

## 7. Appendices

### 7.1 How we Live Categories and Exhibition text

<p><b>COHOUSING</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>CUSTOM SELF-BUILD</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>HIGHRISE</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>NEW BUILD</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>REGENERATION</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>REUSE REPURPOSE RECYCLING</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

<p><b>RURAL</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>SUBURBAN &amp; NEW TOWN</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>SUPPORTED HOUSING</b></p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
<p><b>TENEMENTS &amp; TERRACES</b></p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
<p><b>TOWN CENTRE LIVING</b></p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
<p><b>GYPSY-TRAVELLERS</b></p>	<p>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. 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.</p>

## 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, now and towards 2040

CUSTOM SELF BUILD	REGENERATION	NEW BUILD	REUSE REPURPOSE RECYCLE	HIGHRISE	COHOUSING
SUPPORTED HOUSING	TENEMENTS & TERRACES	TOWN CENTRE LIVING	GYPSY- TRAVELLERS	RURAL	SUBURBAN & NEW TOWN

#### Way of Living

We have highlighted 12 different way of living across Scotland. If you would like to add more, please do in the 6 empty boxes above.

#### You and you home

What type of home do you currently live in? *Town Centre living*

Things you like? *walks, singing, community activities*

Concerns you may have? *Transport in other areas near where I live*

Circle other ways you would like to live and tell us why

#### Your local area now

Currently, what do you think are the most typical ways to live in your local area? *Owner occupied - predominantly, however there is a good mix*

#### Your local area by 2040

Using your local knowledge and the themes and challenges displayed in the exhibition, do you think the way you live now may change in your local area by 2040? Yes / No

If yes, what types of living situations do you think will be more important and/or popular by 2040?

*Adaptations, will have developed, Modular housing options could be more prevalent.*





## 7.7 Example of a Completed Challenges Questionnaire

EVENING



# CHALLENGES, to you and your local area

Place : business

Name: [REDACTED]

Age:  0-10  11-19  20-39  40-59  60-79  80+

Are you:  Female  Male  Non-binary  Rather not say

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Thinking about each theme, what do you see as the most important and critical challenges your local area will face by 2040? Please highlight these below and the reasons why.

Please help us understand this further by rating the importance of each theme to your local area from 1 to 7. 1 = not important & 7 = very important

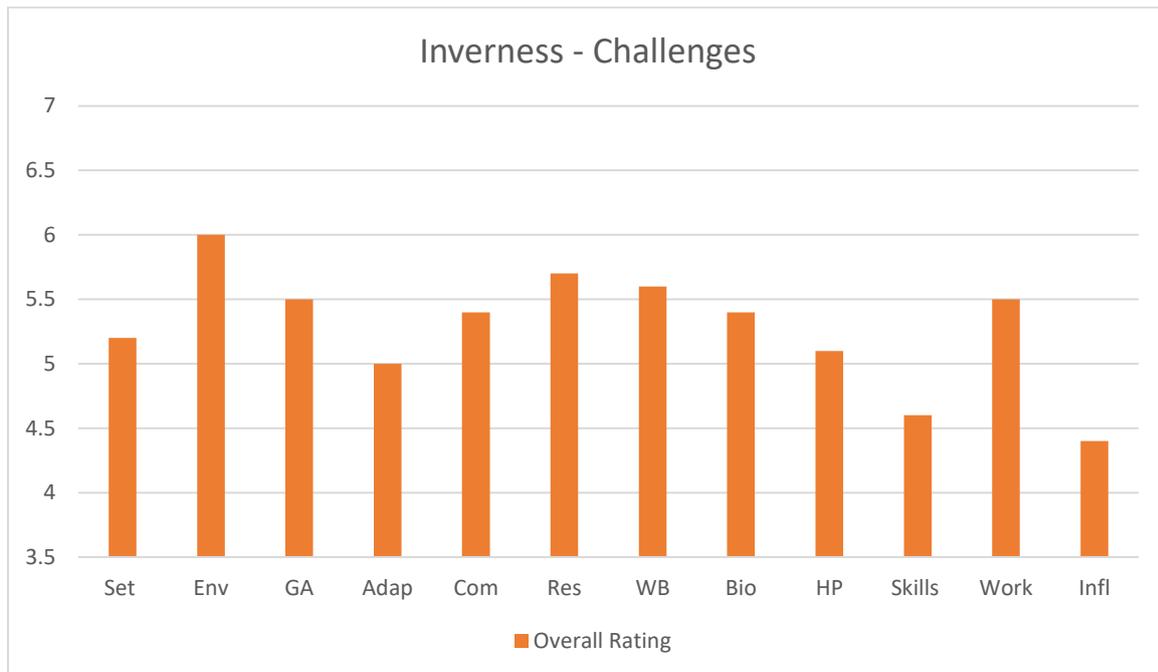
Themes	(1-7)	Challenges & Reasons
<b>LIVE BUILD</b>	Settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reception of <del>local</del> growth without facilities. Schools infrastructure.
	Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Close to rural; More pedestrian Areas desired
	Getting Around	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor Service from Franchise holder Buses too old
<b>LIVE SHARE</b>	Adaptability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Older generation living longer with greater needs
	Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well being, Nutrition, Exercise need subsidies.
	Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>LIVE GROW</b>	Well-being	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allotment, education, support Food/Share, Recipe share.
	Biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Bee hives and warrens
	Healthy Places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A healthy house, sustainable, Affordable
<b>LIVE LEARN</b>	Skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invest in youth, colleges, vocational placements, apprenticeships.
	Work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long term Secure Jobs
	Influence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Principled Housing concept and support network

Please turn over to continue

## 7.8 Place Specific Challenges Data-Sheets

### ***Inverness***

1. Environment
2. Resources
3. Wellbeing



### ***Top Comments***

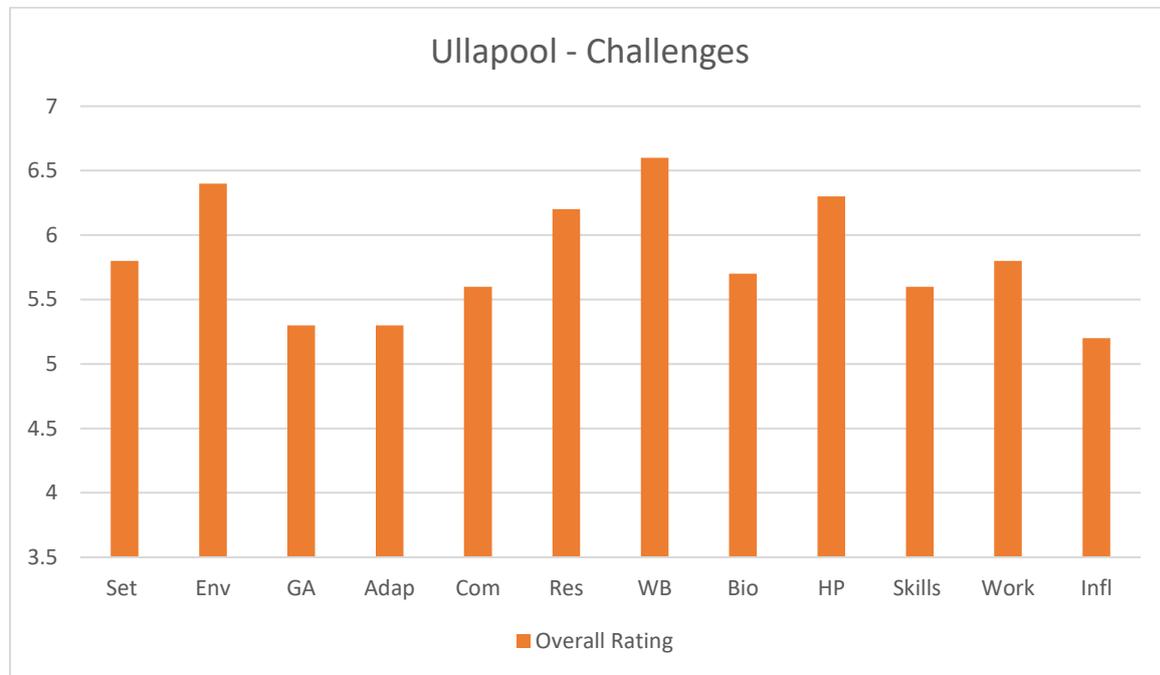
1. Resources
2. Transport

### ***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

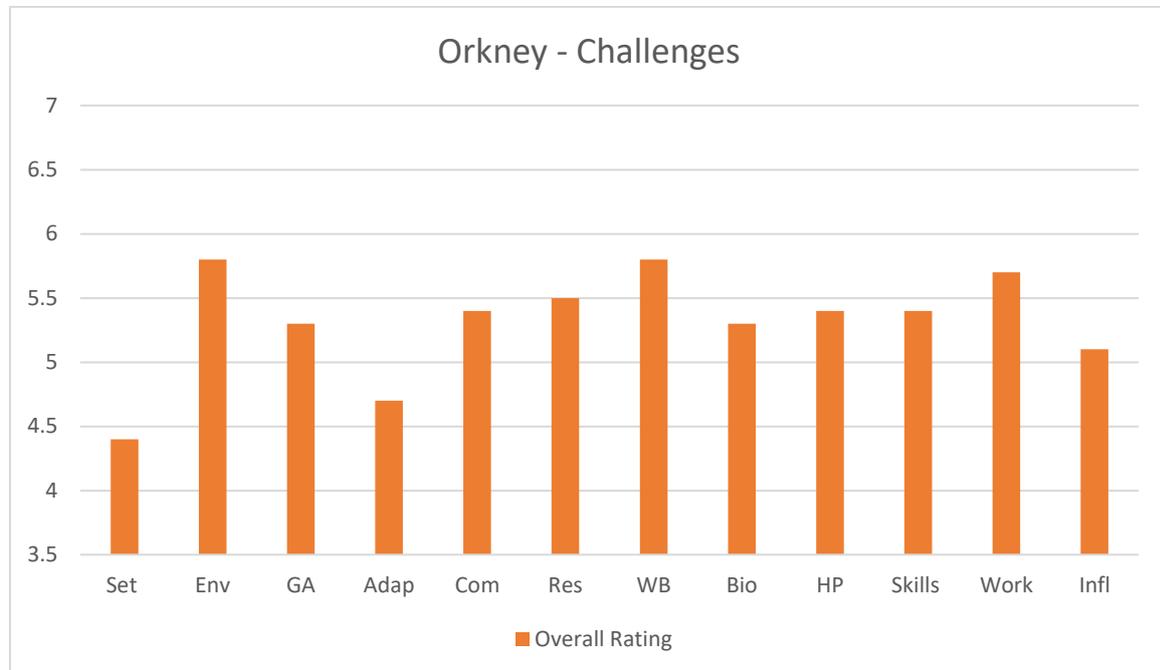


## ***Top Comments***

1. Community
2. Heathy places

## ***Kirkwall***

1. Environment
2. Wellbeing
3. Work

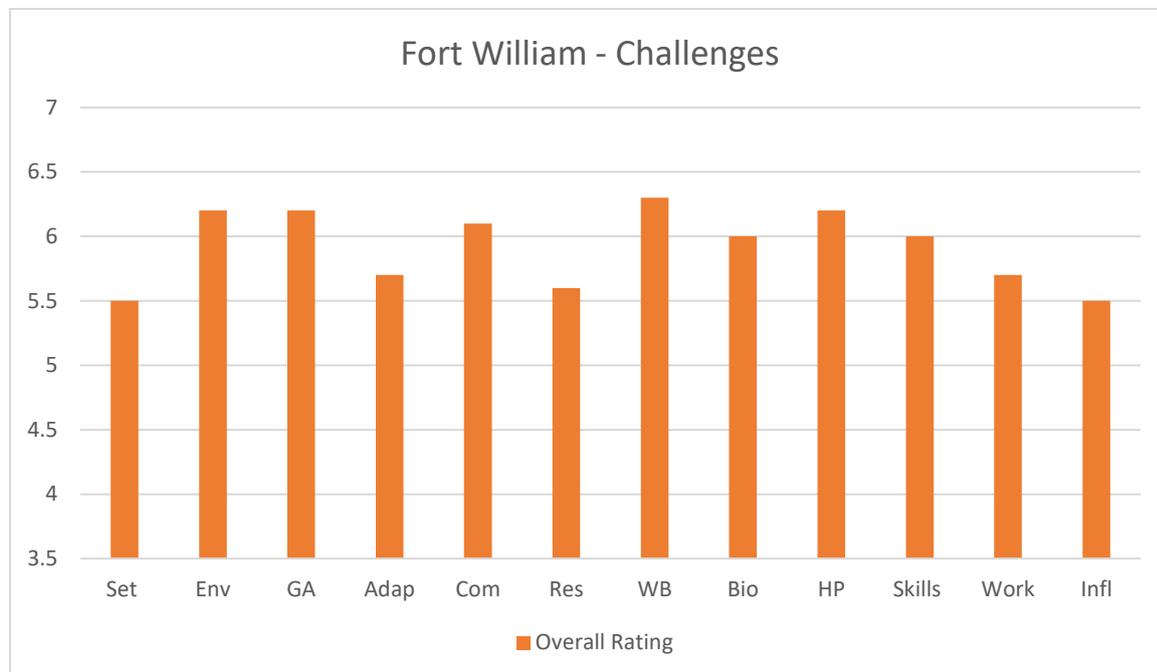


## ***Top Comments***

1. Resources
2. Environment
3. Getting around

## Fort William

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



## Top Comments

1. Transport
2. Work

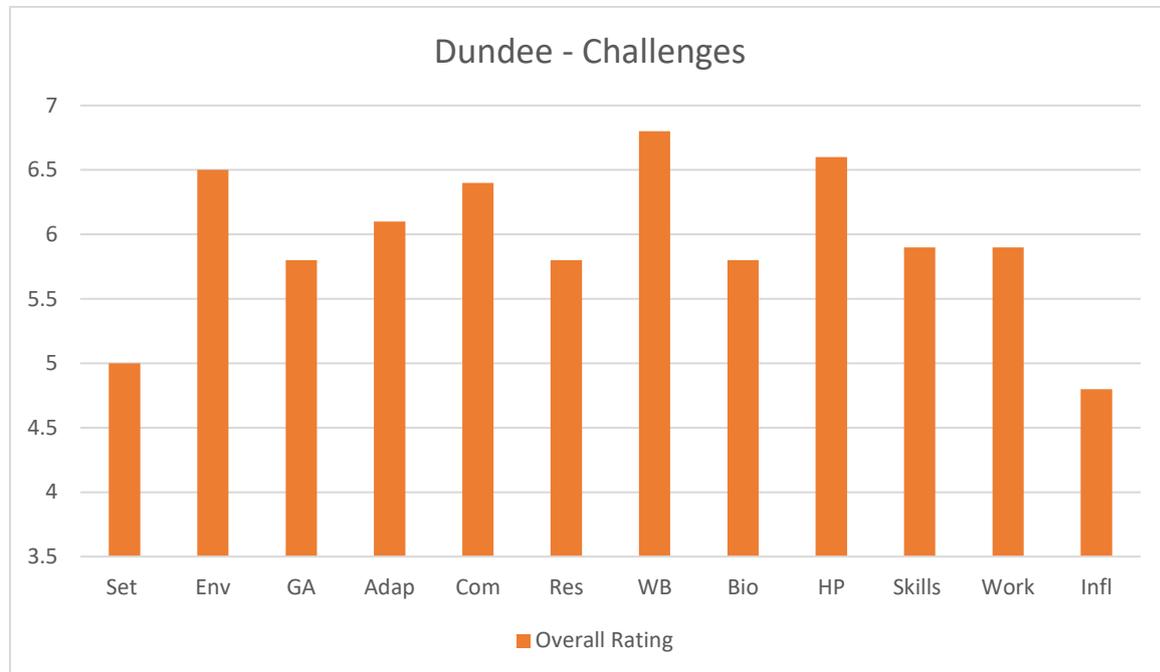
## Representative Quotes

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



## Top comments

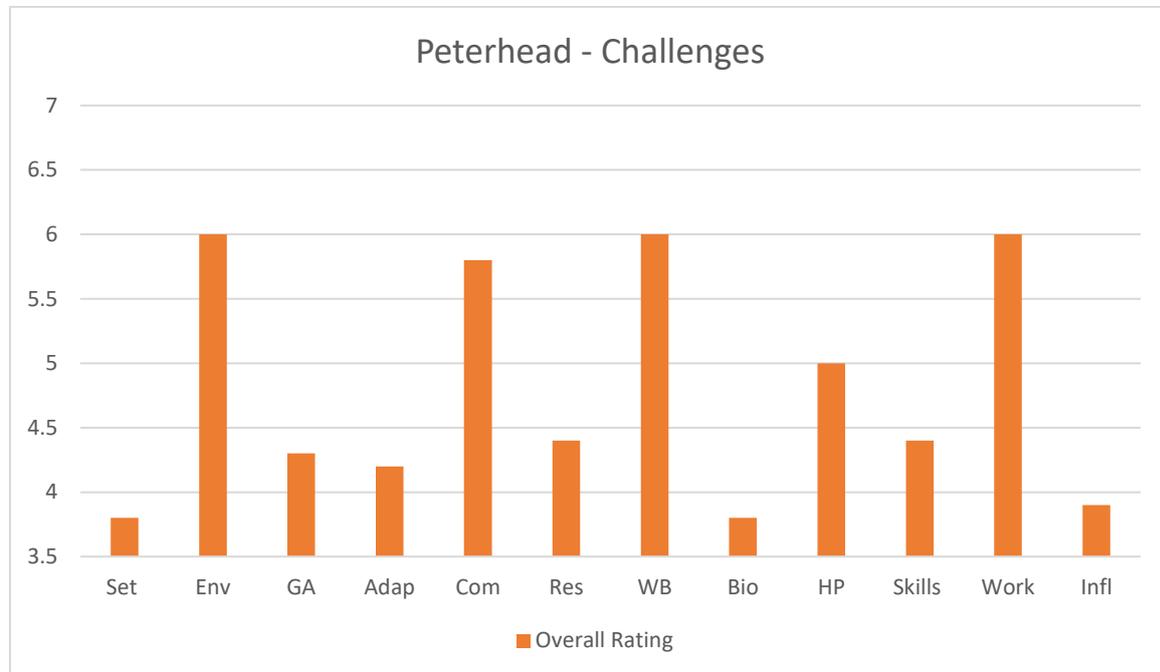
1. Community links & influence
2. Transport
3. Wellbeing

## **Peterhead**

1E. Environment

1E. Work

1E. Wellbeing



### **Top Comments**

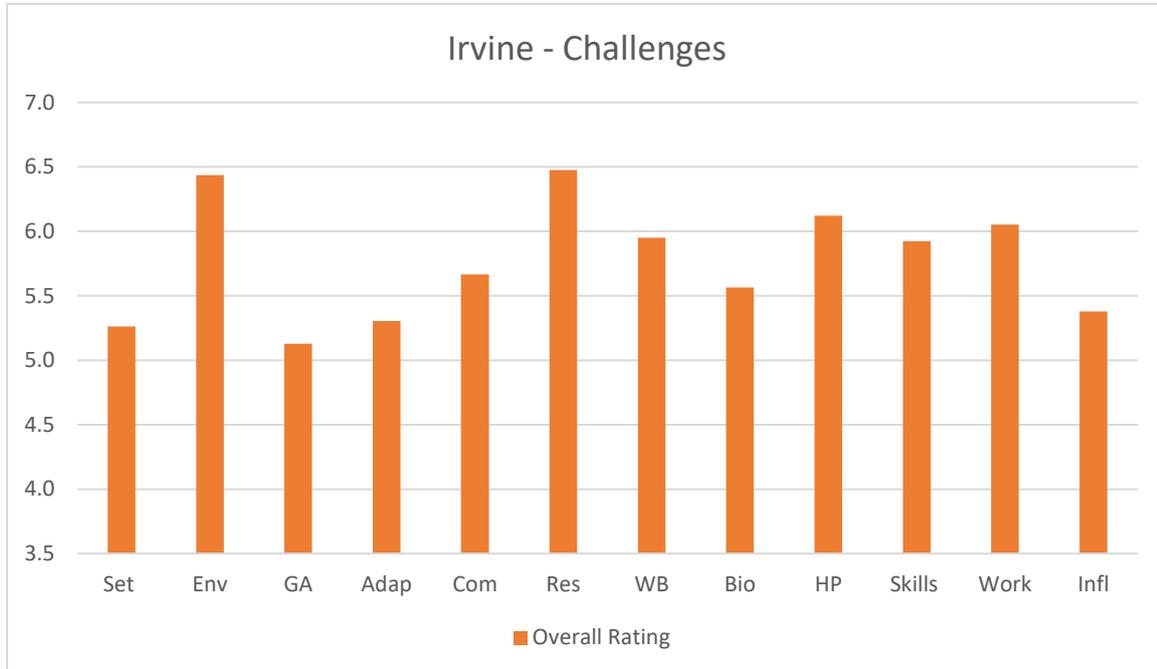
1. Jobs to replace old industries
2. Community

### **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



### **Top Comments**

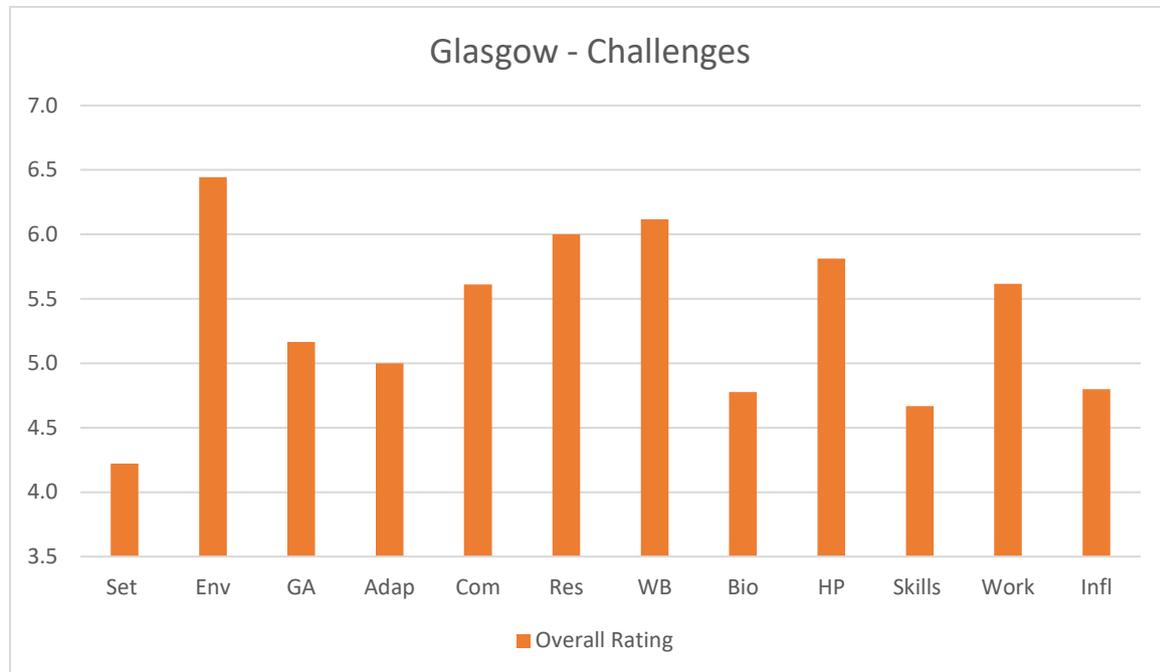
1. Safety/Junkies
2. Climate change

### **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



### **Top Comments**

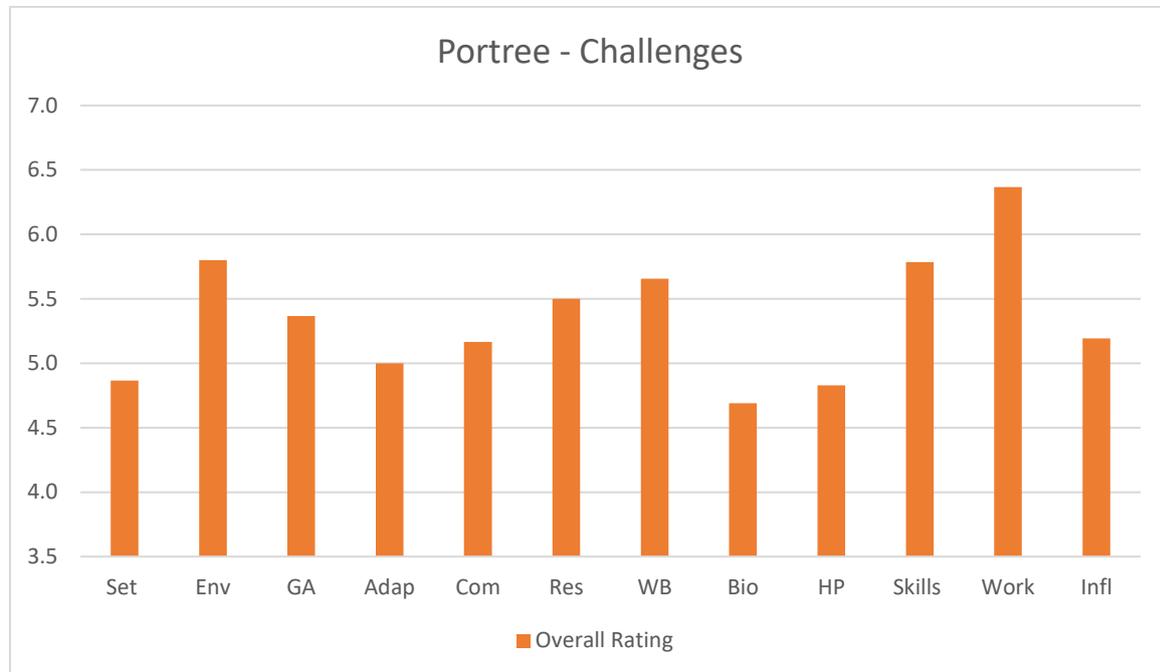
1. Healthy home
2. Environmentally friendly mobility

### **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



### **Top Comments**

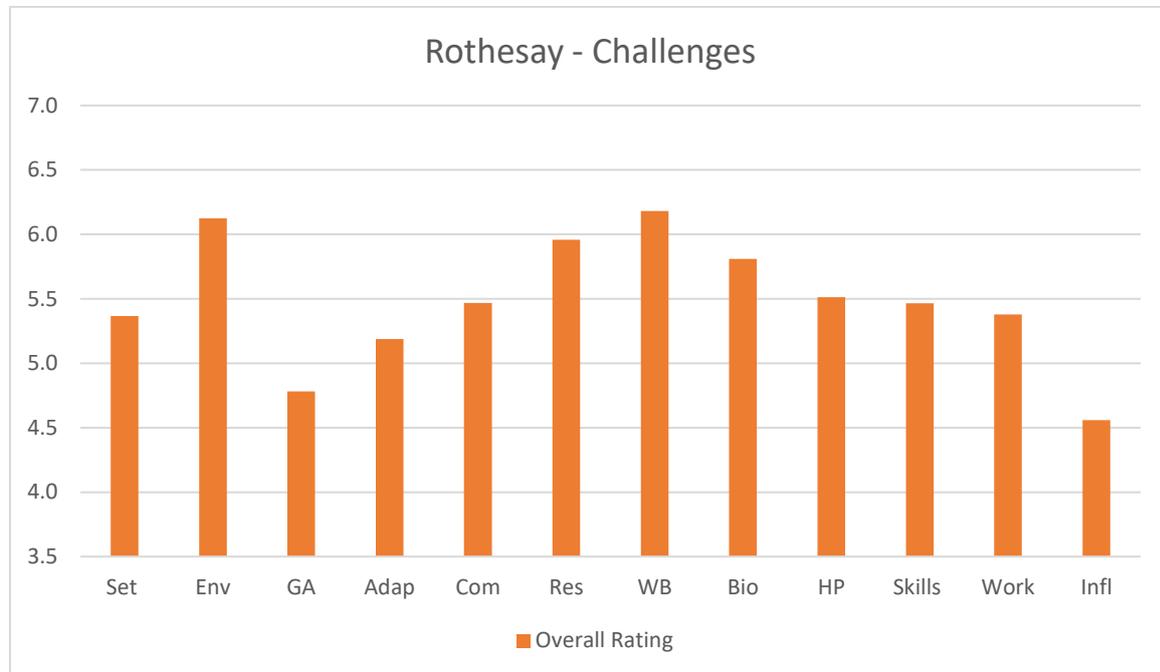
1. Environment
2. Work = money

### **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

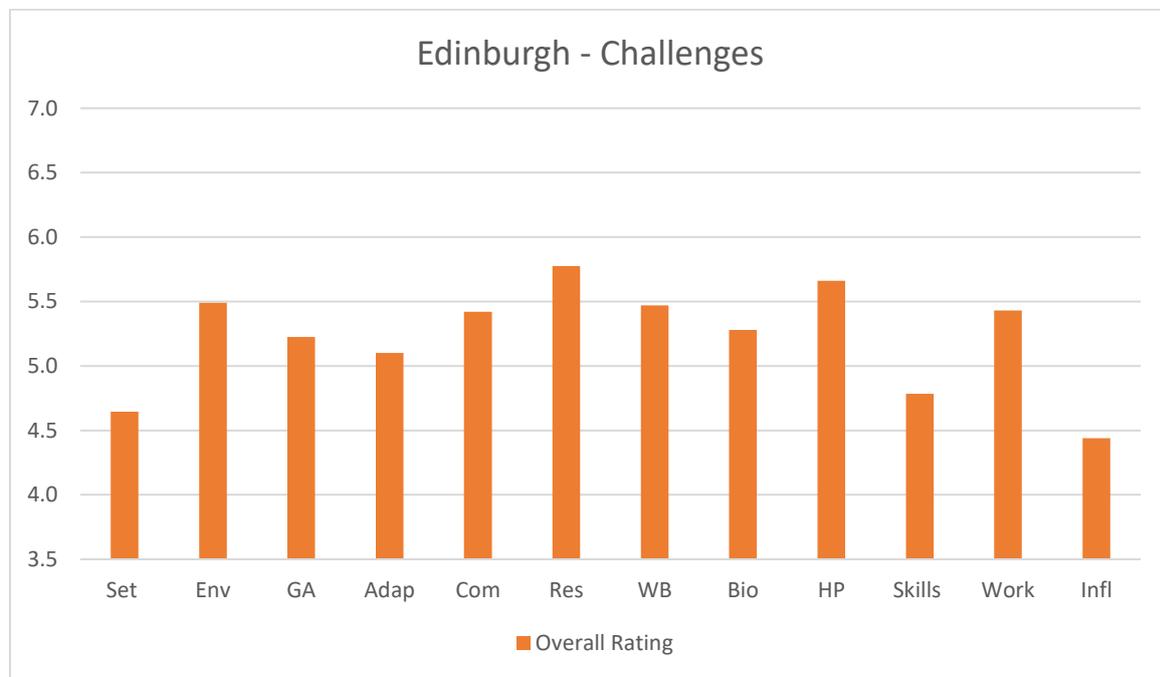


## ***Top Comments***

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

## Edinburgh

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



### Top Comments

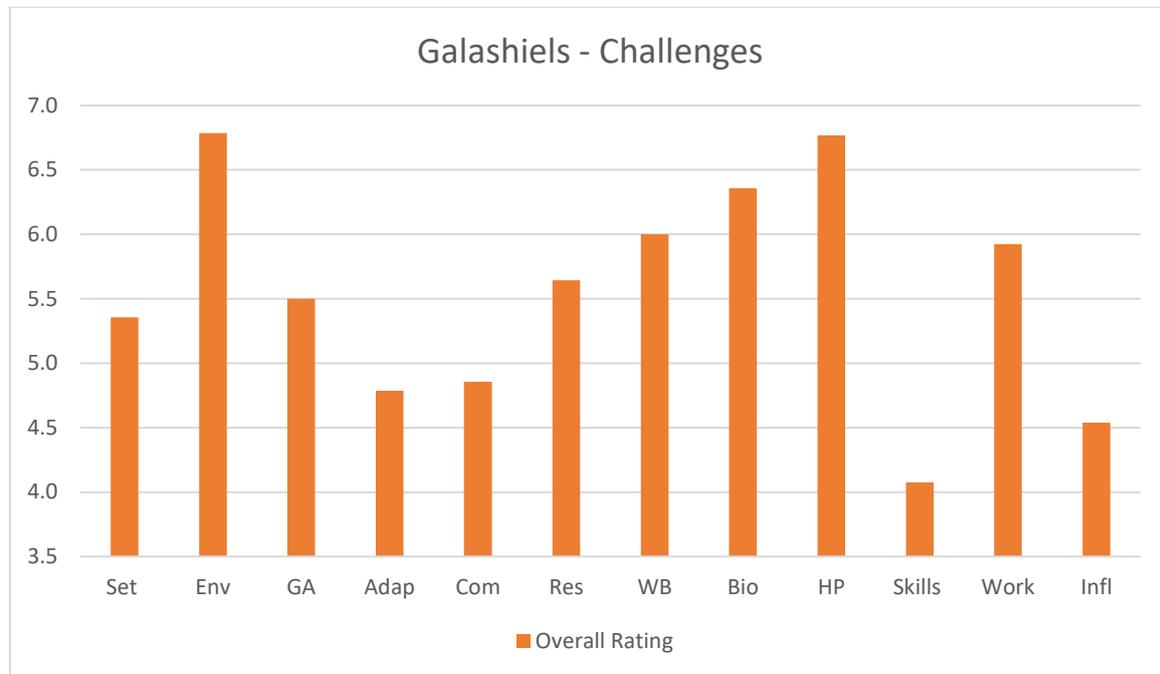
1. Community is important
2. Work = money

### 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**

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



### **Top Comments**

- 1. Environment
- 2. Getting around

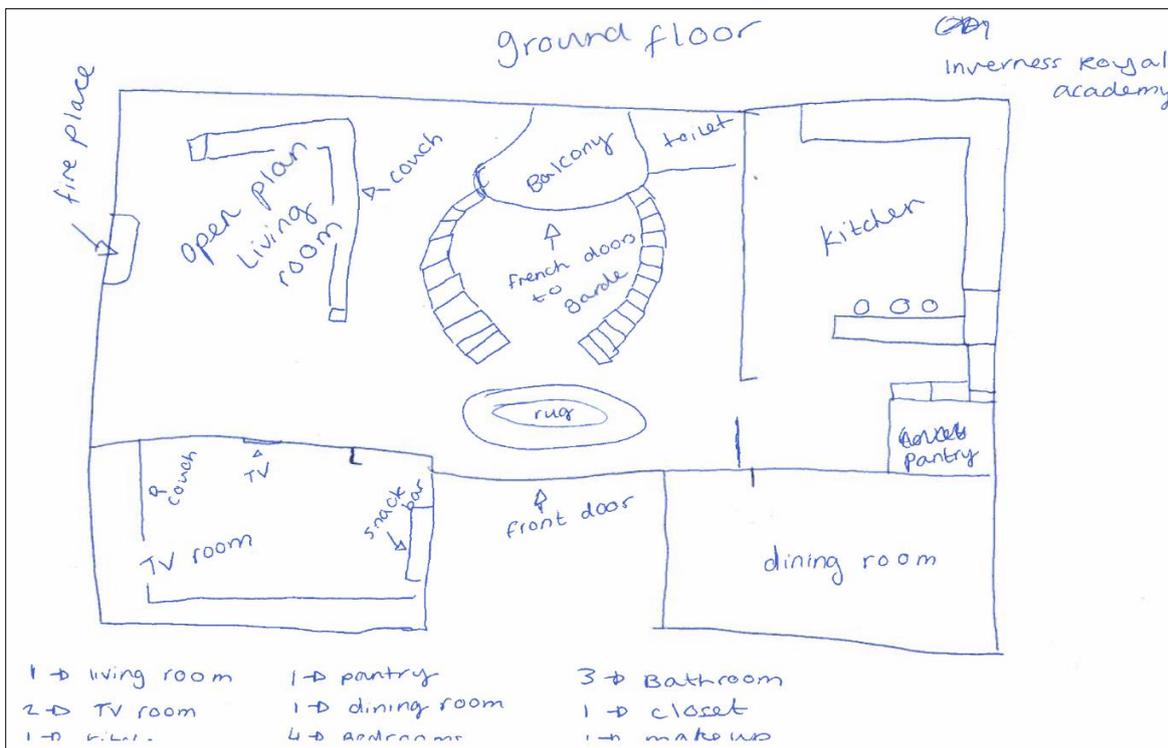
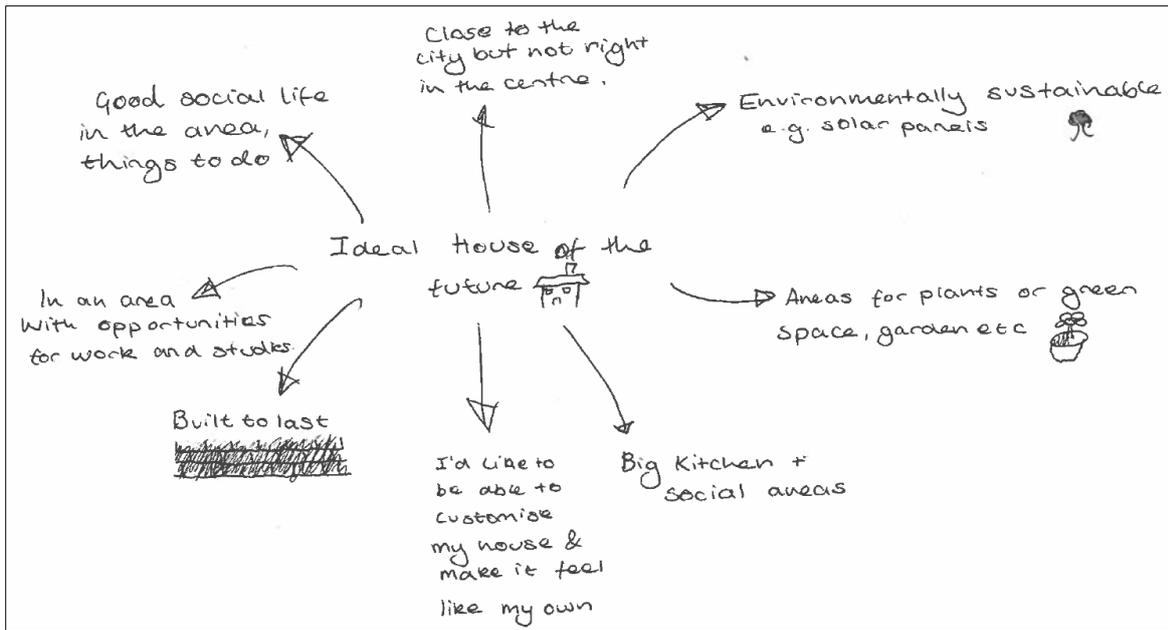
### **Representative Quotes**

- 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

# FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE



Place : BAXTER PARK DUNDEE  
Name: [REDACTED]  
Age:  0-10  11-19  20-39  40-59  60-79  80+  
Are you:  Female  Male  Non-binary  Rather not say

## How We Live, now and towards 2040

**1** Has the exhibition and/or workshop made you think differently about how you live?

Yes  No  Not Sure

**2** What changes would you consider making to the way you live now?

*TRYING TO BE MORE GREEN IN OUR LOOK*

**3** What in your opinion is the greatest challenge we face in trying to provide everyone in Scotland with a home that is affordable, energy efficient and that meets their needs by 2040?

*VERY DIFFICULT JOB. FINDING FUNDING. AREAS TO BUILD*

**4** What type of home would you like to be living in by 2040?

*SMALL BUNGALOW TYPE*

**5** What elements of home would you consider sharing with your neighbours?

*GARDEN SPACE AND PARKING SPACE*

**6** What kind of neighbourhood would you like to be living in by 2040?

*JUST AS I LIVE NOW A FRIENDLY NEIGHBOURHOOD*

## 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

