the local area voiced by individuals from the community. These short films provide a narrative to some of the context of housing and how we live across the country and complement the views expressed by young people through the workshops.

**Key Findings and Recommendations**

Data gathered from the workshops drew out the challenges around housing and communities found in each location the exhibition visited. The key concerns of all participants in relation to their housing and ways of living was the Environment as reflected through the global climate emergency. This concern was closely followed by the challenge of maintaining the well-being of the Scottish population through the design of 'healthy places'. Thirdly, younger participants were concerned about changing patterns of working and the effect of new technologies on the supply of jobs, particularly those not living in cities. The following recommendations emerged from analysis of the exhibition workshops:

- New housing to be designed to be energy efficient and preferably 'zero-carbon' with materials obtained from sustainable sources and to be locally sourced where possible.

- Existing housing stock to be upgraded to meet a higher standard of energy efficiency.

- New housing developments to be designed with community based sustainable urban drainage systems.

- All homes to be built with easy access to nature; either a garden, roof gardens or access to suitable community owned green space.

- More opportunities for 'Custom Self-Build'. Community participation in the design and generation of new housing development and schemes of regeneration.

- Take a longitudinal view of Housing to 2040 by evolving iterative programme of local housing events, occurring every three years up to 2040 to incorporate the needs and desires of people of all ages in relation to the provision of housing and sustainable communities in 21st century Scotland.

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[2] https://www.placestandard.scot/

## 2.    Background, Brief and Objectives

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*Home is more than simply shelter. It is not just the place where we live, but has a huge influence on how we live. It can shape our health and wellbeing, as well as our work and prosperity. It also impacts on the quality of our environment and the strength of our communities. Housing touches every part of life in Scotland, from childhood to old age.*

'Present Voices Future Lives' 2019

## 2.1    Background

'Present Voices Future Lives' was a travelling exhibition which toured Scotland between early November and late December 2019, visiting twelve locations (cities, islands, towns and rural) speaking to people, gathering their thoughts, ideas and aspirations on how Scotland's housing should look and feel by 2040. The interactive

exhibition was commissioned jointly by Architecture and Design Scotland and the Scottish Government to engage the public on some of the issues and challenges around housing today and in the future. The feedback gathered is aimed to inform the development of the vision and route map for housing over the next 20 years in Scotland.

The Scottish Government has committed to plan together with stakeholders on how our homes and communities should look and feel by 2040 and the options and choices to get there. A formal consultation on the Housing to 2040 policy options was open from December 2019 until February 2020. Given the significance of the future of housing on people's lives, it was felt that there was a need to engage widely in a way that is innovative and inclusive. The exhibition was seen as the means to achieve this and was aimed at supporting the Scottish Government's wider engagement on the Housing to 2040 draft vision and route map. Bringing the exhibition to communities around Scotland, from urban to rural and island locations, enabled us to engage with a wide range of people and communities across Scotland.

The views collected through the consultation and the travelling exhibition will help to inform the Scottish Government's final vision and route map for housing over the next 20 years.

Listening to voices from across the country and across generations can help to inform the creation of a housing system that adapts to the challenges that tomorrow brings, from an ageing population to the climate emergency.

## 2.2   Exhibition Brief and Objectives

The brief asked for the design, development and delivery of a mobile exhibition with parallel engagements and associated activities. Scottish Government invited proposals for a '*unique exhibition on housing and home-related themes to complement the public consultation on the future of housing to 2040*'.

The aim of the exhibition was to share information, raise awareness and create a platform for conversations about the future of housing and the challenges faced. The exhibition needed to incorporate messages around Housing to 2040.

The exhibition designers were also expected to provide an opportunity to "*better understand people's lived experiences of housing and place*" and capture people's views on issues in their local areas / communities across the country.

The exhibition was to be toured around Scotland visiting 12 locations, representing communities across Scotland. This needed to include cities, towns, and rural and island communities. The primary audience for the exhibition was the general public and the activities had to include engagement with children and young people.

*Figure 2: 'Present Voices Future Lives' Exhibition Banner*

On the announcement of the travelling exhibition in autumn 2019, Communities Cabinet Secretary, Aileen Campbell said:

> *"Housing has a vital role to play in meeting many of our aspirations for Scotland, including eradicating child poverty and homelessness, ending fuel poverty and tackling the climate emergency.*
>
> *Now is the time for us to come together to shape a resilient housing system which works for us all, and addresses these challenges. To do that, we need to work with and listen to people from all areas of Scotland.*
>
> *This exhibition is an opportunity to get the views of school children and local communities across the country on the future of housing. I look forward to hearing directly from people about what's important for them and future generations, so that we can create a shared vision and a plan for 2040 that will stand the test of time."* [3]

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[3] https://www.ads.org.uk/presentvoices_pressrelease/

# 3.    Designing 'Present Voices Future Lives'

## 3.1    Curatorial narrative

'Present Voices Future Lives' was conceived as an exhibition combined with an immersive workshop, and a series of films to capture the voices of people in communities around Scotland talking about housing now and in the future. It was curated and designed by Edinburgh University's School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (ESALA), award-winning Scottish architects Collective Architecture and Peak15 Design, together with Gaia Research group.

The exhibition was designed in response to the Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles[4]; and invited conversations around the challenges we face now and going into the future surrounding how and where we live.

Exhibition themes around living and housing, offered the opportunity of discovery and discussion – gathering and sharing views about our housing needs and aspirations. Young people took part in workshops alongside the exhibition to explore the future, working to understand what our homes and communities should look and feel like in 2040.

The exhibition was accessible to people of all ages and was located in local schools and community buildings. Accompanying the exhibition were facilitated workshop sessions, designed to hear from a range of voices.

In each location a film was made to explore the particular character of the place and the challenges faced. These films made by Chris Leslie Productions provide insights principally through a conversation with a local resident or person with links to the community.

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[4] https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-to-2040/

**PRESENT VOICES FUTURE LIVES**

Home is more than simply shelter. It is not just the place where we live, but has a huge influence on how we live. It can shape our health and wellbeing, as well as our work and prosperity.

It also impacts on the quality of our environment and the strength of our communities. Housing touches every part of life in Scotland, from childhood to old age.

We're here to explore the future, working to understand what our homes and communities should look and feel like in 2040. The exhibition looks at themes around living and housing, offering the opportunity for discovery and discussion – gathering and sharing views about our housing needs and aspirations.

By listening to voices from across the country and across generations, we're building a picture of a housing system that can evolve and adapt to the challenges that tomorrow brings, from an ageing population to the climate emergency.

Our Future Lives are shaped by the choices we make as individuals, communities and as a nation. Make your Voices heard and contribute to a shared vision of Housing to 2040.

#Housing2040

**LIVE BUILD**
SETTLEMENT. ENVIRONMENT. GETTING AROUND

**LIVE GROW**
WELLBEING. BIODIVERSITY. HEALTHY PLACES

**LIVE LEARN**
SKILLS. WORK. INFLUENCE

**LIVE SHARE**
ADAPTABILITY. COMMUNITY. RESOURCES

*Figure 3: Exhibition Introduction Panel*

The exhibition has two main narrative elements. The first element of the exhibition presented the '**Themes and Challenges**' we face as a society in Scotland in relation to how and where we live now and provision of homes for future generations. The second narrative presents **'How We Live'** which presented an overview of forms of housing from across Scotland and new, emerging ways of living.

**THEMES AND CHALLENGES**

The most significant challenges appear to be linked to an ageing population and the Climate Emergency, but the exhibition covered a broad range of issues for housing and communities. The challenges were based on careful and critical research of housing in Scotland and an extensive literature search of housing related issues from Scotland and internationally. They also referenced the Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles and aimed to provide an expansive framework for the diverse range of issues facing housing. Overall, 12 distinct challenges developed from the analysis. These were arranged around four main themes to help visitors navigate the diverse range of issues facing housing.

The four themes are all about how we live: Live-Build; Live-Grow; Live-Learn; and Live-Share intentionally shifted the focus from housing in isolation to a broader appreciation of how we live and the connections with all facets of society. These themes provide a framework for the exhibition.

**LIVE BUILD** includes the challenges of **Settlement**, **Environment** and **Getting Around**. This incorporated how homes are built, where we build our settlements and why, how we 'get around' and the environmental impact of our buildings.

**LIVE GROW** includes the challenges of **Well-Being**, **Healthy Places** and **Biodiversity**. The links homes and communities to our health, well-being and places that contribute to healthy lives. It also considered biodiversity and the connection between nature and the built environment.

**LIVE LEARN** includes the challenges of **Skills**, **Work** and **Influence**.
The skills and lifelong learning needed to create and upgrade housing in the future, and the places we work, how we work and the relationship this has with our home lives. Another important aspect to this theme was 'Influence' and how people can have a say in decisions about their homes and communities.

**LIVE SHARE** includes the challenges **Adaptability**, **Community** and **Resources**.
The concept of sharing is at the heart of a fair society, and providing equality in access to material resources, energy, community and homes is important for a more sustainable future. Buildings will require to be more adaptable in the future, prolonging their lives in the interests of sustainability.

Organising the content in this way allowed visitors to navigate the diverse and complex range of issues relating to housing included in the exhibition. Each challenge included headline facts and information and a series of possible solutions or issues relating to the challenge.

Infographics were developed for each set of challenges. Use of these signposting devices complimented the text and images and guided visitors using this widely recognisable format. Each challenge is illustrated with images of precedents and case studies drawn from Scotland and Internationally.

## HOW WE LIVE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIGH RISE & MICRO LIVING | SUBURBAN & NEW TOWN | RURAL | TENEMENTS & TERRACED |
| REGENERATION | NEW BUILD HOUSING | CUSTOM BUILD | REUSE REPURPOSE RECYCLING |
| SUPPORTED HOUSING | TRAVELLERS | CO-HOUSING & WORKER HOUSING | TOWN CENTRE LIVING |
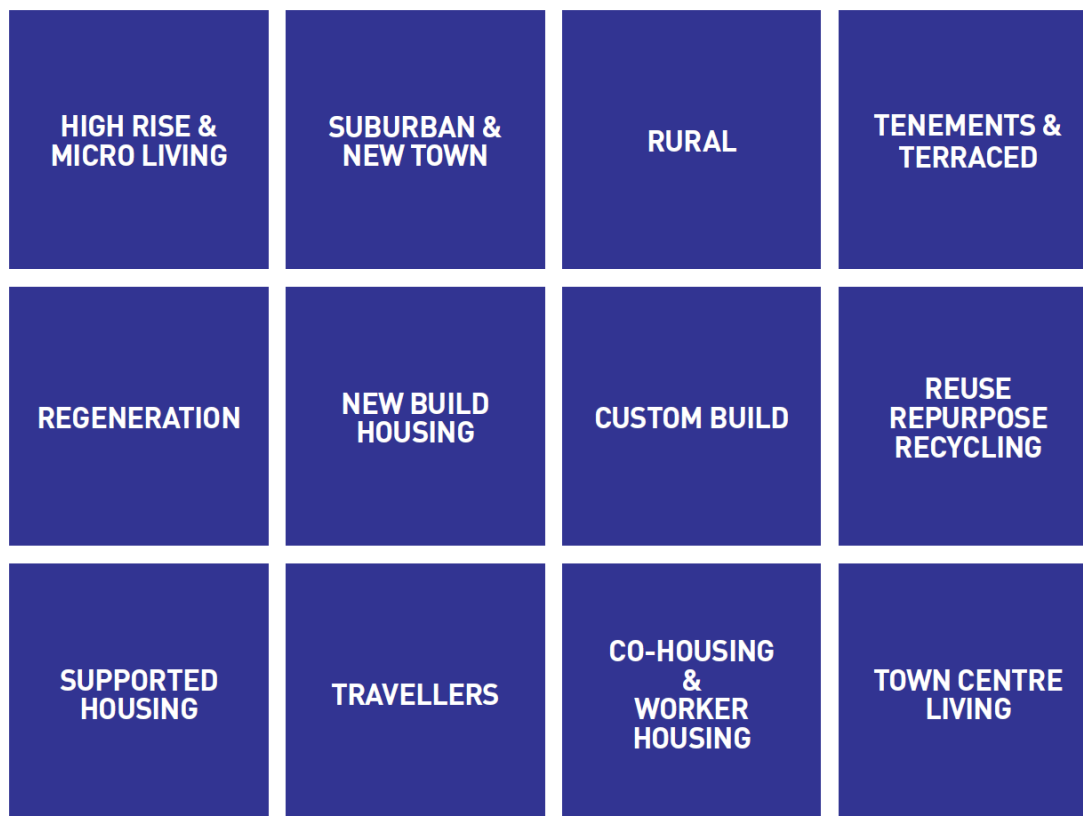
Figure 4: 'How we Live' themes

The second element of the exhibition was information on '**How We Live**' which included existing ways of living in Scotland and new, emerging forms of housing. These were not restricted to traditional 'housing typologies' but incorporated broader concepts of home and living, and consideration of collective place and community, for example '*Co-Housing*' and '*Town Centre Living*' illustrate collaborative and high density forms of housing. '*Custom Build*' and '*Reuse, Repurpose, Recycling*' demonstrate ways of creating homes through innovative construction and principles of circular economy. More temporary and itinerant ways of living such as gypsy travelling were included in the theme: '*Travellers*'. This created a platform for considering existing and new housing in Scotland going forward to 2040.

Twelve different ways of living were presented to fit within the structure of the exhibition. Each approach to '**How We Live**' was presented with an overview description and examples of housing, both from Scotland and Internationally (see Appendix 7.1). Images of case study projects provided illustrated examples presenting new and innovative housing within that category.

## 3.2    Design of the Exhibition

The exhibition was designed to be portable, flexible and adaptable so it could be placed in a range of school and community spaces. Ease of transport, mounting and demounting were some of the key considerations in the design process. Given the challenge of not knowing the size and character of each of the venues, the designers responded by providing a modular and adaptable installation of buildable elements that could be assembled within an assumed area of a standard community / gym hall. The buildable elements consisted of lightweight cubes, printed with content of the exhibition. The whole exhibition makes use of primarily renewable and recyclable material (cardboard and timber) to reduce the environmental impact of the exhibition.

The exhibition was designed to be assembled in 12 stacks of four cubes each which could then be placed by the exhibition team in different ways depending on the space and limitations of the different venues. The stacks were arranged according to the installation format in Figure 5 below.

The base layer which is not very accessible for presenting information was used for branding purposes. These cubes were printed with each of the twelve locations which the exhibition would visit and the exhibition logo.
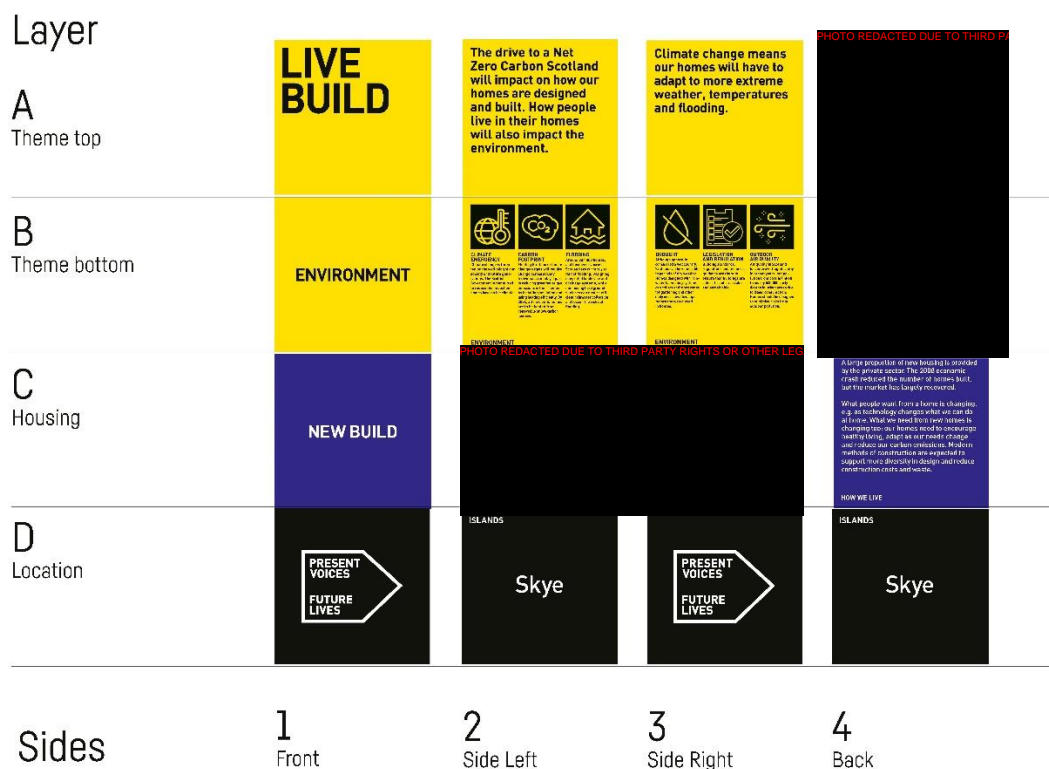


*Figure 5: Full design of an exhibition stack*

The second layer of cubes presented '**How We Live**'. The top two layers of cubes were dedicated to present the main **'Themes'** and the key challenges, each providing a range of issues and solutions associated with the particular challenge.

Each cube measured 500x500x500mm, with each stack two metres in height. Larger font was used on the upper layer and medium fonts used for the middle two layers, providing accessible reading material at different levels.

Colour was used in a powerful way to identify the main **'Themes'** and '**How We Live**'. This colour framework helped to guide visitors through the range of challenges and ways of living presented.

| | |
|---|---|
| Live Build | Yellow |
| Live Grow | Green |
| Live Learn | Turquoise |
| Live Share | Blue |
| How We Live | Purple |

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A timber framework was used as a focal point in the exhibition. It was used to present and foreground location specific information that was co-produced through workshop sessions. This included the priority themes for each community, and a map providing the base of a community model created during the workshop activities with young people. This engaged people in the themes of the exhibition from a local perspective.

## 3.3    Facilitated Workshops and Public Exhibition

Young people are the future generation that will be living in, renting, and buying housing in 2040. It is therefore important to engage young people in the conversation around future housing. The exhibition was principally taken to schools to engage with young people and provide the opportunity to talk about housing, and how we might live in the future. The workshops enabled data to be collected on people's everyday lives, homes and communities and gather feedback on lived experience and the priorities people have for 2040.

The exhibition was used in each location as a background to the workshop activities with groups of young people. This gave young people the opportunity to talk about how they live now, what they think are the most important challenges, and how they might live in the future. The findings from these workshops are presented in section 5.

The workshops were designed to be flexible and able to fit within the school timetable. The numbers of young people engaged in the workshops changed in each venue, and the team were able to adapt the format of the workshops accordingly. It was important to be able to adjust the pace for the age group and keep interest and engagement in the activities. Even the youngest children could still understand and participate in all of the workshops.

The workshop programme was the same in each location and the process is illustrated in this drawing by Chris Stewart of Collective Architecture, presented during the design phase of the exhibition.

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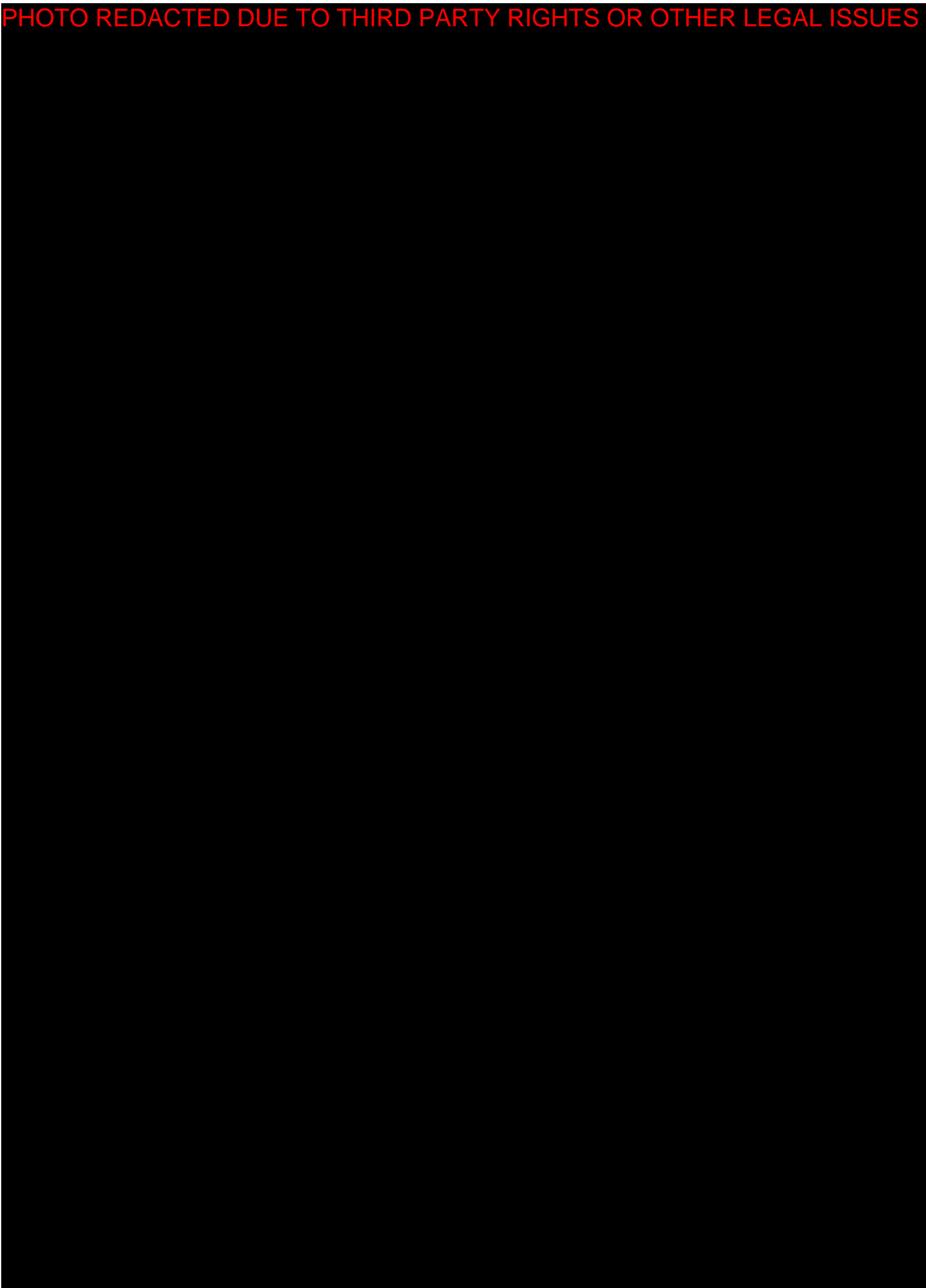
**Workshop 1 – How We Live**
This workshop was designed to allow people to tell us about the:

- Type of home they lived in
- Things they liked about their home
- Concerns they had in relation to their home and neighbourhood
- Other ways they would like to live
- Most typical ways of living in their local area
- Changes they anticipated to their area by 2040

**Workshop 2 – Challenges to 2040**
The second workshop was designed to allow people to rate the twelve challenges in the exhibition in relation to housing and communities, going forward to 2040.

**Workshops 3 & 4 – The Home of the Future and the Place Standard**
These two workshops generally ran in parallel.
*The Home of the Future* exercise was an invitation to participants to draw, diagram or write about their ideal home of the future.
*The Place Standard Assessment tool* - an A3 sheet (adapted by Collective Architecture) incorporating a scoring chart and questions about the place where you live.

**Workshop 5 – Community Mapping**
The community mapping exercise was the final workshop carried out in each location. The idea of this workshop was that it allowed participants to map out some of the issues uncovered in the previous workshops and to propose solutions to some of these issues in their local area. Participants were encouraged to be creative and model ideas starting from a map of their location.

**Public Exhibition**
In each location the exhibition was open to the public. These open public sessions following engagement with the school groups provided community members with the opportunity to view the exhibition and see the output of the workshops. As well as viewing the exhibition, evening visitors were invited to fill out questionnaires for Workshops 1 & 2 and complete a Place Standard Assessment. This produced further data on particular challenges facing local communities.

A set of cubes based on the Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles were located at the entrance to the venue, alongside Scottish Government leaflets which provided further information on Housing to 2040.

## 3.4 'Present Voices Future Lives' Films

A film was made in each location with the aim of capturing the character of the place and the lived experience of local people. The films are central to concept of 'Present Voices Future Lives' and provide a narrative of what people have to say about where they live and how they want it to be in the future. The films aimed to capture both the local landscape and context for housing, but also to draw out particular themes relevant to the location.

The series of films were created based on interviews with community members in each location visited. They incorporated footage of the natural and built environment. These are an important aspect of the narrative from the exhibition and capture local 'voices' and lived experiences from people within the community.

The interviews and films were produced by filmmaker Chris Leslie. The people taking part in the interviews were selected to present a diverse range of perspectives and reflect the issues and challenges relevant to the place.

# 4.    Touring 'Present Voices Future Lives'

## 4.1    Locations

The locations were selected to represent the diversity of communities in Scotland. Twelve places were chosen to represent cities, towns, rural and islands, in order to explore priorities and challenges in each location across a range of different settings / contexts. It was important to include a good breadth of places from urban to rural and from city to islands to capture the range of views and priorities relative to housing across Scotland.

Identification of places to locate the exhibition were driven by a number of factors. Each category of city, town, rural and island needed to be represented and it was agreed that three within each category would be selected. The size, location and character of the places were discussed to ensure that coverage of issues was achieved and that the sample would be representative enough of the wider population. See Appendix 7.2 for more detail on each location.

**Cities**
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dundee
Inverness

**Islands**
Kirkwall
Portree
Rothesay

**Towns**
Peterhead
Irvine,
Fort William

**Rural**
Ullapool
Galashiels
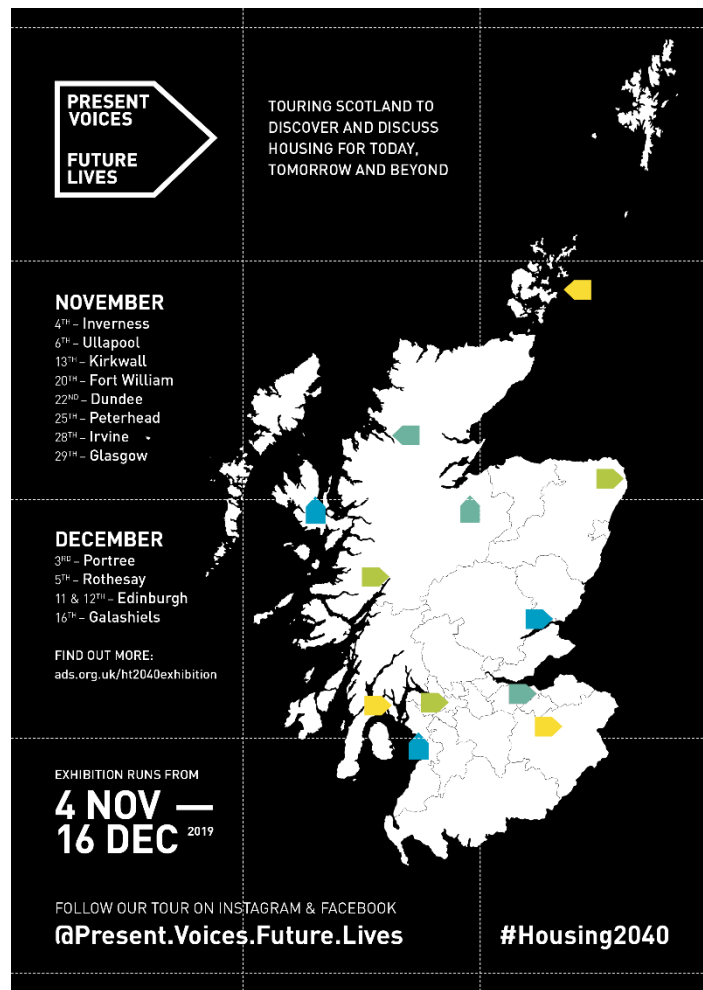


*Figure 9; Map of Exhibition Tour*

In subsequent analysis there is a small change to the places in each category. Fort William is defined as Rural and Galashiels is defined as a Town. This decision was based on two factors: proximity to other settlements, and population size. This is explained in full in section 5.3.

## 4.2  Programme

The exhibition aimed to provide an opportunity for communities to engage with the development of the Housing to 2040 vision and route map. The programme was based on visiting twelve venues during autumn and winter of 2019. Public sessions initially programmed for 6-8 pm were started earlier (4.30-6.30 pm) to encourage community members to attend directly after work. Inclement weather and dark evenings were thought to be resulting in low attendance at the evening opening.

| Date | Location | Exhibition and Workshop Venue | Public Opening times |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 November | Inverness | Inverness Royal Academy | 18:00-20:00 |
| 6 November | Ullapool | Ullapool High School | 18:00-20:00 |
| 13 November | Kirkwall | Kirkwall & St. Ola Town Hall | 18:00-20:00 |
| 20 November | Fort William | The Nevis Centre | 14:30-16:30 |
| 2 November | Dundee | Baxter Park Pavilion | 18:00-20:00 |
| 25 November | Peterhead | Peterhead Academy | 16.30-18.30 |
| 28 November | Irvine | Irvine Royal Academy | 16.30-18.30 |
| 29 November | Glasgow | St. Francis Community Hall | 16.30-18.30 |
| 3 December | Portree | Portree High School | 16.30-18.30 |
| 5 December | Rothesay | Rothesay Joint Campus | 16.30-18.30 |
| 11-12 December | Edinburgh | Castlebrae Community High School | 16.30-18.30 |
| 16 December | Galashiels | Galashiels Academy | 16.30-18.30 |

*Figure 10: Programme of Community Openings*

## 4.3    Engaging with Schools and Communities

'Present Voices Future Lives' aimed to engage young people in the workshops, as the adults of 2040. In each location we contacted a secondary school serving a large population in the area. In nine locations we had groups of young people from 11 to 17 years old (Secondary 1 to Secondary 5) taking part in workshops. In the other three locations we had: one Primary 6 group; one University student group; and a mixed age early year's activity club respectively. In the secondary schools we had groups participating from a wide range of subject areas: modern studies; art & design; geography; and some whole year groups.

Where possible we located the exhibition within the school itself. The decision to locate all the engagements within schools and community spaces provided a logistical challenge, and the design team worked closely with schools to establish the exhibition date and audience for each location.

In five locations the exhibition was sited in community venues. Groups of young people came to these venues with their teachers. In schools the exhibition was set up within sports and assembly halls. The community spaces ranged from cathedral spaces to 1970s community halls.

Community members were invited to visit the exhibition through a number of communication channels. This included direct email through Scottish Government and Local Government networks, local advertisements in papers and radio. The schools circulated information about the event to parent and community networks. Social media was used to raise awareness of the exhibition and the progressing of the tour through Scotland.

## 4.4    Social Media Strategy

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The team worked hard with the Scottish Government and A&DS to promote the exhibition to local people, community groups and people working within their communities from the housing, design, construction and planning sectors.

A&DS assisted in setting up a dedicated webpage on their website to publish the exhibition programme, preparing and issuing press releases at significant stages of the exhibition development and promotion.

As part of the continued strategy of promoting the tour, 'Present Voices Future Lives' used Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to share details of the exhibition and updates on progress around the country. These pages were used both to promote forthcoming engagements and to document previously visited locations.
https://www.instagram.com/present.voices.future.lives/
https://twitter.com/VoicesLives
https://www.facebook.com/Present.Voices.Future.Lives

## 4.5    Filming and Photography - 'Present Voices Future Lives'

Chris Leslie Productions was commissioned to produce the films for the 'Present Voices Future Lives' project. Chris Leslie, working with Craig Stewart (photographer) accompanied the 'Present Voices Future Lives' team to each location on the tour.

In each of the twelve locations an interview was recorded with a member of the local community, or someone who had links to the area. These interviews drew out key issues relating to housing and community in the local area. Filming in each location reflects the landscape and built environment character of the place. The interviews are embedded within the location footage and capture something of the character of the place, the quality of housing and what home means now and into the future. Each film  addresses particular concerns (see Section 5.7 for more detail).

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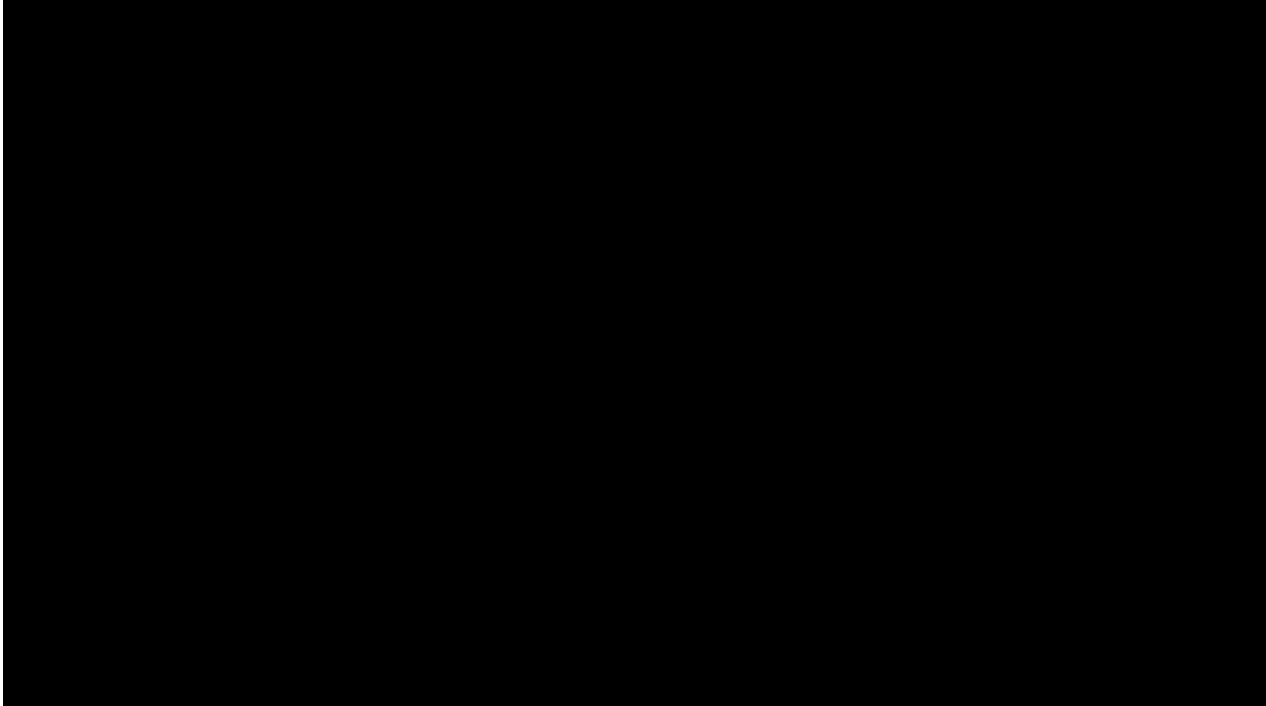
Three minute films were produced for each location, along with one minute long social media edits of each film. They documented in some way the location of the engagement, sometimes incorporating time-lapse and drone footage. In some locations aspects of the exhibition and workshop engagement were also included.

For the final event at the Engine Shed in Stirling an eight minute long compilation film was produced, including short interviews with members of the team. All project films can be viewed at https://vimeo.com/showcase/7352818.  It is intended that a suitable version of the films will be hosted online by the Scottish Government.

Each person interviewed brought a different perspective and together they give a narrative to the challenges facing housing in Scotland. Participants were identified through local networks and selected to provide a diverse inclusive range of voices across the films. The film maker incorporated questions that were relevant to each location in the interviews, and themes that emerged from the exhibition workshops. This provides a rich tapestry of the issues facing housing and how we live from individual perspectives.

Photographs of the entire project were taken by all members of the team and particularly Glasgow based photographer Craig Stewart. Craig has created a presentation of the project photography titled 'Present Voices Future Lives' Photographic Exhibition.

Many photographs 'on the road' throughout Scotland and at each exhibition and workshop engagement can be viewed on the projects Instagram, Twitter and Facebook pages (see Section 4.4 above).

# 5. Results and Discussion

The exhibition was used to frame workshop activities with groups of young people in each location. This gave young people the opportunity to talk about how they live now, what they think are the most important challenges, and how they might live in the future. Some key statistics and interpretations are presented below.

## 5.1 Exhibition Attendance

The exhibition was attended by 752 people over the twelve locations. These numbers include the participants at the workshops. The overall attendance at the exhibition was constituted by the following demographics:

- 34 young people (aged 1-11)
- 318 young people (aged 11-19)
- 395 people over the age of 20.
- 5 attendees (age not known)

*Table 1: Overall attendance and workshop participant numbers*

| Location | Overall Attendance | Workshop Participants |
|---|---|---|
| Inverness | 55 | 40 |
| Ullapool | 148 | 27 |
| Kirkwall | 73 | 38 |
| Fort William | 51 | 35 |
| Dundee | 39 | 17 |
| Peterhead | 33 | 19 |
| Irvine | 52 | 41 |
| Glasgow | 57 | 18 |
| Portree | 55 | 30 |
| Rothesay | 73 | 63 |
| Edinburgh | 87 | 52 |
| Galashiels | 29 | 15 |
| **Total** | **752** | **395** |

Workshop participants were predominantly young people as a result of workshops being arranged with schools. Age groups of workshop attendees are:

- 34 young people (aged 1-11)
- 303 young people (aged 11-19)
- 53 people over the age of 20
- 5 attendees (age not known)

Attendance at the exhibition and workshops exceeded expectations. We anticipated workshop numbers of around 25-30 for each location. More than 30 attended in half the exhibition locations. A total of 395 people participated in the workshops, with an average of 33 participants, and groups ranging from 15 up to 63 individuals.

It was difficult to predict exhibition attendance numbers but the recorded attendance number of 752 people visiting the exhibition is seen as a success, particularly considering that the programme was carried out during November and December often with challenging weather conditions and dark evenings.

## 5.2 Workshop 1 - How We Live

The first workshop generally ran for 30 minutes. Notes were made by the team of the key points raised in the discussion. The workshop questions were:

1. What type of home do you currently live in?
2. Things you like about your home?
3. Concerns you may have about your home?
4. Circle other ways you would like to live and tell us why (from 'How We Live' cubes presented in the exhibition).
5. Currently what do you think are the most typical ways to live in your local area?
6. Do you think the way you live may change in your local area by 2040? (Yes/ No).
7. If yes – what types of living situations do you think will be more important/ popular by 2040?

An example of a filled out questionnaire can be seen in Appendix 7.3. The questionnaire was completed by the majority of workshop attendees but with diminishing responses for each of the successive questions (see Table 2).

*Table 2: Number of Responses - How We Live*

| Location | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dundee | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 11 |
| Edinburgh | 44 | 44 | 39 | 37 | 17 | 16 | 11 |
| Fort William | 31 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 16 | 13 | 12 |
| Galashiels | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Glasgow | 17 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Inverness | 27 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 18 | 15 |
| Irvine | 29 | 30 | 24 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Orkney | 33 | 32 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 25 |
| Peterhead | 19 | 18 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 4 |
| Portree | 29 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 15 |
| Rothesay | 51 | 51 | 43 | 44 | 32 | 27 | 20 |
| Ullapool | 25 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 17 | 10 |
| **Total** | **336** | **332** | **290** | **274** | **215** | **193** | **143** |

Each questionnaire was analysed with answers recorded in a place specific spreadsheet (see Appendix 7.5). Responses were compiled for each question to understand how many times an identical or similar answer was given for each question. For example in Inverness with respect to question 2 – 'What do you like about your home?' The most popular answer given was 'spacious' (12), followed by 'big garden' (8), 'close to nature' (6) and 'close to amenities/ town-centre' (5).

The question on ways of living in your local area created differing descriptions by each participant of the principal house types in the local area which it was not possible to quantify or even summarise, for this reason results for this question were not compiled. A survey of house types within a designated area would be better conducted by GIS survey methods. The final question asking about expected changes to your local area by 2040 was less well completed with no real consistency to the answers, making any quantification irrelevant.

Having carried out this procedure for each of the twelve locations an overall spreadsheet was generated which compiled the responses from participants across all exhibition locations (see Appendix 7.5 How We Live Overall Outcomes). This spreadsheet includes the most frequent responses to each question for each area. So for instance in Kirkwall in relation to question 3, 'Concerns you may have' the most popular answer was cold/ heating the home (11), followed by no concerns (5), followed by access to public transport (4).

The most popular responses for all locations can be read in Table 3. This spreadsheet allowed us to collate responses which were common or similar across all twelve locations creating a table of outcomes for 'How We Live' linking home types with the most frequent 'Likes' and 'Concerns', and preferred ways of living.

*Table 3: Overall How we Live Outcomes*

| Home type | | Likes | | Concerns | | Preferred Home | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D/SD | 94 (28%) | Garden, access to nature | 45 (14%) | None | 42 (14%) | CSB | 127 (46%) |
| T+T | 43 (13%) | Spacious | 44 (13%) | Maintaining old home | 29 (10%) | NB | 76 (28%) |
| Rural | 33 (10%) | Views | 30 (9%) | Cold, heating home | 15 (5%) | Rural | 40 (15%) |
| Flat | 26 (8%) | Family / neighbours | 24 (7%) | | | RRR | 25 (9%) |
| Suburban | 16 (5%) | Comfort | 22 (6.5%) | | | TCL | 13 (5%) |
| CSB | 14 (4%) | Access to amenities | 15 (5%) | | | S+NT | 11 (4%) |

Acronyms have been used for home types in Table above

D/ SD – Detached or semi-detached      RRR – Re-use, re-purpose, re-cycle
T+T – Tenements and terraced          TCL – Town Centre-living
CSB – Custom Self-build               S+NT – Suburban and New Town
NB – New-Build

# How We Live - Summary of Responses

## Q1. Type of home
The most popular answer from participants who responded to Q1 on 'type of home' described their home as detached or semi-detached (94). This figure constituted 28% of participants who had answered this question. This was followed by 'Tenements and Terraced' with (43/ 13%). After this came Rural with (33/ 10%).

## Q2. Things liked about the home
The most popular answer from participants who responded to Q2 on 'things you like about your home' highlighted their garden or access to nature from the home (45). This figure constituted 14% of participants who had answered this question. This was followed by 'spaciousness' (44 / 13%) and then views (30 / 9%). Access to family and good neighbours was also popular with (24 / 7%) followed by comfort (22/6.5%) and access to amenities (15 / 5%).

## Q3. Concerns about the home
The most popular answer from participants who responded to Q3 on 'Concerns about your home' stated that they had no concerns (42). This figure constituted 14% of participants who had answered this question. This was followed by 'maintaining an old home' (29 / 10%) and then cold/ heating the home (15 / 5%).

## Q4. Other ways you would like to Live
The most popular answer from participants who responded to Q4 on 'Other Ways you would like to Live' stated that they would like to live in a Custom-Self-Build home (127). This figure constituted 46% of participants who had answered this question. This was followed by New-build (76/ 28%) and then living rurally (40 / 15%). Comments received on Custom Self-Build included: "*I think it's a great idea, but there need to be more companies who specialize in this*" and '*It would give me freedom and happiness and I could make it eco-friendly and sustainable*".

## Q5. Typical ways to live in your local area.
No results presented as previously stated, the question on ways of living in your local area created differing descriptions by each participant of the principal house types in the local area which it was not possible to quantify or even summarise. For this reason results for this question were not compiled. A survey of house types within a designated area would be better conducted by GIS survey methods.

## Q6. Your local area by 2040.
The first part of Question 6 asked participants if they thought that their local area would change by 2040 (yes/ no) and if yes to describe how it would change (see Table 4).

Generally more participants in each area believe that their area would change by 2040. Irvine and Peterhead were the only communities where participants were more likely to think that their local area would not change by 2040. One young person in Peterhead commented: "*no-one wants to change here. People are very traditional, they complain a lot but do nothing.*"

The second part of Question 6 asked participants to highlight in what ways they thought their local area might change by 2040. The answers to this question were extremely varied and not possible to quantify. Themes raised by participants in their answers included: concerns over the growing population; the need for more houses; eco-friendly design; and improved technology.

*Table 4: Changes to your Local Area by 2040*

| Location | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| Inverness | 14 | 4 |
| Ullapool | 12 | 5 |
| Kirkwall | 10 | 5 |
| Fort William | 11 | 2 |
| Dundee | 11 | 4 |
| Peterhead | 6 | 9 |
| Irvine | 4 | 4 |
| Glasgow | 12 | 1 |
| Portree | 15 | 9 |
| Rothesay | 22 | 5 |
| Edinburgh | 13 | 5 |
| Galashiels | 4 | 1 |
| **Total** | **134** | **52** |

## How We Live - Discussion

The 'How We Live' workshop appeared to be enjoyed by participants, who took part enthusiastically in the activity. The things that participants most liked about their home were their garden or access to nature from the home. This was followed by 'spaciousness' and then 'views'. 'Access to family' and 'good neighbours was also popular followed by 'comfort' and 'access to amenities'.

The majority of participants had 'no concerns' in relation to the home. This would suggest many participants were largely satisfied with where they live and with their home environment. Other concerns related to heating (especially an old homes) and maintaining older homes, as a result of Scotland's often cold climate and the spiraling cost of heating in the last few years[5]. Much of Scotland's housing stock is

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[5] Scottish Government-Annual Energy Statement 2019

old[6], one example being the Victorian tenement or terrace, (a popular response from participants as to how they lived now). The cost and responsibility of maintaining an old home can place stress on individuals and families both emotionally and financially.

A particularly interesting statistic was recorded in relation to housing preferences in the future. 46% of people who answered the question on how they would like to live by 2040, selected 'Custom Self-Build' as their preferred 'Way of Living' in the future. Whilst our results are not conclusive, it appears many people, particularly young people would like to have some say in the design and creation of their homes and home environments. On the rise both in the UK and Europe is a system of housing delivery which enables purchasers to select the design of the interior home from a series of design options. These options tend to be at the higher end of the market at present however.

The Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles address this issue in the section on 'Homes that Meet People's Needs' with the clearly defined aspiration:

> "*land is available to support further housebuilding and the community is engaged and involved with taking forward proposals for housing in new and innovative ways, for example through self-build projects*"

## 5.3   Workshop 2 - Challenges to 2040

The second workshop 'Challenges to 2040' was designed to allow people to rate the twelve challenges identified in the exhibition in relation to their housing and communities, going forward to 2040.

Participants were invited to rate the *importance* of each challenge for where they lived on a scale from 1 = not important to 7 = very important. Participants were then invited to give a reason for each of their scores. The challenges are:

**Live/ Build**   Settlement (Set), Environment (Env), Getting Around (GA)
**Live/ Share**   Adaptability (Adap), Community (Com), Resources (Res)
**Live/ Grow**   Well-being (WB), Biodiversity (Bio), Healthy-Places (HP)
**Live/ Learn**   Skills, Work, Influence (Infl)

An example of a filled out questionnaire can be seen in Appendix 7.7.

The questionnaire was generally well completed. Some participants selected just to provide a score for each challenge. Others provided reasons for some of the scores and some participants gave a reason for every score.

Each questionnaire was analysed with all answers recorded on a place specific spreadsheet (see Inverness Challenges in Figure 13).

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[6] Scottish Government  - Scottish House Condition Survey, 2018

Scores were averaged for each challenge. Blank or indecipherable scores were disregarded. A subsequent average score was generated for each challenge and the order of importance of each challenge was created, i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd equal etc. (see Table 5).

Qualitative responses explaining the participants' choice of the challenge were categorized and compiled to give a sense of the 'top 10 comments' for each area. Generally these comments mapped onto the various challenges represented in the exhibition. For example the most frequent comments in Inverness related closely to 'Resources', the importance of a healthy lifestyle and places and concerns over the changing climate, which were the most important challenges in this location. The comments gave us another window into more place specific challenges highlighted by our participants. For instance in inverness in relation to 'Getting Around' many participants raised the issue of expensive and unreliable public transport. One participant commented:

> *"Public transport is unreliable so more people end up using their own cars to get around."*

A summary of more place specific comments relating to each location is as follows;

**Inverness**   Concerns over population growth; flooding; and changing homes for older people.

**Ullapool**   Caring communities; getting to work and school; work opportunities.

**Kirkwall**   Access to resources; public transport; and mental health in isolated locations.

**Fort William** Public transport; work opportunities; lack of affordable housing.

**Dundee**   Importance of community; public transport; and mental health and well-being.

**Peterhead**   Work opportunities; community spirit; and amenities for younger people.

**Irvine**   Importance of skills; safety; and the post-Brexit economy.

**Glasgow**   Community interaction; brownfield developments; and too much student housing.

**Portree**   Work and skills; community spirit; and access to medical care.

**Bute**   Work opportunities; public transport; and affordable housing.

**Edinburgh** Community spirit; work opportunities; adaptable homes.

**Galashiels** Public transport; amenities for younger people; re-using old buildings.

A single data sheet was then created for each location which included a graph illustrating the importance of the twelve challenges (always in the same order). The top three challenges for each area were highlighted along with their relative scores.

The most frequently commented upon issues were also highlighted along with representative comments. Data sheets for all locations are in Appendix 7.8. Inverness data sheet below:

***Inverness Challenges Ranking***
1st - Environment (6.0)
2nd - Resources (5.7)
3rd - Wellbeing (5.6)



***Most Frequent Comments***
1. Resources
2. Transport

***Representative Comments***
1. "Resources are finite, once they are gone they are gone. It is important that we use them efficiently".
2. "Pedestrianise the town centre, cycle paths, unreliable public transport, abundance of traffic".
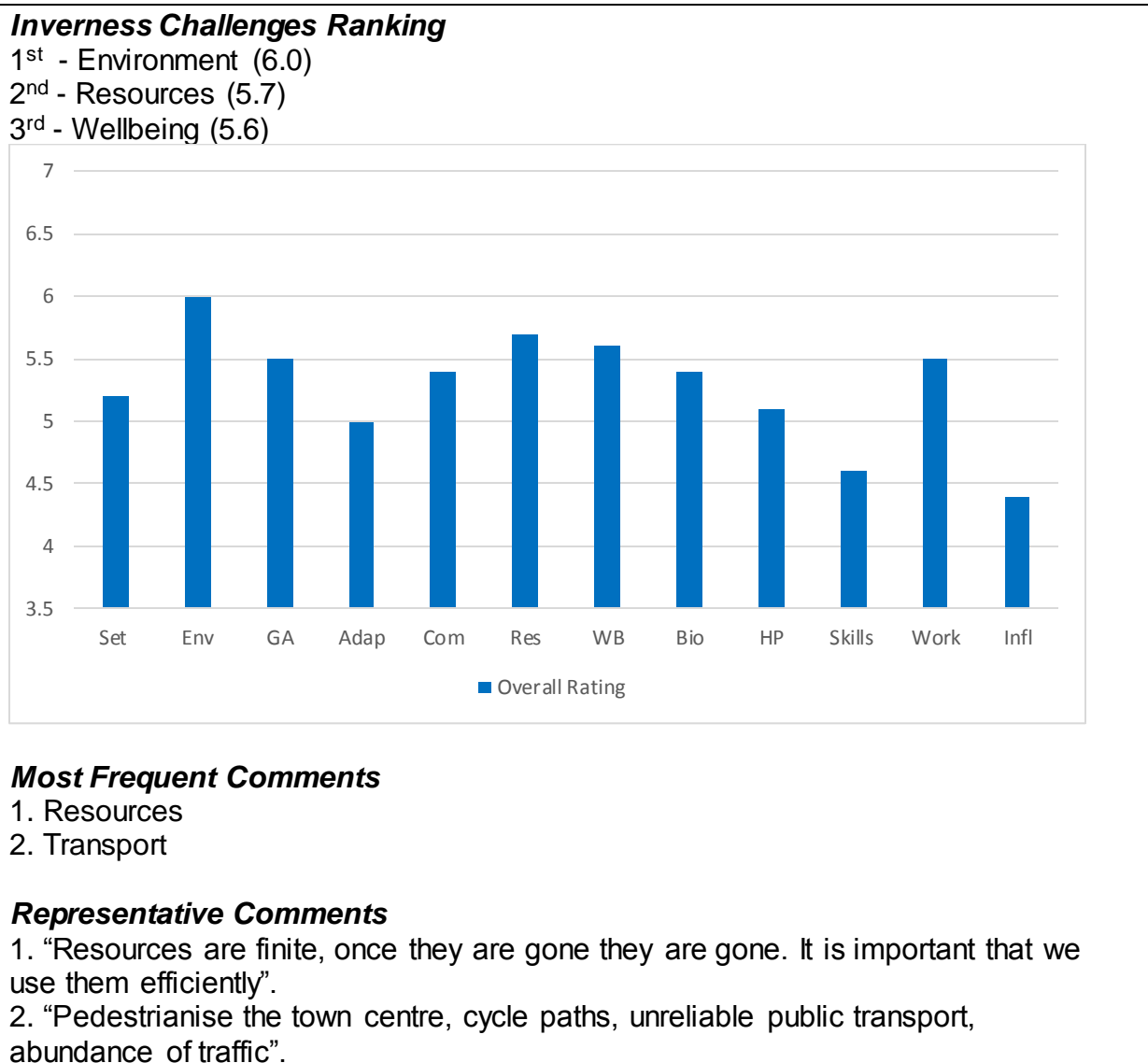
*Figure 13: Ranking of Challenges for Inverness Workshop*

# Challenges to 2040 - Analysis

The top 3 challenges in each area with their relative scores were as follows:

*Table 5: Top 3 Challenges by Location*

| Location | 1st | Challenge | Score | 2nd | Challenge | Score | 3rd | Challenge | Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inverness** | 1 | Environment | 6.0 | 2 | Resources | 5.7 | 3 | Well-being | 5.6 |
| **Ullapool** | 1 | Well-being | 6.6 | 2 | Environment | 6.4 | 3 | Healthy Places | 6.3 |
| **Kirkwall** | 1E | Environment Well-being | 5.8 | | | | 3 | Work | 5.7 |
| **Fort William** | 1 | Well-being | 6.3 | 2E | Environment Healthy Places Getting Around | 6.2 | | | |
| **Dundee** | 1 | Well-being | 6.8 | 2 | Healthy Places | 6.6 | 3 | Environment | 6.5 |
| **Peterhead** | 1E | Work Environment Well-being | 6.0 | | | | | | |
| **Irvine** | 1 | Resources | 6.5 | 2 | Environment | 6.4 | 3E | Healthy Places Work | 6.1 |
| **Glasgow** | 1 | Environment | 6.4 | 2 | Well-being | 6.1 | 3 | Resources | 6.0 |
| **Portree** | 1 | Work | 6.4 | 2E | Environment Skills | 5.8 | | | |
| **Rothesay** | 1 | Well-being | 6.2 | 2 | Environment | 6.1 | 3 | Resources | 6.0 |
| **Edinburgh** | 1 | Resources | 5.8 | 2 | Healthy Places | 5.7 | 3 | Environment | 5.5 |
| **Galashiels** | 1E | Environment Healthy Places | 6.8 | | | | 3 | Biodiversity | 6.4 |

Having completed the results for the challenges faced by each individual location we then produced a further set of results which looked at the challenges faced by the following categories of place. These were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Overall** | (including all locations) |
| **Cities** | (Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Inverness) |
| **Islands** | (Kirkwall, Portree and Rothesay) |
| **Towns** | (Peterhead, Irvine, Galashiels) |
| **Rural** | (Ullapool and Fort William) |

This categorisation differs slightly to that displayed on the tour poster which defined Galashiels as Rural and Fort William as a Town. This change was made for two reasons - size of settlement and location proximity to other settlements. The geographical spread where workshop participants lived was also taken into account.

Fort William becomes defined as Rural. With a population around 5,800 it is a small settlement. Workshop participants did not come exclusively from Fort William, with many of the participants living in other smaller settlements such as Ballachulish,

Lochyside and the wider Lochaber rural area. This was similar to Ullapool (population 1,500) where only fifteen of our twenty-seven workshop participants told us they lived in Ullapool, the other twelve living remotely. For these reasons our Fort William and Ullapool analysis was categorised as 'Rural'; i.e. a smaller urban settlement in a rural location with a large number of participants from the wider rural area.

In the island locations many of the young people who took part in the workshops did not live in the town, but came from locations across the island/s. For instance in our workshop in Portree on the Isle of Skye only seven of our thirty workshop participants told us that they lived in Portree.

Irvine and Peterhead with approximate populations of 33,000 and 18,500 respectively are larger urban settlements. They both are commuter towns for Glasgow and Aberdeen respectively. Galashiels was initially categorised as 'Rural' due largely to its location in the Scottish Borders. With a population of around 14,000 it is a similar sized urban settlement. It also has close proximity to a network of Border towns such as Hawick and Peebles and is also a commuter town of Edinburgh. In addition to the geography all of our workshop participants in the locations of Irvine, Peterhead and Galashiels told us they lived in the town or in the immediate surrounding area. For these reasons Galashiels was defined for the purpose of analysis as a 'Town' alongside Irvine and Peterhead.

The ranking of Challenges across all locations and in each category of place (City, Island, Town and Rural) are illustrated in the following five charts.
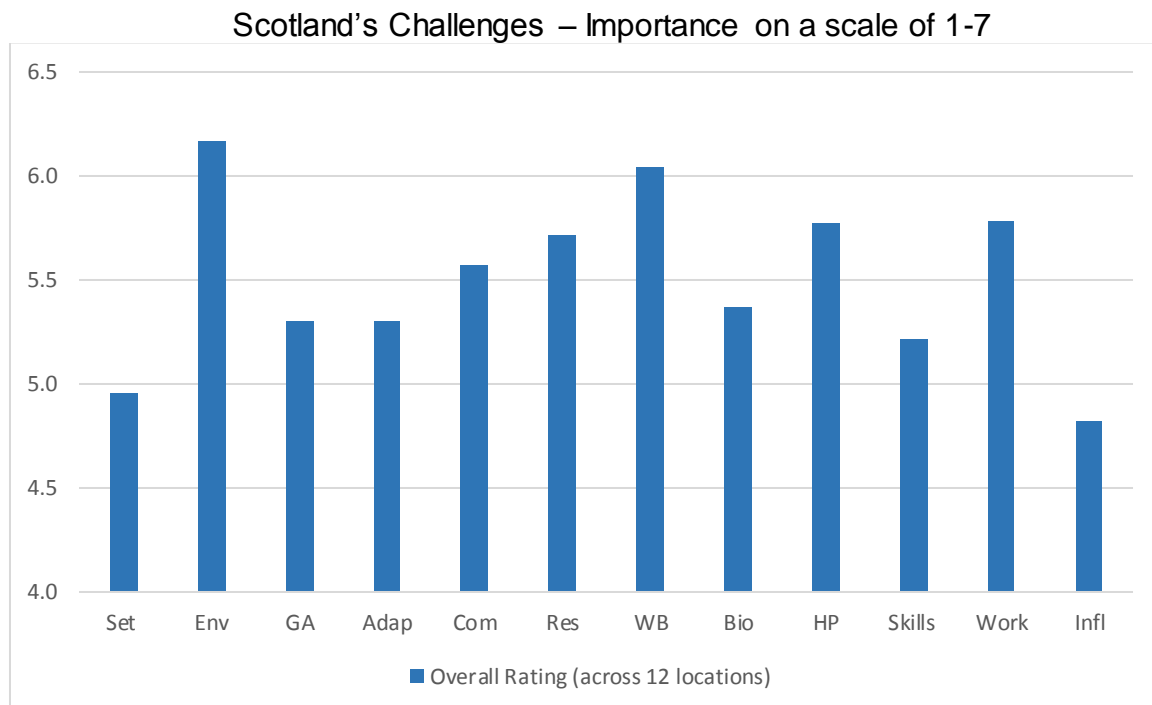


Figure 14: Overall Ranking of Challenges from the workshops

33

Cities Challenges – Importance on a scale of 1-7

■ Overall Rating (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Inverness)

*Figure 15: Challenges across City Locations*



Islands Challenges – Importance on a scale of 1-7

■ Overall Rating (Orkney, Skye, Bute)

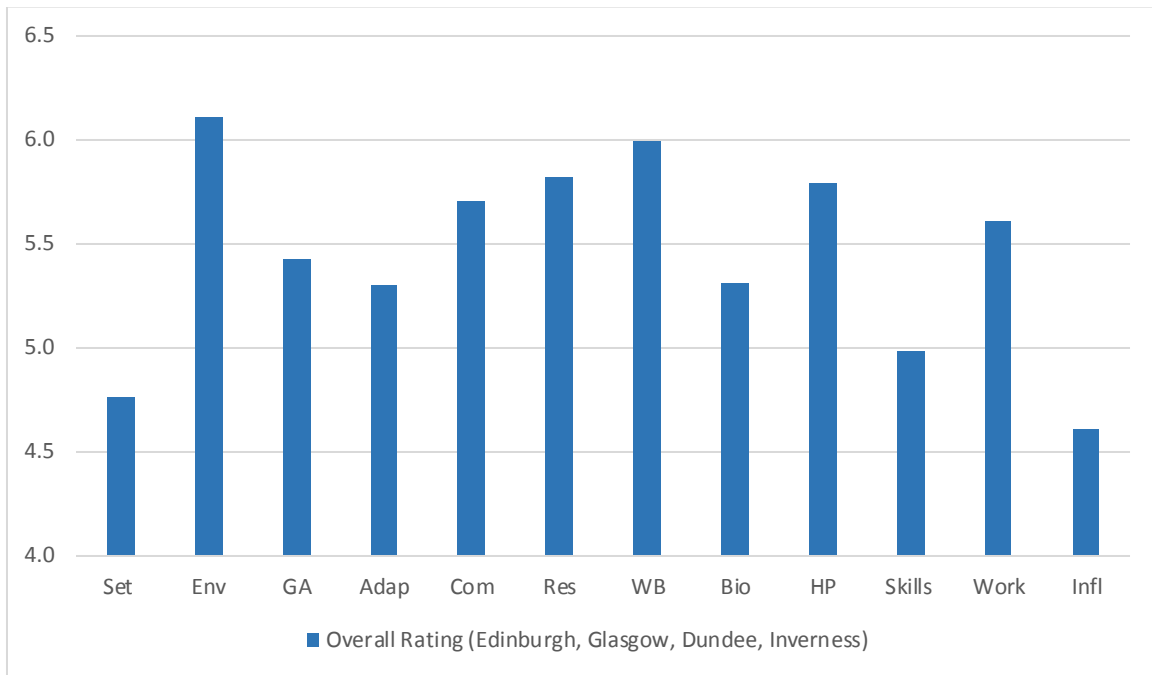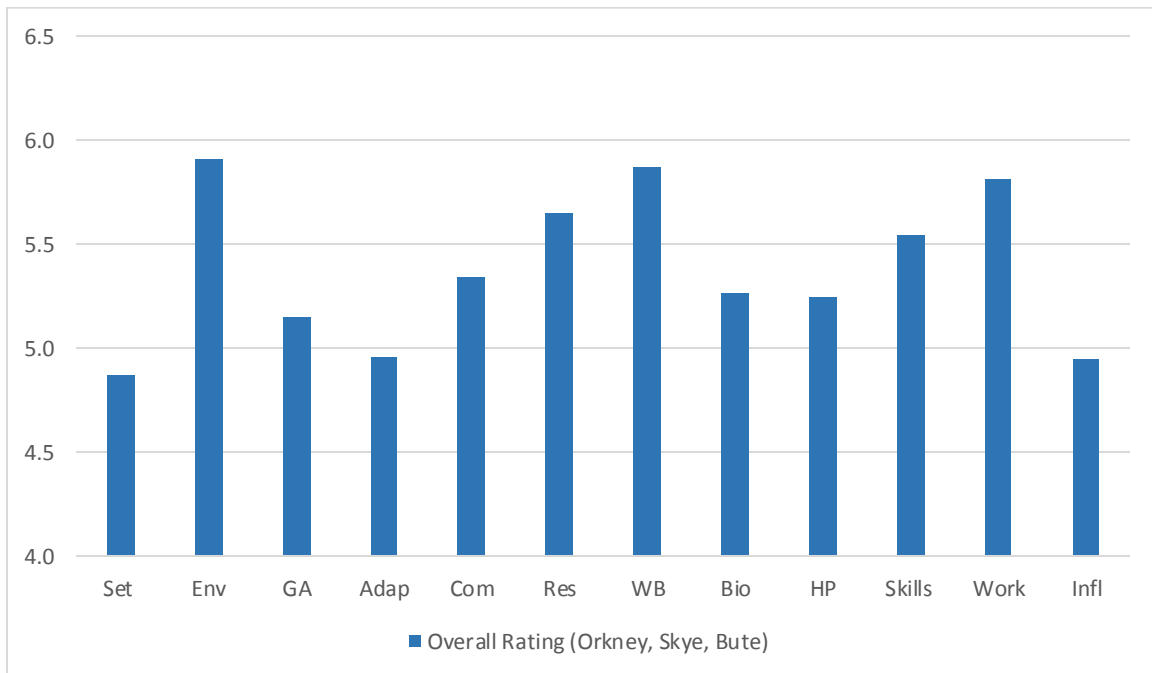*Figure 16: Challenges across Island Locations*

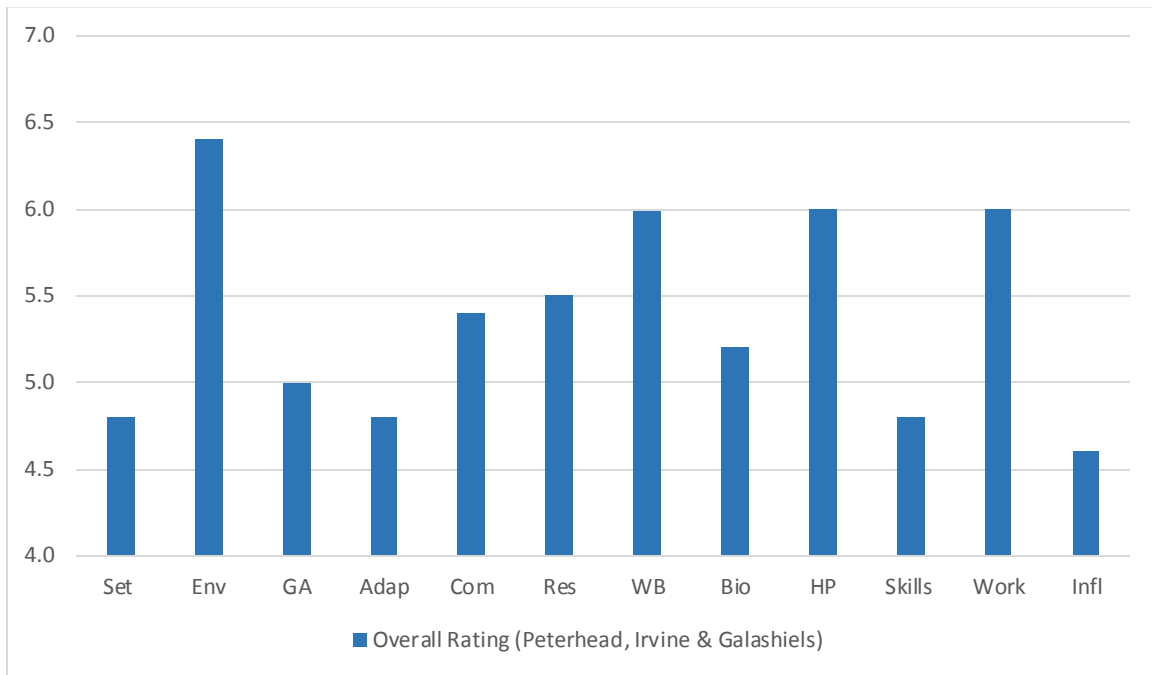## Towns Challenges – Importance on a scale of 1-7



*Figure 17: Challenges across Town Locations*

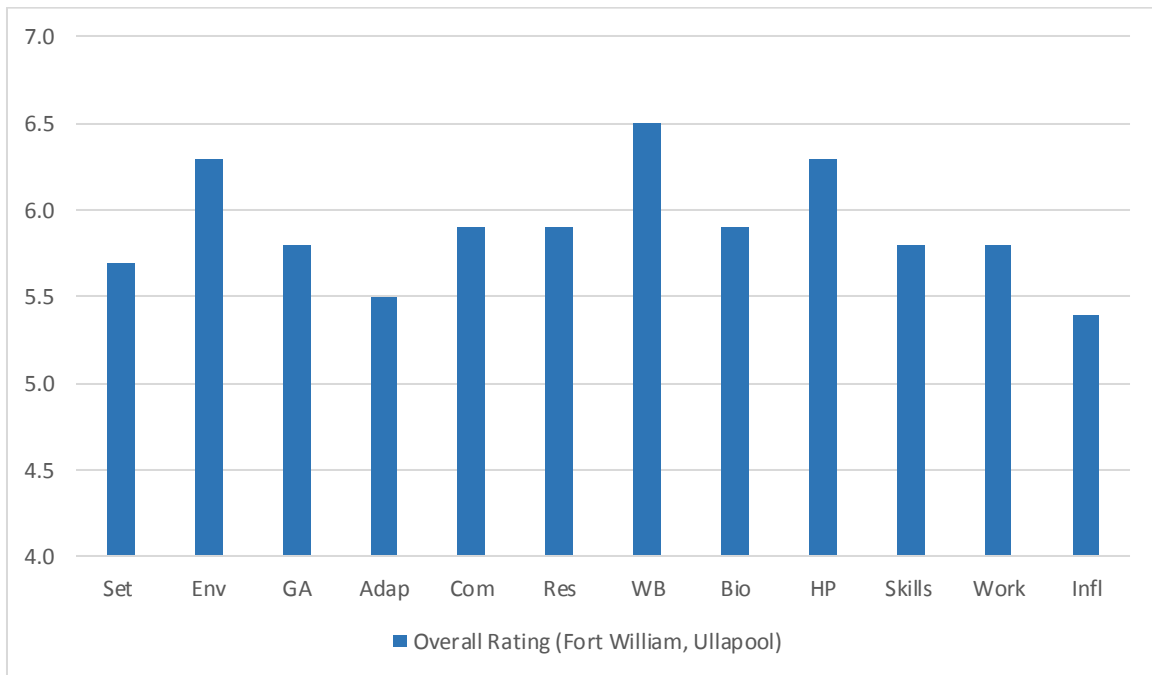## Rural Challenges – Importance on a scale of 1-7



*Figure 18: Challenges across Rural Locations*

'Environment' and 'Well-Being' were consistently seen as the key challenges for workshop participants in all locations. 'Healthy Places', 'Work' and 'Resources' are also seen as important.

The most important challenge selected by workshop participants in relation to how we live in the future is the challenge of dealing with the environment and the global climate emergency. 'Environment' presents as the primary challenge overall for all workshop participants and also the three regional categories of Cities, Islands (1st equal) and Towns. In relation to each individual location 'Environment' was consistently considered one of the top three challenges and is rated top challenge in five of the twelve locations. The environment in relation to housing runs across many issues from where we build and why we build there.

Comments made by workshop participants in relation to the 'Environment' include:

> *"I'm worried about sea-level rise" (Kirkwall)*

> *"We need more electric car charging points" (Inverness)*

Over all locations 'Well-Being' is the second top challenge. 'Well-being' as defined by the 'Present Voices Future Lives' exhibition relates primarily to human physical and psychological health. In nine of the twelve 'Present Voices Future Lives' locations 'Well-Being' is ranked in the top three challenges. Interestingly among participants from the Islands 'Well-Being' was first equal alongside the 'Environment' and it was ranked the most important challenge for Rural locations. It was ranked the second most important challenge for people who live in Cities and joint second in Towns (with Healthy Places and Work).

Well-being and Healthy Places was reflected by the following comments:

> *"Well-being is essential" (Ullapool)*

> *"healthy places make healthy people" (Edinburgh)*

The third key concern relates to 'Work' and 'Healthy Places'. Both of these challenges presented themselves equally as the third top challenge overall with a score of 5.8 out of a possible 7.0. 'Work' tended to emerge as more of a concern in Towns and on the Islands. It was the second equal most important challenge in the Towns category (6.0) and third in the Islands category (behind 'Environment' and 'Well-Being' as 1st equal), with a score of 5.8. It is the most important challenge in Portree and the third most important in Kirkwall (Islands). It is the most important challenge in Peterhead and the third equal in Irvine (Towns). The lack of interesting opportunities to work locally was highlighted by participants in Galashiels.
Some areas like Peterhead had particular concerns due to changes in local industry. In Peterhead one young person commented:

> *"We have lots of people who were in the Oil and Gas sector and when that went down people got paid off and that was that. Lots of our parents' generation left school without grades and went straight into relatively bountiful jobs"*

The challenge of 'Resources' regularly scored highly, being the top challenge in Irvine and Edinburgh, second top in Inverness and the third top challenge in Glasgow and Bute.

> *"We will not always have access to suitable resources". (Irvine)*

## Challenges to 2040 - Discussion

As previously stated the 'Challenges' workshop was enthusiastically engaged with by all participants who appeared to enjoy the dynamic of using the exhibition information and then rating the challenges presented - refer to the challenges charts (Figures 14 - 18) in the previous section. Discussions held with participants as to their scores helped to yield a second layer of information. Some of the quotes from those discussions are presented here.

The workshops explored how we build sustainable homes and communities and how we manage consumption in our daily lives. The use of sustainable materials and processes of construction, homes designed to produce zero carbon, circular economy initiatives involving the recycling of materials and everyday objects are just some of the ways we can contribute to a healthier environment in the design of our homes and in our daily living. The Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles state:

> *"We must ensure our homes are energy efficient and are able to adapt to the effects of climate change".*

'Well-Being' and housing can relate to a whole series of issues from home and community food growing, access to garden and nature, home comfort, feelings of belonging and place attachment, access to family and good neighbours, housing being able to meet our physical and psychological needs and many others. These factors should all be carefully considered in the framing of the new Housing to 2040 vision and route map. One Dundee participant stated: "New housing fails to promote connectivity, health and well-being".

Interestingly, in the Cities, 'Work' only presents itself as the sixth most important challenge. It also comes in as 7th equal in our rural category. It is worth noting that Fort William was the one location where we engaged with young people of primary school age, with twenty-six of our thirty-five workshop participants falling into that category. Clearly concerns about work are less prevalent among younger children and this we suspect will have altered the findings in this category.

However, it is worth noting that due to the majority of participants being In the 11-17 age category and potentially being poised on the edge of the world of work that this concern is more elevated than it would be for a more equal population sample. However these young people will be in adulthood by 2040 and some in early middle age and this clearly is a key concern of that age group. Focus group discussions helped to open out this perceived challenge more clearly and articulated the following concerns: access to suitable and attractive jobs in remote areas; living in a

remote area and potentially having to travel a long way to work; changing patterns of work due to technological advancement; and loss of jobs for the same reason. "There are not a lot of good job opportunities on Skye" was an opinion voiced in group discussion following the Challenges workshop. Also the constantly changing and evolving world may mean that to be employable in the future the need to continually update and refresh a person's skill base will be required.

Healthy Places achieves a third equal score both overall and in the cities visited, and rises to second equal in both towns and rural areas. In the individual location analysis, Healthy Places comes second on three occasions and also third on three occasions.

Healthy Places is clearly linked to Well-being and relates to urban green space, access to places to exercise and engagement in active travel as well as community food growing. The Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles addresses the need for well-designed places and health and well-being in the section on 'Sustainable Communities'. "We all benefit from good physical and mental health from a clean environment, inspiring and well-maintained surroundings".

The qualitative responses to the 'Challenges' questionnaire display a more place specific concern and on occasion present challenges out with the categories represented in the exhibition. Generally they express concerns over public transport, work opportunities and the importance of community. Interesting responses which are completely place specific include: mental health in isolated communities (Kirkwall); more amenities for younger people (Peterhead & Galashiels); and affordable housing (Fort William and Bute).

## 5.4    Workshop 3 - Home of the Future

The Home of the Future exercise was an invitation to participants to draw, diagram or write about their ideal home of the future. This activity generally ran for around 30-45 minutes in each location.

Most of the houses drawn were of a conventional nature with design features which reflected the desires of the author of the drawing and these tended to be quite personal. Some participants engaged in highly imaginative proposals which incorporated ideas from popular culture (see Appendix 7.9).

Many different types of drawing were attempted from plans, elevations and overall three dimensional views. Diagrams which displayed the key elements of the ideal home of the future were also attempted. Some pupils did consider more of the themes of the exhibition and tried to consider how a house in the future might respond to some of the ideas presented in the exhibition.

Drawings produced in each location during daytime workshops were displayed at the evening exhibition. The drawings from the Home of the Future Workshop provided an interesting, visual, qualitative output for the 'Present Voices Future Lives' exhibition. It was not envisaged that this output would be capable of further analysis. Further examples of Ideal Home of the Future drawings can be seen in Appendix 7.10.

Below is a good example of this with a project drawn by a student from Inverness Royal Academy which displays the following:

- More storeys to take up less ground.
- Solar panels on the roof to help with energy efficiency.
- Home food growing to help with health and well-being.
- Contribution to biodiversity (insect house and animal haven).
- Sustainable drainage through rainwater harvesting.

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## 5.5   Workshop 4 - The Place Standard

The Place Standard Assessment tool was utilised in all locations. An A3 sheet incorporating the scoring chart and all of the key questions asked by the tool was handed out to participants. Participants were then asked to score each of the place standard categories, whist providing a qualitative reason for the score provided. Once the chart had been completed we encouraged pupils to colour in the resultant profile, making a clearer visual representation of the assessment.

Both the standard version and the younger person's version of the assessment tool were used depending on the age of the participant. The format and questions of both versions are the same, but with simpler language used in the young person's version. See blank version of the Young Person's (YP) assessment sheet below.

HELP PLAN AND SHAPE THE FUTURE OF

# Housing towards 2040

Place : ..........................................................................
Name: ..........................................................................
Age: ☐ 0-5  ☐ 6-9  ☐ 10-15  ☐ 16-19  ☐ 20+
Are you: ☐ Female  ☐ Male  ☐ Non-binary  ☐ Rather not say

**A Moving Around:**
Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?
A:

**B Public Transport:**
How easy and fast is your local transport to use?
A:

**C Traffic & Parking:**
How easy is parking and driving in your area? How safe do you feel near the roads?
A:

**D Streets & spaces:**
Does your local area look great and is it easy to get around?
A:

**E Natural spaces:**
How easy is it to get to your local nature and wildlife?
A:

**F Play & Recreation:**
How great are the spaces, in your area, to play meet friends and relax?
A:

**G Facilities & Amenities:**
Are there good facilities that meet your needs? Are these public places easy to get to?
A:
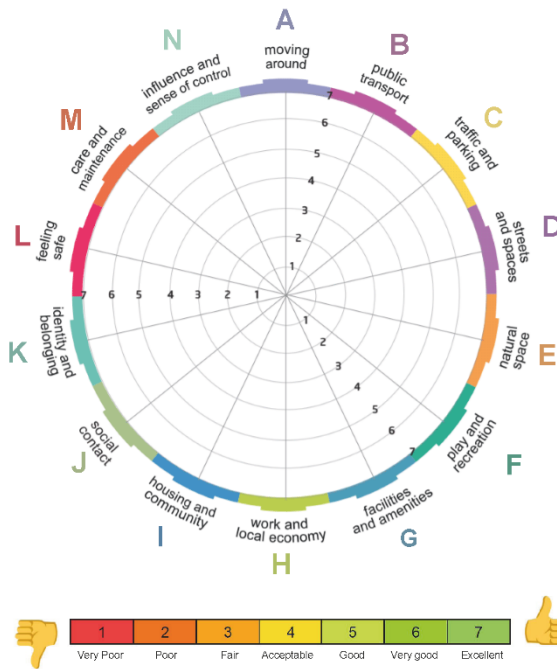
**H Work & Local Economy:**
Are there plenty of shops in your local area? Do you want to live and work there?
A:

**I Housing & Community:**
How friendly and neighbourly is your community?
A:

**J Social Interaction:**
Are there lots of places and chances to meet people?
A:

**K Identity & Belonging:**
How proud do you feel about your local area? Does the area make you feel you belong?
A:

**L Feeling safe:**
Do you feel safe around your local area? Is crime a problem?
A:

**M Care & Maintenance:**
Are buildings, parks and spaces well cared for?
A:

**N Influence & Sense of Control:**
Do you know how to make your ideas about your place heard? How easy is it to change you local place?
A:

1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very good | 7 Excellent

COLLECTIVEARCHITECTURE

*Collective Architecture comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. If you have any questions or concerns about your personal data, please do not hesitate to contact us.*

*Figure 20: Place Standard Assessment sheet (Young Person's Version)*

Almost all participants engaged enthusiastically with the Place Standard Assessment tool. Most participants filled out their assessment in around 30 minutes. Generally the questionnaires were well completed and participants seemed to enjoy the process. Pupils engaged enthusiastically in discussions with peers and workshop facilitators during the workshop.

An example of a filled out Place Standard Assessment is below.

## The Place Standard - Analysis

Data generated was analysed to calculate Place Standard Assessment outcomes for each location. These included the creation of an average profile for each location taking into account average scores for each of the fourteen categories of assessment. The fourteen assessment categories are:

A. Moving Around,
B. Public Transport,
C. Traffic and Parking,
D. Streets and Spaces,
E. Natural Spaces,
F. Play and Recreation,
G. Facilities and amenities,

H. Work and Local Economy
I. Housing and Community,
J. Social Interaction,
K. Identity and Belonging,
L. Feeling Safe,
M. Care and Maintenance,
N. Influence and Sense of Control

Qualitative data was also collected for each of the fourteen categories with a collection of quotes highlighted for each assessment category. An example of the data from these analyses are shown in Figures 22 a, b & c.

# PLACE STANDARD TOOL
## INVERNESS FEEDBACK 04|11|19



Place Standard Tool Mean Average Results

1- Very Poor
2- Poor
3- Fair
4- Acceptable
5- Good
6- Very Good
7- Excellent
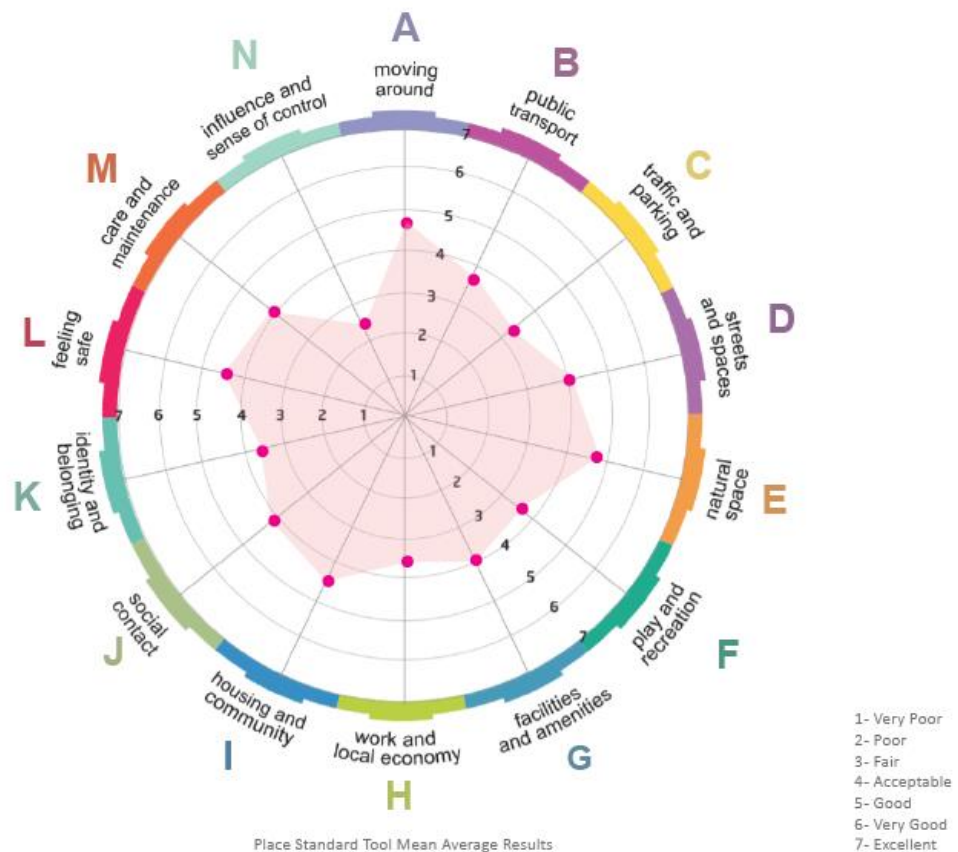
Variation between respondent's answers is to be expected, due to the conflicting priorities of individuals and community groups. Whilst this is the case with the results from both consultation events there is a series of patterns which emerge, this is evident in many of the criteria for Inverness.

Generally those involved rated categories between 4 and 6, with no single quality standing out as excellent or very good. The mean average results can therefore be interpreted as a good reflection of the community as a whole.

The highest rated aspects were *moving around, natural space and feeling safe*. The least successful was *influence & sense of control.* This provides positives to build on whilst identifying opportunities which could be improved through the design process.

*Figure 22a: Example of Place Standard Analysis - Inverness*

| Respondent | Moving Around | Public Transport | Traffic & Parking | Streets & Spaces | Natural Space | Play & Recreation | Facilities & Amenities | Work & Economy | Housing & Community | Social Interaction | Identity & Belonging | Feeling Safe | Care & Mainte-nance | Influence & Sense of Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. NS | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. LS | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. SC | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4. MDLT | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 5. JF | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 6. JB | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 7. RR | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 8. LM | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 9. NW | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 10. BG | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 11. SI | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 12. CR | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 13. GCF | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 14. CW | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 15. R | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 16. TR | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| 17. DW | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 18. RM | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| 19. LMI | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 20. EFJ | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 21. CT | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 22. OM | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 23. DL | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 24. LM | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 25. CR | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 26. M | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 27. CWF | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 28. EL | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Cumulative Average | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 |

Answer:

| 1 Very Poor | 13 times | 2 Poor | 42 times | 3 Fair | 60 times | 4 Acceptable | 101 times | 5 Good | 76 times | 6 Very Good | 75 times | 7 Excellent | 15 times |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Figure 22b : Example of Place Standard Analysis: Inverness*

### A | MOVING AROUND | 4.9 AVERAGE

*Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?*

- Improve by widened roads
- Footways unused
- One side of road only suffice for cycle routes
- Safe but not sufficient quality routes
- They arent bad but there could be more
- Lots of pavements & cycle lanes

- Lots of pavements and quite a few cycle lanes
- Easy to walk around town, lots of street signs etc
- Alright
- Mainly
- 5 people answered 'Yes'
- Yes, lots of cycle paths/pavements

| 1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very Good | 7 Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 times | 0 times | 2 times | 6 times | 10 times | 3 times | 1 times |

### B | PUBLIC TRANSPORT | 3.8 AVERAGE

*Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?*

- Slow & not often
- Unreliable, poor service from stagecoach, old bus fleet
- Not regular enough and not fast. Limited
- Quite easy and alright speed
- Local transport is poor not adequate enough
- Overpriced
- Local transport is shocking. Bus and train times need to be more regular
- Buses come round every half hour/hour. The buses stopped coming for a year though
- Yes
- Ok

- Nothing is reliable and not enough routes, is also expensive
- Not reliable, not enough routes and services, fares always rising
- Buses dont come / not regular enough
- Not very fast or reliable
- Buses come round fairly regularly
- Good
- Its okay, quite slow
- Very fast and easy
- Fairly good

| 1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very Good | 7 Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 times | 2 times | 10 times | 4 times | 8 times | 2 times | 1 times |

### C | TRAFFIC & PARKING | 3.4 AVERAGE

*How easy is parking and driving in your area? How safe do you feel near the roads?*

- Permit Parking
- Bikes and cars don't blend well
- Ok
- Not alot of parking but feel safe
- Traffic is sometimes an issue
- In the town centre it can be crowded
- There is little to no available parking and the available ones over charge
- Not much parking
- In the centre it costs money but its faily affordable
- Increase in traffic

- Local transport is shocking. Bus and train times need to be more regular
- There are very little parking spaces in town besides from morrison but you need to pay
- None and if there is any its expensive
- Lots of parking on the streets blocking one side of the road. People speed down the roads
- Not good
- 2 people said 'Not many parking places'
- Not Safe. No Parking
- Depends on what time
- Not great

| 1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very Good | 7 Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 times | 4 times | 9 times | 9 times | 5 times | 0 times | 0 times |

### D | STREETS & SPACES | 4 AVERAGE

*Does your local area look great and is it easy to get about?*

- Improving growth, too dense, facilities don't keep pace
- 2 people said 'Yes'
- Yes, some areas of deprivation older schemes need investment
- More or less easy to get around
- Newer housing being built makes the area look nicer
- 2 people said 'Its not too bad'
- Lots of bins, Yes
- A bit

- It could look a lot better
- A lot of the buildings are older and the occasional few are maintained but some are left to rot
- Lots of trees, parks, nature
- Its ugly and scary
- There are a few parks and paths
- Fewer housing being built will make the area look nicer
- Looks a bit dirty

| 1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very Good | 7 Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 times | 1 times | 9 times | 9 times | 2 times | 5 times | 2 times |

### E | NATURAL SPACE | 4.9 AVERAGE

*How easy is it to get to your local nature and wildlife?*

- Very close
- Very good. Lots of wildlife
- Easy becasuse I literally live right next to the woods
- From my local area its pretty close but they are used for building
- 8 people said 'easy, lots of trees, woods and parks nearby'

- There are plenty of fields and easy access to woods and more open area
- Very easy, literally a 20 minute drive from Loch Ness
- Dont know where any is
- Fairly easy but far
- 2 people said 'Depends where you are'

| 1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very Good | 7 Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 times | 3 times | 1 times | 4 times | 7 times | 9 times | 4 times |

### F | PLAY & RECREATION | 3.8 AVERAGE

*How great are the spaces in your area, to meet friends and relax?*

- Plenty of them. Good options. As developer, maintenance requirement a put off
- Yes many
- Pretty good
- Lots of free space
- There is very little variety on as to where people can meet and do something
- Eden Court, leisure centre, parks, cinemas etc

- Not much to do
- 3 people said 'Not many places'
- Eden Court, town, aqua-dome, the islands etc
- Not good
- Quite good
- Not really, if there are, they are far away
- Nothing

| 1 Very Poor | 2 Poor | 3 Fair | 4 Acceptable | 5 Good | 6 Very Good | 7 Excellent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 times | 6 times | 5 times | 8 times | 2 times | 7 times | 0 times |

*Figure 22c: Example of Place Standard Analysis – Inverness*

The analysis example presented in Figures 22a-c shows the average responses in relation to Inverness. The most liked aspects of Inverness were 'Moving Around' (access for walking and to cycle routes) and 'Natural Space', both achieving an overall score of 4.9 out of 7.0. Participants said things like *"there are lots of good pavements and quite a few cycle lanes"* and *"there are plenty of fields and easy access to woods and more open areas"*. Influence and sense of control was by far the lowest category in Inverness with 2.6 out of 7.0. One participant said *"I don't get much say in anything that happens"*.

The results of the Place Standard assessment are not capable of generalisation either nationally or within regional categories like the Challenges tool, however the results in each location illustrate very clearly how the issues addressed by the tool are assessed positively or negatively by the local population. It would be too much detail for this report to present results and analysis for each local area in this regard. For this reason an additional addendum to this report has been created by Collective Architecture titled, 'Present Voices Future Lives' - Housing to 2040: Place Standard Report'. All of the individual locations analysis can be found in this document.

By looking at all of the place specific assessments we were able to ascertain if there were any issues which commonly presented as low or high across all locations, the following was observed:

*Table 6: Place Standard High and Low Rated Categories*

| Location | High Rated Categories | Low Rated Categories |
|---|---|---|
| **Inverness** | Moving around, Natural space, Feeling Safe | Influence & Sense of Control |
| **Ullapool** | Natural Space, Feeling Safe | Streets & Spaces, Traffic & Parking |
| **Kirkwall** | Natural Space, Feeling Safe | Influence & Sense of Control, Public transport |
| **Fort William** | Feeling safe, Play & Recreation, Identity & Belonging | Work & Economy, Traffic & parking, Streets & spaces |
| **Dundee** | Feeling safe, Play & Recreation | Moving around, Care & Maintenance |
| **Peterhead** | Moving around, Traffic and Parking | Influence and Sense of Control |
| **Irvine** | Moving around | Influence and Sense of Control, Traffic & parking, Care & Maintenance |
| **Glasgow** | Moving around, Work & Economy | Traffic & Parking |
| **Portree** | Feeling Safe | Work & Economy, Public Transport |
| **Bute** | Moving around, Identity & belonging, Natural Space | Work & Economy, Care & Maintenance, Traffic & parking |
| **Edinburgh** | Moving around, Public transport | Play & recreation |
| **Galashiels** | Public transport, Natural space, Facilities & amenities | Influence and sense of control |

As the Place Standard is intended to be a place-specific tool it does not make sense to average outcomes across all locations. However, it can be seen from Table 6 above that some categories rate consistently high and some consistently low across all locations. Consistently high categories were 'Moving Around' (6), 'Natural Space' (5) and 'Feeling Safe' (4). Consistently low were 'Influence & Sense of Control' and 'Traffic and Parking' both with 5.

## The Place Standard - Discussion

The Place Standard is a tool that is used to assess the quality of a place. It can assess places that are well established, undergoing change, or still being planned. It is used to maximise the potential of the physical and social environment to support health, well-being and a high quality of life.

During the consultation across all 12 locations the Place Standard Tool was used to identify the needs and assets of each place and is used to provide a sense of empowerment to the local community, allowing for everyone's views and opinions to be counted.

300 Place Standard Tools were received and their scores combined to provide an average result for the consultation. The results, an average and the participants'

statistics are presented for each individual place in an additional addendum to this report - 'Present Voices Future Lives' - Housing to 2040: Place Standard Report. As can be seen in Table 6 in some categories rated consistently high across many locations, namely, Moving around (6), Feeling safe (6) and Natural space (5). Categories which scores consistently low across locations were Traffic and Parking (5) and Influence & Sense of control (5). Work and economy was scored low across three locations.

## 5.6    Workshop 5 – Community Mapping


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The mapping exercise appeared to be enthusiastically carried out by all who took part with some incredibly inventive and creative solutions to local issues proposed. Maps were specific to each location, however they became a fertile tool for the opportunity to express the concerns framed most particularly in the challenges workshop. So the key concerns of environment, well-being, healthy places and work were all expressed in a place specific way through each models interventions.

There were consistent examples of the following:
- the greening of urban spaces;
- green roof and networks of green roofs in town centres;
- collective housing developments;
- flood management systems both in relation to larger existing bodies of water; and
- new forms of sustainable urban drainage.

We consistently saw the densification of town centre places with more housing and a diversity of different land uses. Mapping also focused on the pedestrianisation of vehicular routes in town centres, green corridors to enhance biodiversity, new innovative ways of getting around, including water taxis and electric trams.

See below for examples of community maps. Examples of all maps produced can be found in the 'Present Voices Future Lives' Photo Presentation pdf (archived in the Project Digital Archive).

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## 5.7 'Present Voices Future Lives' Films

The films created for 'Present Voices Future Lives' involved people within each community interested in sharing their lived experience and views on housing, communities and homes. The voices captured through the films reflect on the range of issues found in local communities across Scotland.

The interview at each location provided by a carefully selected participant from the community with the opportunity to highlight and discuss housing issues relevant to their local area. Participants were generally selected for having an active involvement in their community or for highlighting or reflecting on key issues within it.

The most common topic of discussion was the need for more community led and affordable forms of housing. This point was highlighted in most locations, including cities, towns, rural and island communities. This was supported by the need for new housing developments to have the required infrastructure and the need for

community involvement in taking design decisions. The Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles states:

> *"The housing system should supply high-quality affordable homes for living in, to shift the balance away from the use of homes as a means to store wealth".*

Another clear aspiration in the draft vision and principles is for people to be involved in decisions about their communities:

> *"My local council and developers listen to me and my community. They pay attention to what we want and what makes my community special. We have the right infrastructure in place for new homes and we are well-connected".*

These statements from the Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles are found to be supported by people's experience and aspirations in the interviews.

Sustainability was one issue which came up in more than one location. Island and rural communities, identified problems with the availability of permanent jobs, which leads to depopulation (especially of young people), increased ageing population and the amount of local housing stock held as second homes or short term lets by investors from outside the local community. In our wider discussions with younger participants in Rothesay only 10 out of 42 young people told us they wanted to remain in the community upon leaving school. Rural and island communities are addressed directly in the Housing to 2040 draft vision with a recognition of the need for:

> *"good housing options for everyone here, from farmers and crofters to young people and those seeking to move to the area to set up home and bring employment and new opportunities to the area."*

The draft vision and principles also highlight the need for communities to have a say in how homes are used in their area, including the number of second homes.

Participants in rural places generally highlighted the need for more amenities in rural towns, particularly for young people. The need to be more energy efficient and sustainable in the way we build and maintain our housing stock was another point regularly raised. In some cases the fear of climate change was palpable especially in remote coastal communities such as those on the Orkney islands.

Wealth disparity and its effect on communities and the public realm was highlighted in in more urban locations such as Dundee, Peterhead and Glasgow. Glasgow's participant talked of how uneven the recent growth in the city had been, characterised by the difference between shining, new developments on the Clyde Riverside and the neglect of working class areas in Parkhead and Shettleston.

One particular issue raised in Edinburgh by our participant who was visually impaired, having had full sight in her younger life, was the need for houses which can adapt and change with their occupants over the course of a lifetime. She

commented on how housing has been standardised based on non-disabled people and highlights the importance to design with people's changing needs in mind.

A summary of the interview content in each location follows:

**Inverness**
- Access to natural space a positive feature of living in Inverness.
- The importance of community greenspace initiatives, including household allotments.
- As Inverness continues to grow that it does so with appropriate infrastructure and services not just housing.
- The importance of the Housing to 2040 engagement for giving people a say on the future of their communities.

**Ullapool**
- The importance of energy efficient and well-designed housing.
- Opportunities for local, community based social enterprise to attract young people to stay in their communities.

**Kirkwall**
- Orkney has a lack of suitable new housing and existing accommodation to attract skilled people into the community to allow it to grow.
- Concern about climate change and particularly rising sea levels and the potential loss of historic monuments and sites of national significance.
- The power of the sense of community in Orkney and its ability to attract young people to return after spending time away at university or working elsewhere.

**Irvine**
- Irvine's dual existence as a historic market town originating in the 12th/ 13th centuries and its status as a 20th century Scottish New Town.
- Praise for the bold vision of planners and architects who created Irvine New Town and a recognition of some of the New Town's successes rather than the problems, which are more often highlighted.

**Peterhead**
- Wealth disparity in Peterhead is quite striking.
- The importance of the care and maintenance of the public realm and scenic areas and the potential for community based initiatives to deal with this.
- The need to build more social and community based housing to attract more young people to the area, including those who have left to study or find a job elsewhere, rather than just commuter housing on the outskirts for people working in Aberdeen.
- The need for more community empowerment.

**Dundee:**
- The difficulty of achieving sustainability in cities with lots of people.
- The importance of good public transport to stop people using cars. Disparities of wealth in Dundee and the need for more affordable housing.

- A great deal of building stock is lying empty and could be re-purposed. There is too much homelessness.
- Government needs to be more pro-active on the climate crisis, we need to act together now on climate change not just set future targets which will probably not be realised.

**Fort William**
- The beauty of Fort William's natural surroundings. Ideal place to grow up.
- Need for more entertainment and amenities especially for young people and the importance of attracting new people through job opportunities and good housing.

**Galashiels**
- More facilities and amenities required especially for younger people.
- Benefit of living in a small town is that there is more community spirit and neighbourliness.

**Rothesay**
- Historically the island of Bute was a popular Scottish holiday destination.
- Recently it has suffered from continued depopulation and now has an ageing population with a great deal of its population over 60 years of age.
- Many young people and young families have left the island.
- Bute still has a seasonal economy but there is a need for more permanent forms of work on the island.
- A lot of tenements are old and unpopular, there is a need for more affordable family housing to attract younger people.
- A lot of recent investment has been made in Bute and the island has a new community of Syrian refugees.
- Affordable housing for local populations is a big issue across all of the Scottish islands because in these communities so much of the housing, (sometimes as much as 40%) is owned by people as 2nd homes or short term lets and are empty for much of the year.
- Young people cannot find housing and so they leave.

**Edinburgh**
- The importance of housing to be able to adapt and change with peoples changing lives and circumstances, particularly as they grow older and potentially encounter mobility issues.
- Need for more affordable housing within communities in Edinburgh.

**Skye**
- Key issues are the amount of housing being used as luxury 2nd homes by affluent people, ageing demographics and the difficulty of retaining young people in the community. 30% of all properties on Skye are short term lets.
- There are not enough people on the island to service the enormous tourist seasonal economy.
- Rural Design (a local architectural practice) are looking at releasing low-cost land for more affordable housing and housing prefabrication. The prefabrication is done locally and creates jobs within the local economy.

**Glasgow**
- Great wealth disparity in different areas of Glasgow. The poorer areas are characterized by a feeling of neglect of the existing building stock.
- Itinerant forms of living highlighted (show-people living in caravans on brownfield sites in the inner city).

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## 5.8   Feedback Summary

A feedback form was created by the 'Present Voices Future Lives' team to invite general feedback from participants and attendees of their experience of the exhibition / workshops whilst on tour. This form was available both during the daytime workshops and the evening exhibition. Unfortunately this form was not well engaged with by the public who preferred to complete the How we Live and Challenges questionnaires. Having completed that task most people simply declined the opportunity to complete a further questionnaire. An example of a completed feedback form can be seen in Appendix 7.11.

Verbal feedback on the exhibition and workshops was positive. Everyone who took part appeared to enjoy the events and valued the opportunity to contribute. 'Present Voices Future Lives' has since received offers to exhibit and run workshops from other bodies. Some of the work was presented through an online 'Smart Places' Panel Discussion on 26th June 2020: https://efi.ed.ac.uk/events-overview/smart-places/. The 'Smart Places' theme is currently being developed in partnership between the Edinburgh Futures Institute (EFI), the Data-Driven Innovation programme (DDI) and Edinburgh Living Lab. 'Smart Places' is a broad theme that generally aligns to the concept of place-making and emphasises active citizen

engagement and participation alongside new uses of data and technology to improve places for people. Hopefully similar invitations will follow allowing the project a continued legacy.

# 6.    Key Findings and Recommendations

## 6.1   Key Findings

A core concern for all people who participated in the exhibition workshops is the 'Environment' in relation to their housing and ways of living. The interviewee in Ullapool stated:

> "*It's been obvious since the Limits to Growth was published in 1973 that humanity is in real trouble. And it's not just climate change, its overpopulation, resource scarcity, ecological damage. We have to solve all of those problems and we have to do it soon*"

This concern is closely followed by the challenge of maintaining people's well-being through the design of 'Healthy Places'. In Inverness the point was highlighted about the importance of community food growing.

> "*One of the areas we are looking at is growing our own food, and the creation in our community of an allotment site. Something that's more of a social hub as well as an area where people can grow food*".

Thirdly, the people who took part in our workshops (the majority are secondary school age) were concerned about changing patterns of working and the effect of new technologies on the supply of jobs. In Dundee one workshop attendee told us:

> "*Passing down skills keeps up working traditions and a good work ethic goes a long way*".

The young people were more concerned about finding suitable and engaging work in the workshops in categories of Towns, Rural and Island areas rather than in Cities.

The continued sustainability of island communities in the face of depopulation, particularly of younger people and the resulting ageing society was another key concern. The amount of housing in island communities used either for short term letting or as a second home were believed to have created a shortage of suitable housing particularly for young people and families. Our interviewee on the island of Bute made the following observation:

> "*Across the islands in Argyll, including Bute and places like Mull, Tiree, Collonsay and Islay in trying to help those islands develop a sustainable future the one issue above all others that comes out is housing*".

He went on to say:

> "*If I can take a place like Tiree, housing for local people is not there because 40% of the housing there is owned by people as second or holiday homes…so you have young people stuck at home with their parents. So what do they do? They leave.*"

Most people who participated considered having a garden or access to community green space as the most important quality of a good home. In Inverness one of our workshop participants made the point:

> *"Maintaining green spaces as more houses are built is very important to enhance biodiversity and well-being".*

This was followed by having spacious accommodation and good views from one's home. The Scottish Government's draft vision and principles for Housing to 2040 states the importance of new homes being 'well designed and of a high standard, with enough space and flexibility to allow me to live well'. Good neighbours and access to family within the community were also rate highly. One workshop participant in Ullapool said:

> *"It's important to be around friends and family"*

Comfort at home and access to amenities within the area are also important. Key concerns of workshop participants with respect to their homes and how they live were the cost of maintaining an old home and the cost of heating their home, with energy costs continuing to increase year on year. This point was raised quite often with comments like:

> *"Cold and old developments have the potential for damp and are expensive to heat".*

However, the majority of workshop participants expressed 'no concerns' about their home, which suggests many of the people who took part are content with where and how they live. This sense of contentment may be due to the fact that the respondents were primarily young people who are not responsible in the running and maintenance of their homes.

When asked how people would like to live in the future most people told us that they would prefer to have a say in the design and construction of their home through a custom self-build project. This was followed by a preference to have a newly built home. The Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles addresses both the requirement to build new homes that meet people's needs and to allow people more opportunity to get involved in self-build projects, making it easier for people to access advice and support and to be able to work on it themselves.

Most participants thought that their local area would certainly change by 2040 but found it more difficult to explain how that change might manifest itself. Concerns over the growing population, the requirement to be more eco-friendly in design and changing technologies were commonly seen as key generators of change in the future.

## 6.2    Recommendations

In relation to the development of the Scottish Government's Housing to 2040 draft vision and route map we recommend consideration being given to the following issues. The recommendations are presented in relation to the exhibition curatorial themes of Live-Build, Live-Grow, Live-Learn and Live-Share.

**Live Build** included the challenges of Settlement, Environment and Getting Around.

- New housing should be designed to be energy efficient and preferably 'zero-carbon'; to be built with materials obtained from sustainable sources and to be locally sourced where possible.

- Existing housing stock to be upgraded to meet a higher standard of energy efficiency than that required by the current technical standards.

- Community green space should be designed with flood prevention and water management measures. This is referred to in the Housing to 2040 draft vision and principles and was a key concern of our workshop participants, particularly in carrying out the community mapping exercise.

- The Scottish Government to explore ways to make the opportunity to take part in self-build projects accessible to more of the population.

- The potential for more electric car charging points in new housing developments should be explored.

**Live Grow** included the challenges of Well-Being, Healthy Places and Biodiversity.

- All homes to be built with easy access to nature; either a garden, roof gardens or access to suitable community owned green space. Even a balcony in an urban flatted development can provide opportunities for planting and food growing.

- The design and integration of healthy community green space in all new housing developments.

- The introduction of 'wild-life corridors' where possible in existing urban areas and in new housing developments to enhance biodiversity.

**Live Learn** included the challenges of Skills, Work and Influence.

- The opportunity exists to take a longitudinal view of Housing to 2040 by evolving this exhibition into an iterative programme of local housing events, occurring every three years up to 2040. The data gathered from such a project, effectively occurring over the course of one generation will allow for a clear understanding of the needs and desires of people of all ages in relation to the provision of housing and sustainable communities in 21st century Scotland.

- All homes in the future to be designed to allow space for 'working from home', complete with adequate technology and internet access. Community work hubs are another potential way of allowing people to remain in their communities while at work, with access to people and shared technological resources.

- Community participation to be actively encouraged in the conception and design of new housing developments and schemes of regeneration.

- Supporting the creation of local economy through community ownership, social enterprise, etc. as a way to create employment, retain population, sustain local business and enhance local community control.

**Live Share** included the challenges Adaptability, Community and Resources.

- New housing to be designed with more flexibility and adaptability to allow people to remain in their homes and communities as they age and encounter health and mobility issues. More adaptable housing will also remain 'fit for purpose; for a longer duration preserving valuable physical resources.

- More affordable, social and community housing to be built for young people and families in remote areas and island communities. This will help the local economies of these places to grow and will potentially counter the effects of depopulation and the resulting ageing communities.

# 7.    Appendices

## 7.1    How we Live Categories and Exhibition text

| | |
|---|---|
| **COHOUSING** | Cohousing is a way of living that started in Denmark in the 1970s to help families look after children together and cut the cost of childcare. It offers residents their own home while bringing individuals and families together in groups to share common activities such as eating or working together. People are also encouraged to get together for fun and relaxation and this is good for mental health and helps them to feel like they belong. It can also encourage healthier attitudes to cooking and eating. |
| **CUSTOM SELF-BUILD** | Custom and self-build allows people to shape their new home to their requirements. Custom build is where people work with a developer to design and build their home. They can choose their plot, the design and the extent of their involvement with the construction. In self-build, people take responsibility for the design and build themselves. Custom and self-build homes are often cheaper than buying an equivalent new or existing home. They can help create attractive neighbourhoods with unique homes. They are much more common in many continental European countries. |
| **HIGHRISE** | High-rise housing has seen a resurgence, as historic problems associated with keeping them well-maintained and secure have become better addressed. Owning a high-rise home has become more desirable. Now investors are funding new high-rises and other forms of dense urban development for renters. Whether it is about affordability or choice, micro homes offer an alternative way of living in a smaller space. They are typically smaller apartments but with additional shared areas, such as common lounges, laundry facilities and gardens. There is usually somebody appointed to manage the shared spaces. |
| **NEW BUILD** | A large proportion of new housing is provided by the private sector. The 2008 economic crash reduced the number of homes built, but the market has largely recovered. What people want from a home is changing, e.g. as technology changes what we can do at home. What we need from new homes is changing too: our homes need to encourage healthy living, adapt as our needs change and reduce our carbon emissions. Modern methods of construction are expected to support more diversity in design and reduce construction costs and waste. |
| **REGENERATION** | Regeneration brings back people and communities, shops and businesses to create a vibrant neighbourhood. In Scotland, there is a focus on asking people to say what they want from regeneration of their area. Local people know best what would make the biggest difference to their lives. Involving them is important.Successful regeneration involves identifying what is already good about a place and how to make more use of it. It pays attention to what is special about the people, the place and the community and focuses on making Positive, lasting change. |
| **REUSE REPURPOSE RECYCLING** | Many old, empty or disused buildings can be converted into new housing. Adaptation through design can reduce the need for new materials whilst re-purposing and transforming old building stock. Using recycled materials can save money and lower the cost of building new homes. Materials which can be re-used include reclaimed timber, steel, glass and masonry. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **RURAL** | Most of the landmass in Scotland is rural and almost one in five people live in rural areas. Every rural or island community has its own story which is reflected in the design and location of the houses. A few new homes can make a big difference to a rural community, helping to keep a local service or business viable. Over the last 20 years, there has been a renaissance in rural housing design with new homes that are affordable, fit their surroundings and can cope with the Scottish weather. |
| **SUBURBAN & NEW TOWN** | Scotland has a history of new town development which includes Inveraray, New Lanark and Edinburgh's New Town. After WWI, cities expanded while deliberately including green space, inspired by the Garden City movement. After WWII, East Kilbride (1949), Glenrothes (1948), Cumbernauld (1956), Livingston (1962) and Irvine (1966) were constructed by New Town Corporations to improve the lives of people living overcrowded in cities. They were meant to be independent settlements, sustaining local employment and businesses. New towns, such as Tornagrain, are again being considered as a way of providing more homes. |
| **SUPPORTED HOUSING** | Supported housing is suitable for vulnerable people. A combination of the right home and support services helps those who live in supported housing to live independently. Supported housing can take the form of hostels, sheltered housing and care homes.<br>Demand for this type of housing is growing because people are living longer and more people are living alone. Supported housing can help people with dementia or those who need extra care at the end of their lives, although residents in supported housing do not always have health problems. |
| **TENEMENTS & TERRACES** | Living in a flat or tenement is the most common form of housing in Scotland. Almost three quarters of Glaswegians live in a flat, much more than for comparable cities in England. Tenements house lots of people on relatively little land. Some are desirable places to live; others have been demolished.<br>Terraces also form an important part of our towns and cities and take many forms. Colony Housing, originally built for the skilled working classes, has developed into a unique housing type made up of independent ground and upper flats. |
| **TOWN CENTRE LIVING** | Town centre living can help people get to shops and services quickly and easily, by foot, bicycle or public transport. The traditional High Street is under pressure from the growth of internet and out-of-town shopping.<br>Many town centres have a number of underused or vacant properties available for conversion to homes or other uses. Providing more good quality homes close to shops, services and transport links is one way to help restore our town centres. A growing residential community also supports local shops and businesses. |
| **GYPSY– TRAVELLERS** | Scottish Travellers, Irish Travellers and Romany Gypsies are just some of the communities known as 'Gypsy-Travellers'. These groups hold distinct traditions and speak different languages. Gypsy-Traveller people might live on the road, on a permanent Gypsy -Traveller site, or in permanent housing. Some have a caravan to travel in summer.<br>Sites can have chalet accommodation or pitches with facilities. Gypsy-Travellers often face discrimination or harassment and a lack of suitable places to stay, leaving them feeling excluded and isolated from their family and communities. |

## 7.2   Exhibition Locations

**Inverness** - Inverness is one of the fastest growing cities not just in Scotland but the whole of Europe. In 2010 it was home to Scotland's Housing Expo showcasing innovative, sustainable housing and place-making in particular considering an approach to suburban living. Inverness was also voted in 2015 as the 'happiest place in Scotland'.

**Ullapool** - Ullapool is a village of 1500 inhabitants, despite its small size it is one of the largest settlements in the remote rural area of Ross and Cromarty. It is an early example of a 'planned town' conceived by Thomas Telford the Scottish Engineer and acts as a gateway to the Highlands including a ferry connection to Stornoway and the Hebrides. Ullapool features in the history of the Highland Clearances most notably as the departing point from Loch Broom to Nova Scotia of the infamous Dutch ship Hector.

**Kirkwall** - Kirkwall is the largest town of Orkney, an archipelago to the north of mainland Scotland. Kirkwall is the administrative centre for Orkney, and is the home of headquarters for Orkney Islands Council and NHS Orkney. Kirkwall harbour with nearly 1 kilometre of quay edge is equipped with a Marina, and support for fishing and dive vessels. After extensive work on harbour facilities, the town has become a popular cruise ship stop, with several ships arriving each week in the season. Kirkwall Grammar School has been established since around 1200. The current school building was opened in 2014.

**Fort William –** Fort William is a town in the area of Lochaber in the Scottish Highlands, located on the eastern shore of Loch Linnhe. Fort William has a population of 11,000 making it the second largest settlement in the Scottish Highlands. Fort William is a major Scottish tourist centre, with Glen Coe just to the south and Ben Nevis to the east. It is a centre for hillwalking and climbing. Fort William 2040 is a masterplan for the extensive redevelopment and economic growth of the town and the wider Lochaber area.

**Dundee** - There is a vibrancy in Dundee which over the last decade has been undergoing an urban renaissance fuelled by its Universities and culminating in the completion of the V&A Museum. With the baulk of Dundee's high rise developments having been demolished, new inner city housing development is underway most notably in Hilltown. How much has the redevelopment of Dundee Waterfront affected the rest of the city?

**Peterhead** - Located in the easternmost point of Scotland, Peterhead has always held a diverse economy. It is one of our largest fishing ports, a past oil industry centre, contains Scotland's largest school, previously home to an RAF base and also a major prison. The town and its population have been subject to change over the years however preserve a unique identity and independence.

**Irvine** - The last of Scotland's New Town Corporations and arguably the most radical, Irvine sits on the Ayrshire Coast at the waterlogged convergence of the Irvine and Garnock Rivers that form a natural harbour. The Magnum Centre was demolished earlier this year and the Big Idea still lies empty with its bridge drawn, however the Harbourside created by Irvine Bay Development Company remains one of the most popular residential areas in Ayrshire.

**Glasgow -** With the largest housing led redevelopment in the UK outside of London, currently on site in North Glasgow, the City has been at the heart of Scotland's housing since the industrial revolution. The exhibition will visit the Gorbals area of Glasgow which over the last 70 years has undergone slum clearances, high rise development and the reinvention of the urban block.

**Portree -** The Isle of Skye is home to some of Scotland's most iconic scenery and has become a global tourist destination. Despite the clearances the island retains a large number of crofters however the island has become synonymous with holiday homes and Airbnb's, a problem facing a number of parts of Scotland. How do we encourage visitors however ensure the local community have affordable housing.

**Rothesay -** Seaside towns have undergone serious decline in recent years, struggling to reinvent themselves and retain both their permanent and transient populations. Rothesay once the jewel of the Firth of the Clyde sits on the Isle of Bute and is home to a number of innovative housing projects and more recently welcomed a number of Syrian refugee families into their community.

**Edinburgh –** Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. Craigmillar and Niddrie are joined districts around 4.8km south-east of the city centre. The area has been the subject of extensive regeneration in the last ten years, with extensive areas of new housing, schools and commercial properties.

**Galashiels** - Located in the centre of the Scottish Borders, famous for its textile industry, farming, and rugby and recently connected to Edinburgh by the new Tweedbank railway line. The Scottish Borders works to accommodate a variety of lifestyles from Town Centre living, commuters, to remote rural settlements and a burgeoning student population while preserving its unique character.

## 7.3 How We Live Questionnaire

**How We Live — Inverness**

| Participant | Gender | Home type | Likes | Concerns | preferences | Houses in area | yes/n | changes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | suburban terrace | dearer location | new high rise | CSB/ NB/ rural | semi detached/ detached NB | yes | blank |
| 2 | F | suburban det bungalow | spacious | one bathroom | CSB/ NB | houses | yes | more housing Inverness is growing |
| 3 | F | sub tenement maisonnet | greenery/ 2 stories | loud neighbours thin walls | CSB/ NB/ RRR/ S+NT | | yes | more housing more tenements |
| 4 | F | detached bungalow | | | CSB/ T+T | | | |
| 5 | F | | | | | | | |
| 6 | F | | | | | | | |
| 7 | F | suburban detached | spacious | one shower | CSB/ NB | Houses (2 blocks of flats) | yes | growing population more HR, |
| 8 | M | NB | large garden, garage, green sp | affordability/ houses not built to l... | NB/ Rural | NB/ T+T/ SH | no | older buildings need more care |
| 9 | M | SH [parents] | close to amenities | house getting old | | | | |
| 10 | M | ghetto / suburb | community | bad building | | | | |
| 11 | F | terrace | close to town / spacious | jobs in Inverness | CSB/ REG/ NB/ RRR | T+T/ NB/ Suburban | yes | more housing on the periphery as town centre crowded |
| 12 | M | Suburban terrace | close to work/ town | needs replaced | | | | |
| 13 | F | suburban detached | spacious/ big garden | small kitchen | CSB/ NB | Houses and flats | | more NB as growing population |
| 14 | F | | | | | | | |
| 15 | F | | | | | | | |
| 16 | M | | | | | | | |
| 17 | M | | | | | | | |
| 18 | F | detached | nice view nearby woods | nearby construction/ trees | CSB/ S+NT | Suburban/ TCL/ T+T/ SH | yes | |
| 19 | F | detached bungalow sub | spacious | | CSB/ NB/ S+NT | S+NT/ T+T/ TCL | no | |
| 20 | F | semi detached suburban | quiet/ less people/ woods | houses across river/ ruined natur... | CSB/ RRR/ Rural/ GT | Suburban/ TCL/ T+T/ SH | | |
| 21 | F | detached bungalow sub | quiet/ less people/ woods | Houses near woods / ruined natu... | RRR/ Rural | Suburban/ TCL/ T+T/ SH | yes | not really |
| 22 | M | semi detached | close to amenities/ large garden | | CSB/ RRR | SH/ NB/ TCL | yes | |
| 23 | F | detached suburban | open space and nature | | CSB/ NB/ RRR | T+T/ S+NT/ SH | yes | |
| 24 | F | detached suburban | spacious, garden, stairs, bathrooms | | CSB | All | yes | more schools and HR to save space |
| 25 | F | detached sub bungalow | spacious/ big garden | old | CSB | bungalows | yes | more housing for growing population |
| 26 | F | S+NT | 2 gardens/ spacious/ back door | broken street lighting | CSB/ NB/ HR | attached houses and bungal... | yes | more housing for growing population |
| 27 | M | detached | spacious / big garden | | | detached homes big gardens | | |
| 28 | M | semi-detached | nothing | roof | isolated and private | semi detached | yes | increasing modernity |
| 29 | M | house | nothing | none | | NB/ Flats/ older | | |
| 30 | F | | | | | | | |
| 31 | F | | | | | | | |
| 32 | F | | | | | | | |
| 33 | M | | | | | | | |
| 34 | M | semi-detached | street cafes/ limited cars | home-owners with 2+cars | | Suburban/ TCL | yes | measuring home efficiency |
| 35 | F | detached victorian TCL | spacious/ good location/ amenit... | heatloss/ traffic-parking | CSB/ REG/ Rural | Private housing | no | RRR/ REG |
| 36 | F | | | | | semi detached bungalows | | |
| 37 | F | 1930 bungalow | character/ light/ space/ garden | warmth (fixed thro alt) | | semi detached/ individual | yes | smaller houses for single and older |
| 38 | F | | | | | | | |
| 39 | F | Victorian detached TCL | spacious/ character TCL | big to heat/ energy/ inefficient | CSB/ REG/ TCL/ Rura... | Private housing | no | |
| 40 | F | Rural/ village | community/ proximity to countr... | proximity to countr/ public transport poor | | detached private village | | too much sprawl/ protect greenbelt |
| **Total answers** | | **suburban 13** | 27 | 27 | **no concensus** 22 | 20 | 24 / 18 | |
| | | **detached/ semi detac...** | **spacious 12** | **no concensus** | **CSB 17** | **no concensus** | | **y 14** |
| | | | **big garden 8** | **general improvements due** | **NB 10** | **sub/ detached SD etc** | | **n 4** |
| | | | **close to town central amen... energy efficiency 3** | | **RRR 6** | | | **growing population** |
| | | | **nature 6** | | **Rural 6** | | | |

# 7.6 How we Live Overall Outcomes Spreadsheet

|  |  | How We Live |  |  |  |  | Inverness | Total |  | Total |  | Total |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participant | 0-10 | 11 to 19 | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80+ | Home type |  | Likes |  | Concerns |  | preferences |  | HIA | Y/N | changes |
| Inverness |  | 36 |  | 4 |  |  | Det/SD | 17 | Spacious home | 12 | no concensus | na | CSB | 17 |  | 14Y | Growing population |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Suburban | 13 | Big garden | 8 | ageing properties | 4 | NB | 10 |  | 4N |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Access to nature | 6 | energy efficiency | 3 | RRR | 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Close to TC amenities | 5 |  |  | Rural | 6 |  |  |  |
| Ullapool |  | 27 |  |  |  |  | Det/ SD | 5 | beside nature | 8 | none | 9 | NB | 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bungalow | 5 | able to do sport | 6 | CC/ biodiversity/pollution | 5 | CSB | 7 |  | 12Y | More eco friendly |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | able to sleep, quiet | 4 | long journey to school/ friends | 2 | Home | 4 |  | 5N | More people & houses |
| Kirkwall |  | 24 | 4 | 3 | 3 |  | Rural | 13 | Garden, land, open space | 11 | cold, heating home | 11 | CSB | 14 |  | 10Y | Growing population |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Det/ SD | 8 | Views | 8 | none | 5 | NB | 5 |  | 5N | more houses |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CSB | 5 | spacious home | 6 | public transport | 4 | RRR | 3 |  |  |  |
| Fort William | 26 |  | 3 | 4 | 2 |  | D/ SD | 9 | Garden & Nature | 10 | None | 6 | CSB | 13 |  | 11Y | increased technology |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Flat | 5 | Access to family | 7 | Flooding | 3 | RRR | 5 |  | 2N | More eco friendly |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rural | 5 | Spacious home | 4 | Poor design | 3 | TCL | 4 |  |  | need more affordability |
| Dundee |  |  | 13 |  | 3 |  | Flat | 4 | Views | 5 | maintenance | 4 | RRR | 6 |  | 11Y | Smaller houses |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T+T | 3 | Close to TC amenities | 4 | cold, heating home | 4 | CSB | 5 |  | 4N | more co-housing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | spacious home | 3 | neighbour issues | 2 | Rural | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | COH | 4 |  |  |  |
| Peterhead |  | 19 |  |  |  |  | D/SD | 13 | Quiet | 8 | parking | 3 | CSB | 10 |  | 6Y | No concensus |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Suburban | 3 | Comfort | 3 | access to TC | 2 | Rural | 7 |  | 9N |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CSB | 2 | Garden | 2 | theft | 1 | NB | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RRR | 2 |  |  |  |
| Irvine | 1 | 39 |  |  |  |  | D/ SD | 12 | Nice cozy bedroom | 9 | Safety + Drugs | 7 | NB | 11 |  | Y4 | Environment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T+T | 9 | Comfort | 6 | small garden | 2 | CSB | 9 |  | N4 | Housing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 Storey | 5 | Good design | 3 | old windows | 2 | S+NT | 7 |  |  |  |
| Glasgow | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | T+T | 7 | Neighbours/ community | 9 | Maintenance | 3 | Rural | 5 |  | Y12 | Better, sustainable transport |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Flat | 4 | Location | 3 | Noise | 2 | S+NT | 4 |  | N1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Student Acc | 4 | Spacious | 3 | More greenspace | 2 | RRR | 3 |  |  |  |
| Portree |  | 30 |  |  |  |  | Rural | 15 | Quiet | 8 | Remoteness, lack of infrastructure | 7 | CSB | 17 |  | Y15 | More housing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CSB | 7 | Spacious | 5 | None | 6 | TCL | 9 |  | N9 | modernised homes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TCL | 4 | Views, surroundings | 5 | maintenance, repairs | 5 | NB | 8 |  |  |  |
| Rothesay |  | 63 |  |  |  |  | T+T | 14 | views | 12 | maintenance, repairs | 11 | NB | 18 |  | Y22 | More rural development |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D/ SD | 9 | spacious | 11 | Old | 7 | CSB | 14 |  | N5 | more new housing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Flat | 6 | access to amenities | 6 | none | 7 | Rural | 12 |  |  |  |
| Edinburgh |  | 44 | 6 | 1 | 1 |  | D/ SD | 20 | Neighbours | 8 | crime | 14 | CSB | 11 |  | Y13 | More co-housing, more sustainable |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T+T | 8 | Nothing | 6 | nothing | 9 | Mansion | 9 |  | N3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Flat | 7 | Location | 5 | unsustainable | 3 | NB | 5 |  |  |  |
| Galashiels |  | 12 | 2 | 1 |  |  | S+NT | 8 | Design | 5 | Size | 2 | CSB | 10 |  | Y4 | More RRR |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T+T | 2 | Location | 5 | Neighbours | 2 | NB | 8 |  | N1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Det | 1 | Comfort | 4 | Location | 2 | Rural | 6 |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  | D/SD | 94 (28%) | Garden, access to nature | 45 (14%) | None | 42 (14%) | CSB | 127 (46%) |  | 134Y | Growing population |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T+T | 43 (13%) | Spacious | 44 (13%) | maintaining old home | 29 (10%) | NB | 76 (28%) |  | N52 | more people, more houses |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rural | 33 (10%) | Views | 30 (9%) | cold, heating home | 15 (5.2%) | Rural | 40 (15%) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Flat | 26 (8%) | Family / neighbours | 24 (7%) |  |  | RRR | 25 (9%) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Suburban | 16 (5%) | Comfort | 22 (6.5%) |  |  | TCL | 13 (5%) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CSB | 14 (4%) | Access to amenties | 15 (5%) |  |  | S+NT | 11 (4%) |  |  |  |

## 7.7 Example of a Completed Challenges Questionnaire

EVENING.

## 7.8    Place Specific Challenges Data-Sheets

*Inverness*

1. Environment
2. Resources
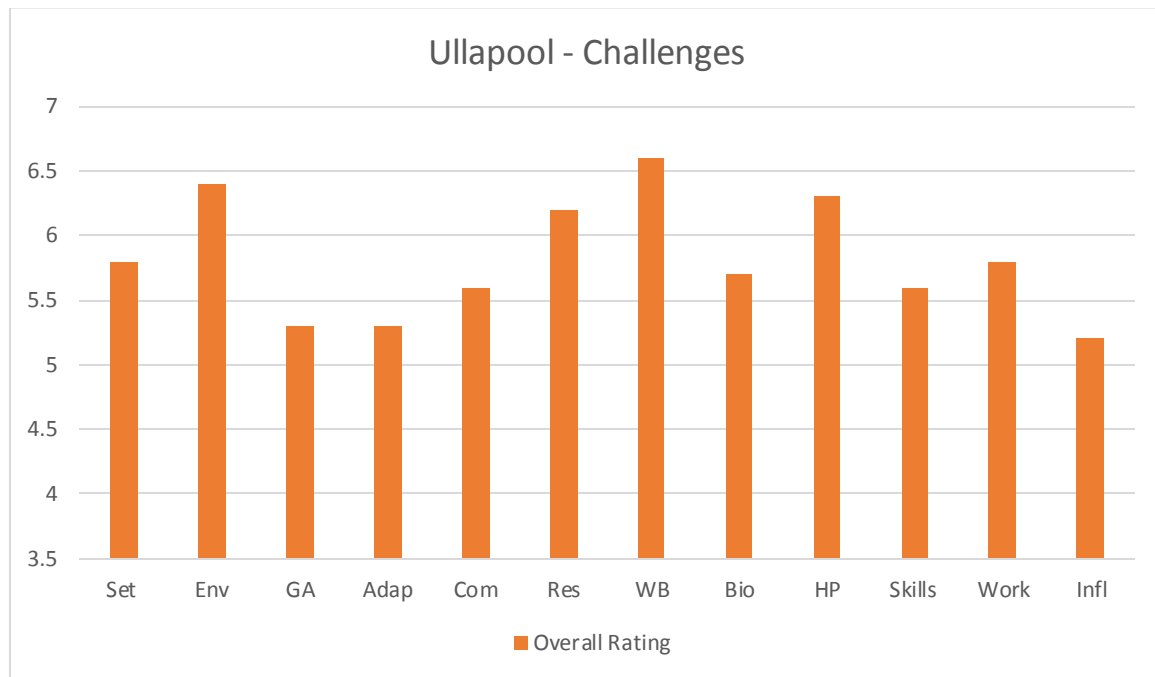3. Wellbeing
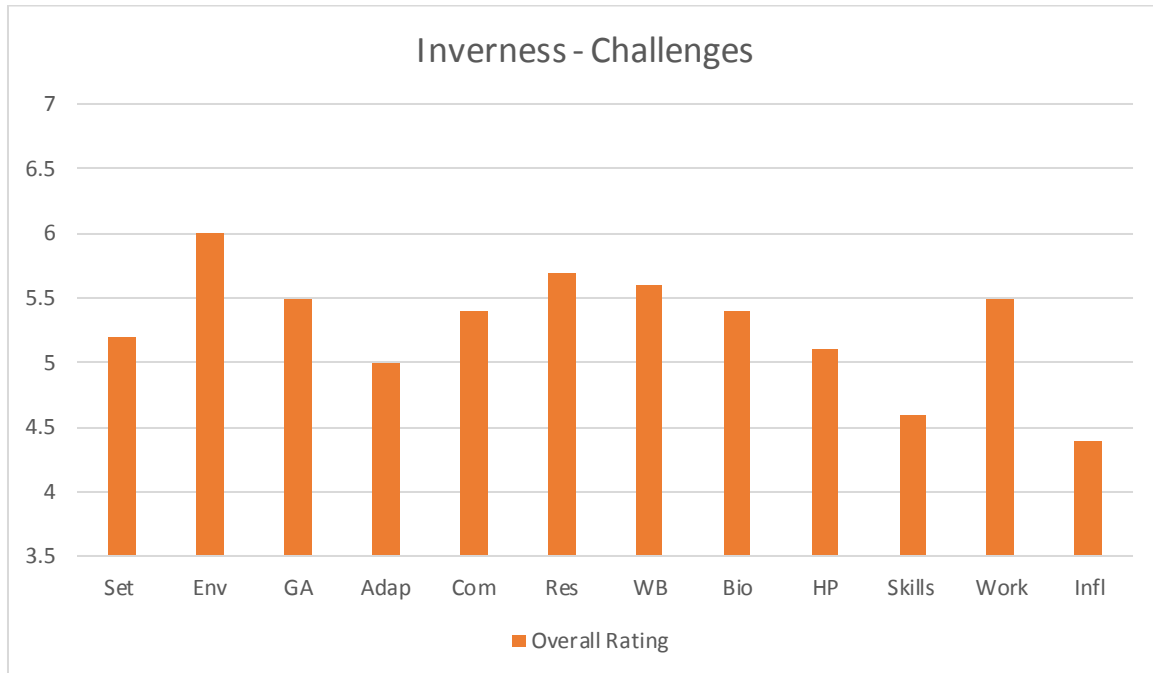
### Inverness - Challenges



*Top Comments*

1. Resources
2. Transport

*Representative Comments*

1. "Resources are finite, once they are gone they are gone. It is important that we use them efficiently".

2. "Pedestrianising the town centre, cycle paths, unreliable public transport, abundance of traffic".

## *Ullapool*

1. Environment
2. Resources
3. Wellbeing

### Ullapool - Challenges



Chart showing "Overall Rating" bars for categories: Set (5.8), Env (6.4), GA (5.3), Adap (5.3), Com (5.6), Res (6.2), WB (6.6), Bio (5.7), HP (6.3), Skills (5.6), Work (5.8), Infl (5.2). Y-axis ranges from 3.5 to 7.

## *Top Comments*

1. Community
2. Heathy places

### *Kirkwall*

1. Environment
2. Wellbeing
3. Work

## Orkney - Challenges
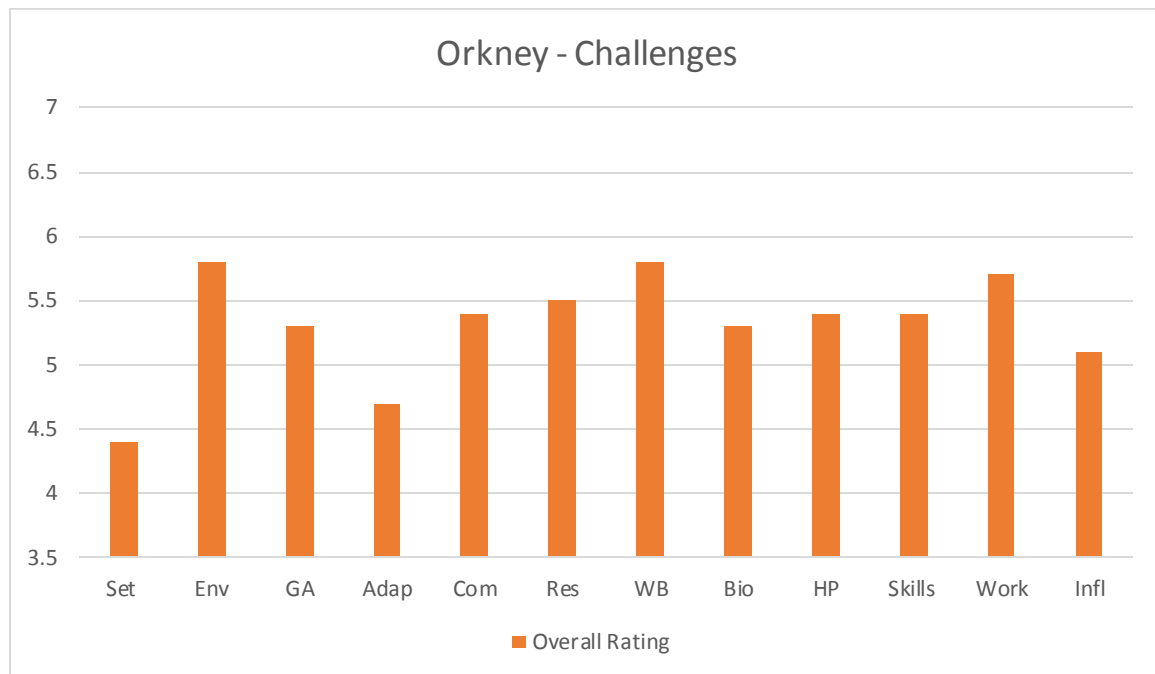


### *Top Comments*

1. Resources
2. Environment
3. Getting around

### Fort William

1. Wellbeing
2E. Environment
2E. Getting Around

**Fort William - Challenges**
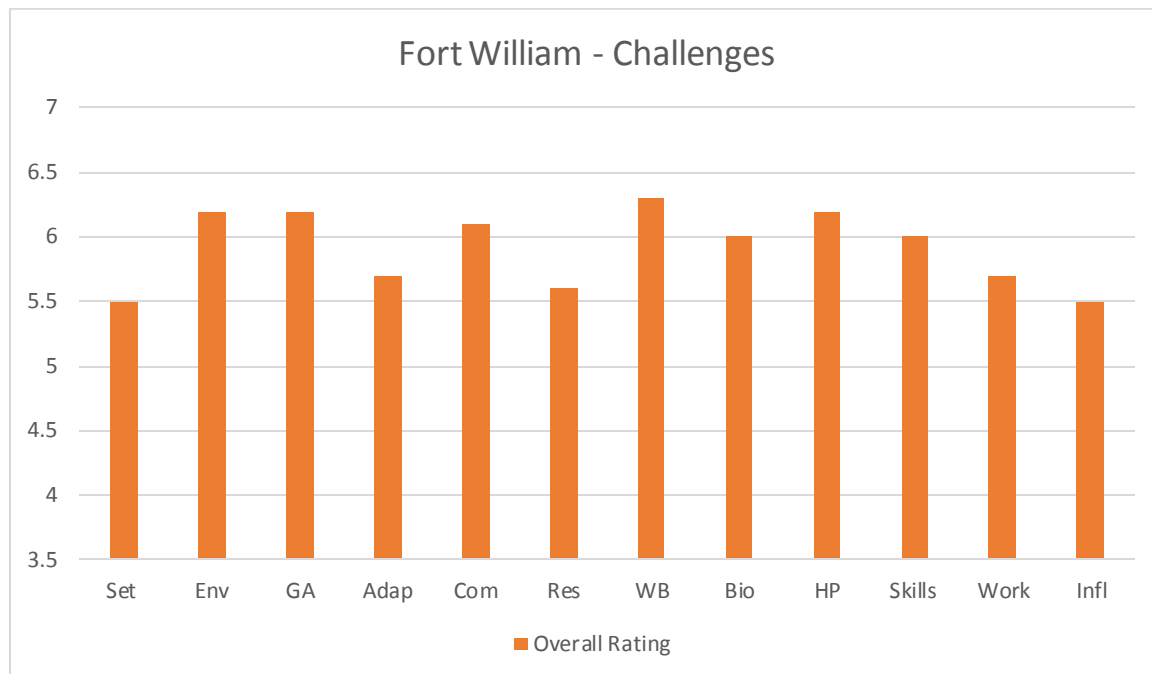


**Top Comments**

1. Transport
2. Work

**Representative Quotes**

1. "We must develop the town and outlying areas sensitively, improving the forest, mountain and park areas, integrating them into the fabric of the town using wildlife corridors, community orchards, *all networked by excellent cycle paths*".

2. "[There is a] decline in traditional means of employment and tourism jobs are mainly seasonal".

### *Dundee*

1. Wellbeing
2. Healthy Places
3. Environment

**Dundee - Challenges**

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | |
| 6.5 | |
| 6 | |
| 5.5 | |
| 5 | |
| 4.5 | |
| 4 | |
| 3.5 | |

Set   Env   GA   Adap   Com   Res   WB   Bio   HP   Skills   Work   Infl

■ Overall Rating
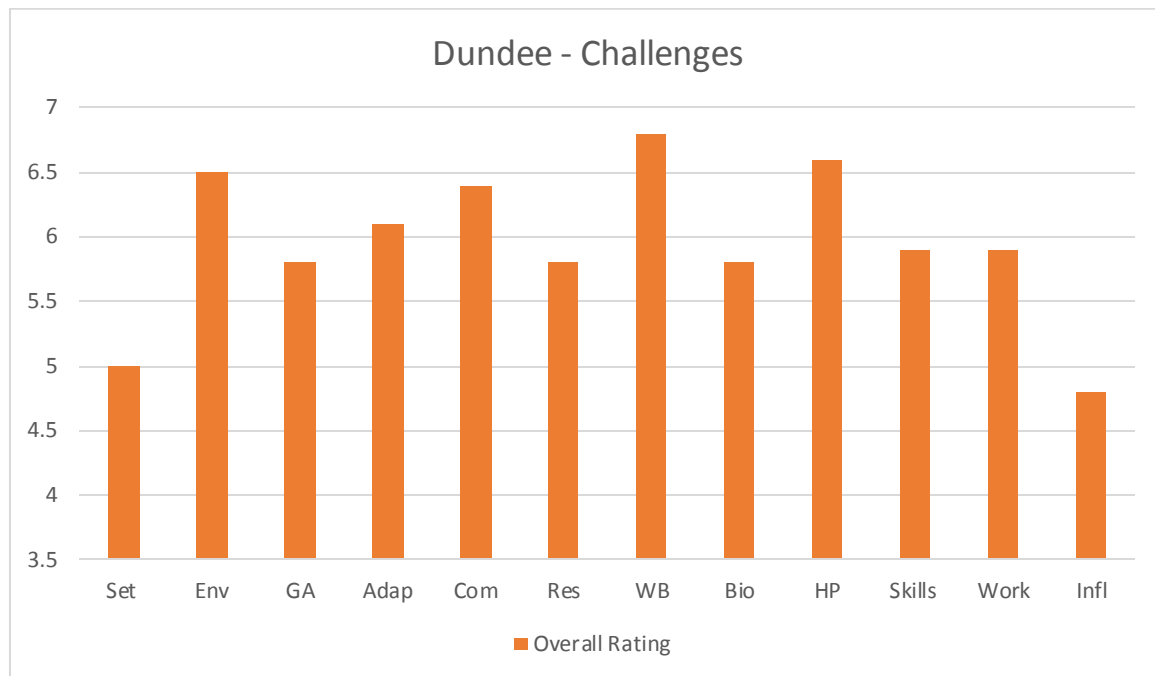
### *Top comments*

1. Community links & influence
2. Transport
3. Wellbeing

***Peterhead***

1E. Environment
1E. Work
1E. Wellbeing

## Peterhead - Challenges
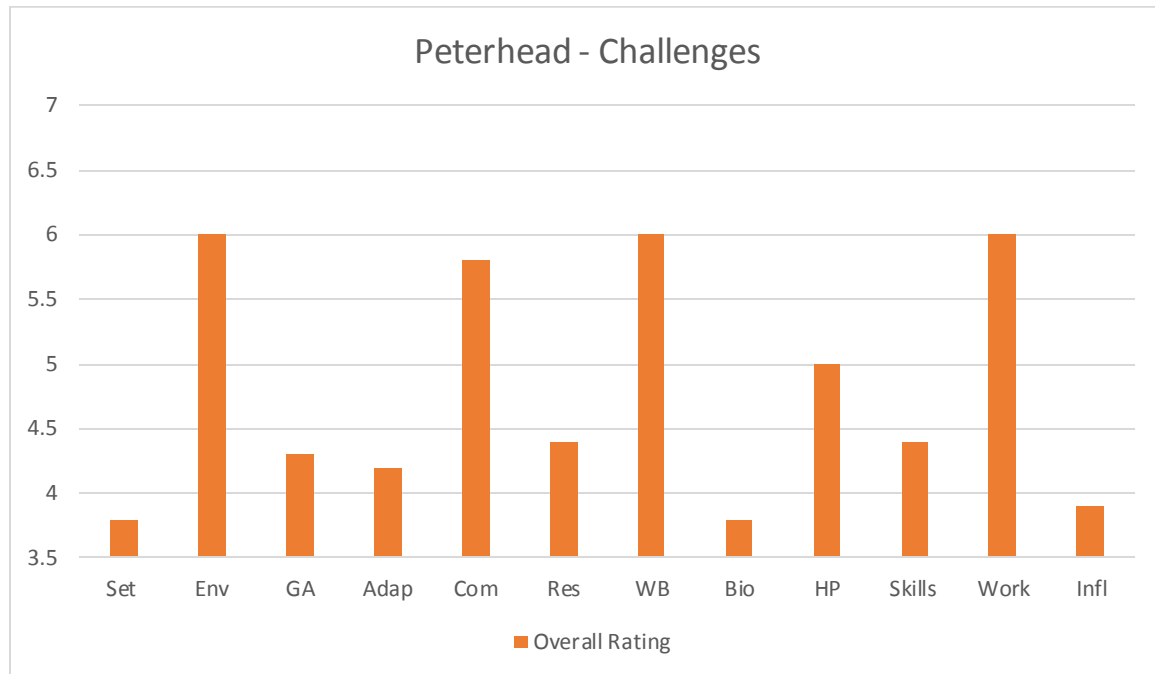


.
***Top Comments***

1. Jobs to replace old industries
2. Community

***Representative Comments***

1. "A lot of jobs used to be fishing, oil and gas; they won't last forever, and more options need to be available".

2. "We need the community to come together to develop activities and make the town thrive".

***Irvine***

1. Resources
2. Environment
3. Healthy Places

## Irvine - Challenges

A bar chart titled "Irvine - Challenges" with a y-axis ranging from 3.5 to 7.0. The categories and their approximate Overall Rating values are:

| Category | Overall Rating |
|----------|---------------|
| Set | 5.27 |
| Env | 6.45 |
| GA | 5.13 |
| Adap | 5.31 |
| Com | 5.67 |
| Res | 6.47 |
| WB | 5.95 |
| Bio | 5.56 |
| HP | 6.12 |
| Skills | 5.94 |
| Work | 6.05 |
| Infl | 5.37 |

Legend: ■ Overall Rating
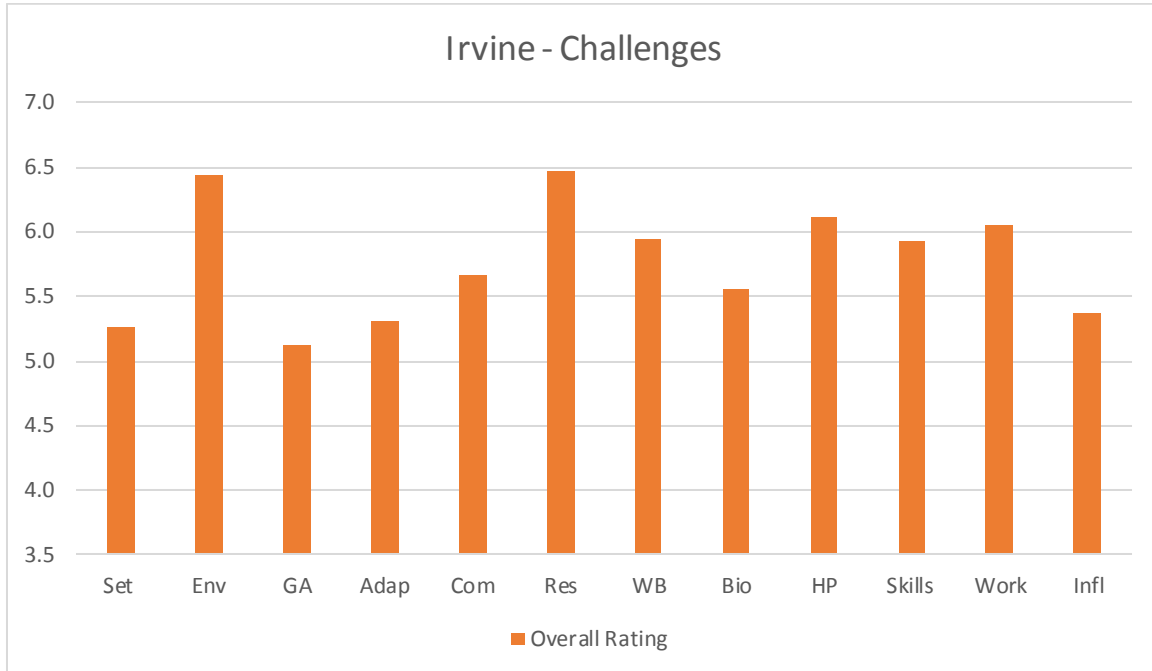
***Top Comments***

1. Safety/Junkies
2. Climate change

***Representative Quotes***

1. "We don't want to live with 'Junkies', we want to be safe"

2. "Climate should be one of the worlds most discussed issues and needs to improve for future generations"

### Glasgow

1. Environment
2. Wellbeing
3. Resources



**Glasgow - Challenges**

Overall Rating
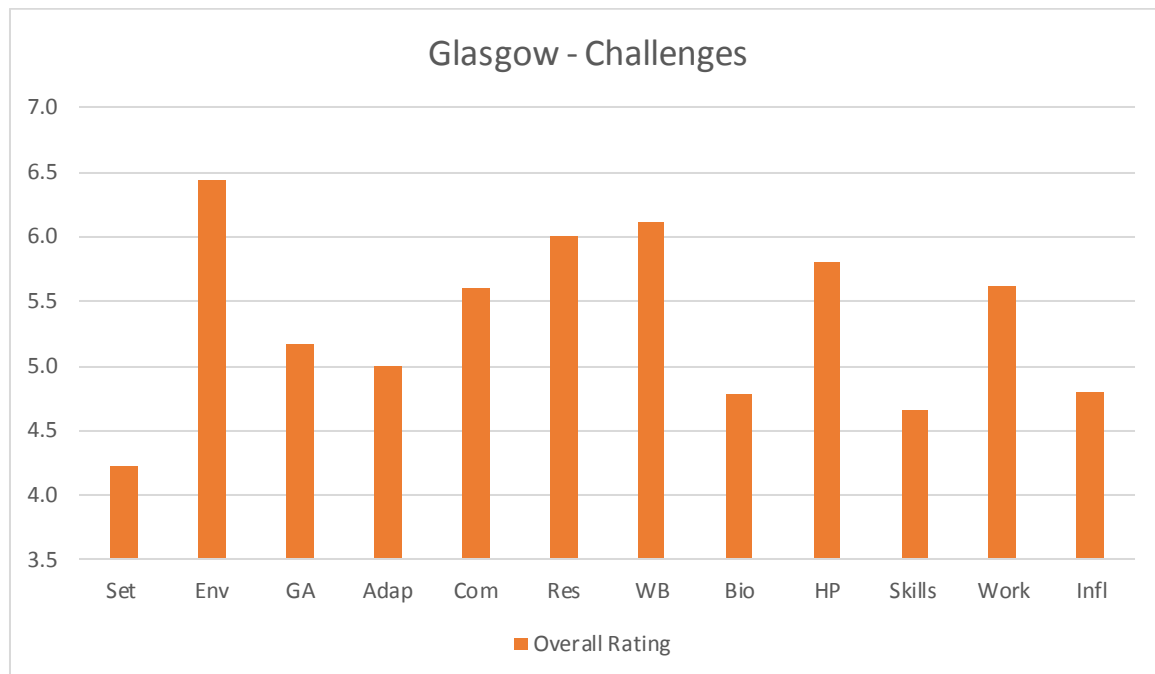
### Top Comments

1. Healthy home
2. Environmentally friendly mobility

### Representative Quotes

1. "A healthy home equals a healthy happy person"

2. "Environmentally friendly mobility is crucial to tackling climate change"

***Portree***

1. Work
2E. Environment
2E. Skills

## Portree - Challenges
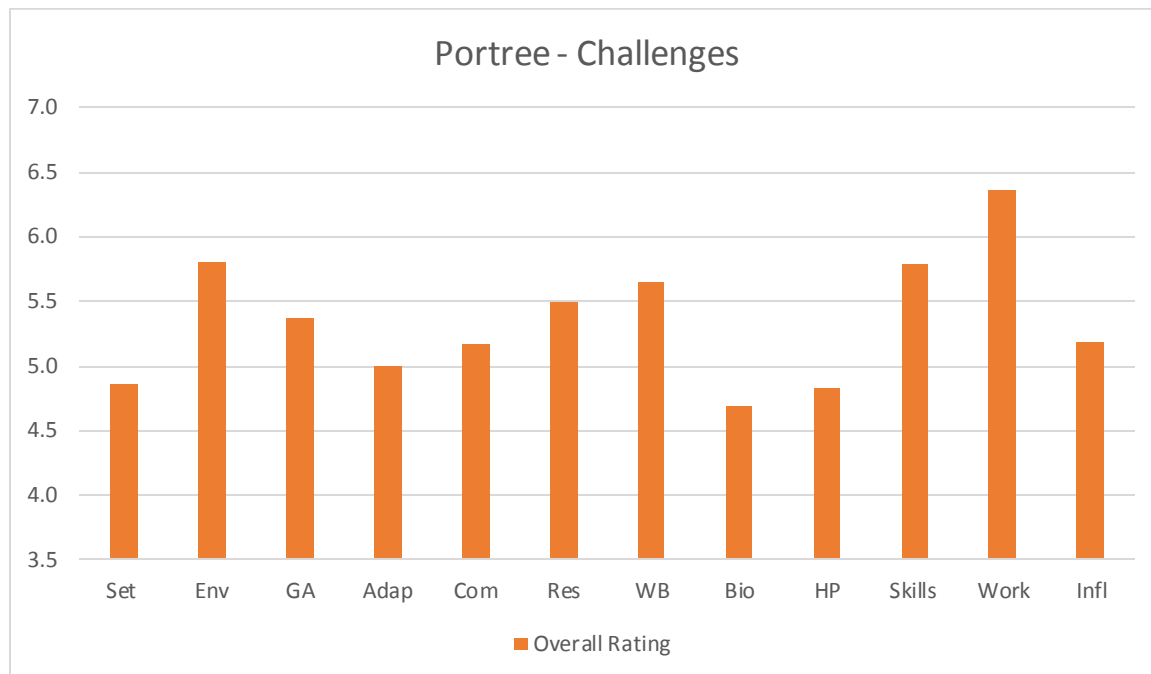


***Top Comments***

1. Environment
2. Work = money

***Representative Quotes***

1. "Environment is essential to life"

2. "People need money to survive"; "Keeps economy good and we get more money to keep everything in good condition'; "We need money to buy things we need in life"; "Work = money = enough to have the necessities of life. In the human world money is very important".

***Rothesay***

1. Wellbeing
2. Environment
3. Resources

## Rothesay - Challenges
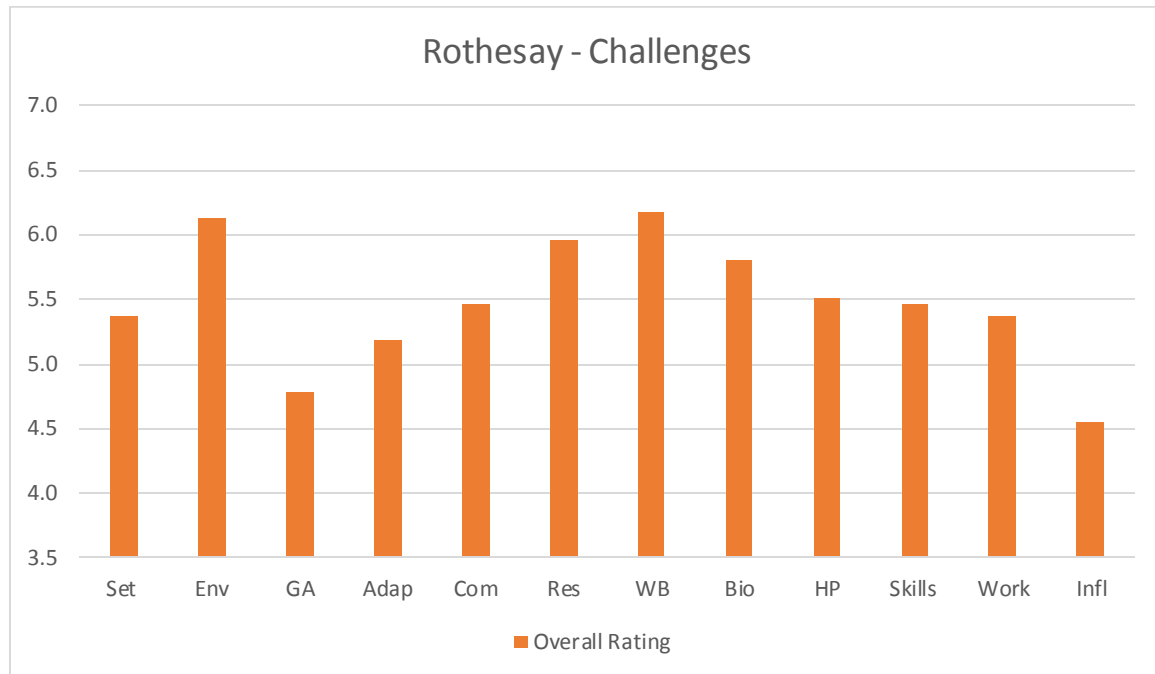


***Top Comments***

1. Environment
2. Healthy place
3. Work = money

### *Edinburgh*

1. Resources
2. Healthy Places
3E. Environment
3E. Wellbeing

**Edinburgh - Challenges**

A bar chart titled "Edinburgh - Challenges" with y-axis ranging from 3.5 to 7.0. The x-axis categories and their approximate Overall Rating values are:

| Category | Overall Rating |
|----------|---------------|
| Set | 4.65 |
| Env | 5.49 |
| GA | 5.23 |
| Adap | 5.10 |
| Com | 5.43 |
| Res | 5.78 |
| WB | 5.47 |
| Bio | 5.29 |
| HP | 5.66 |
| Skills | 4.79 |
| Work | 5.43 |
| Infl | 4.43 |

Legend: ■ Overall Rating
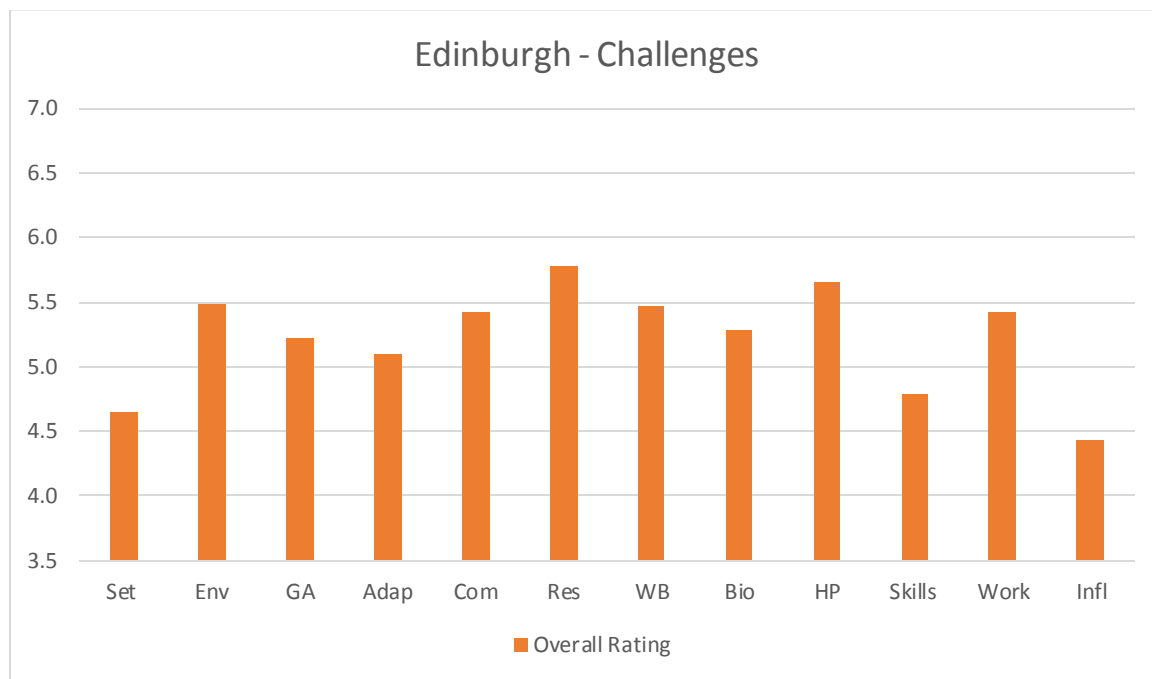
### *Top Comments*

1. Community is important
2. Work = money

### *Representative Quotes*

1. "Because there is so much holiday accommodation and student housing there is a risk of disruption to community".

2. "Work is important, you need to be able to make money".

## Galashiels

*Galashiels*

1E. Environment
1E. Healthy Places
3. Biodiversity

### Galashiels - Challenges
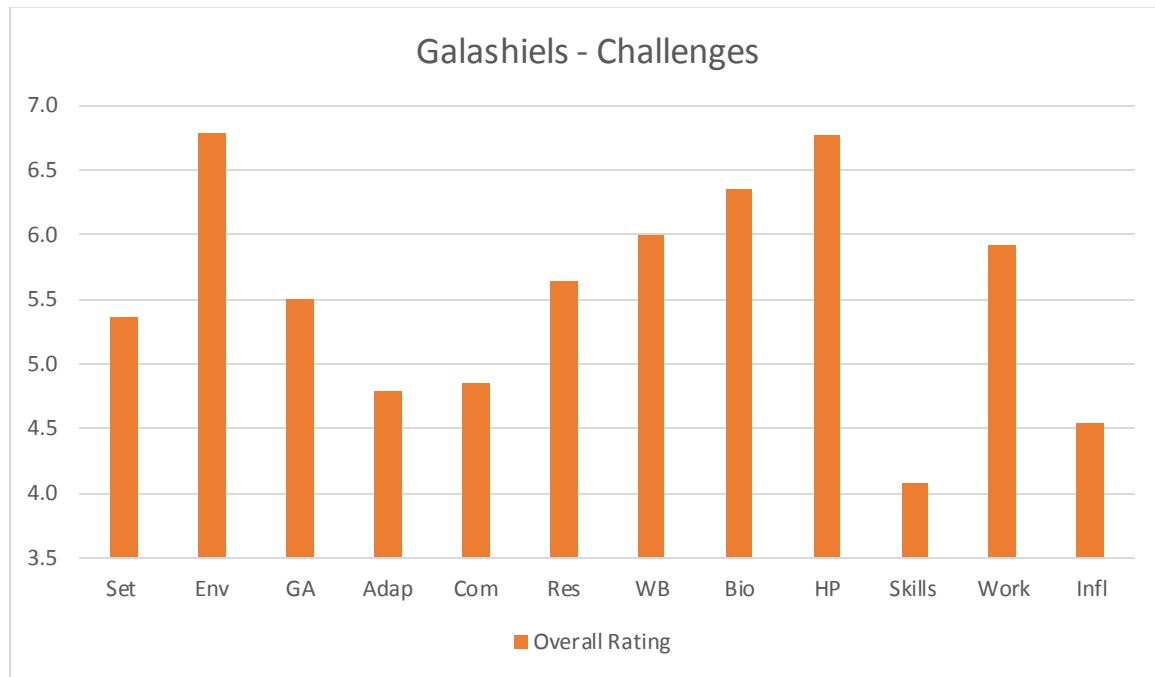


*Top Comments*

1. Environment
2. Getting around

*Representative Quotes*

1. "The environment Is so important and if we don't look after it, we will die".

2. "I need to be able to get around places, but I have feet as well".

## 7.9 Pupils drawing of the Ideal Home

### 7.10  Pupil drawings of the Ideal Home

## 7.11  Example of a completed feedback form

## 7.12   Project Digital Archive

1.      All Project Photographs

Inverness  (90 items), Ullapool (97 items), Orkney (9 items), Fort William (4 items), Dundee (39 items), Peterhead (44 items), Irvine (9 items), Glasgow (4 items), Skye (100 items), Bute (2 items), Edinburgh (86 items), Galashiels (39 items).

2.      Craig Stewart Photographs

Inverness  (8 items), Ullapool (8 items), Orkney (13 items), Fort William (16 items), Dundee (18 items), Peterhead (6 items), Irvine (11 items), Glasgow (9 items), Skye (12 items), Bute (30 items), Edinburgh (8 items), Galashiels (10 items).
'Present Voices Future Lives' Final Slideshow pdf.

3.      Data Analysis

a.      Challenges Analysis
i.      Challenges excel spreadsheets for all 12 locations.
ii.     Challenges spreadsheet for overall, city, town, island, rural.
iii.    Challenges charts for all twelve locations.
iv.     Challenges charts for overall, city, town, island, rural.

b.      How We Live Analysis
i.      HWL Excel spreadsheets for all 12 locations.
ii.     HWL Overall spreadsheet.
iii.    Future Housing Preferences Chart.
iv.     Question Response Number chart.

c.      Transcripts by Location
i.      Record of Post-It Notes for all twelve locations.
ii.     Quotes and Observations from all twelve locations.

d.      Findings Presentations
i.      Findings Presentation (Engine Shed)
ii.     Findings Presentation (Short).

4.      Presentation Box Overview

a.      Live-Build box layout.
b.      Live-Grow box layout.
c.      Live-Learn box layout.
d.      Live-Share box layout.

5.      Scanned Data for all twelve locations
a.      Scanned Questionnaires
b.      Scanned Post-It Notes
c.      Scanned Home of the Future Drawings

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