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# Dunfermline New City Assembly

## Ecological evaluation report



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**REPORT COMMISSIONED BY:** Electoral Reform Society

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## 1. Introduction

Dunfermline was granted the status of city as part of Queen Elizabeth II's Platinum Jubilee celebrations in 2022. This historical milestone opens up opportunities for Dunfermline to reflect on its past, strengthen its community in the present and lay the foundations for a brighter future.

The Electoral Reform Society, Fife Council and the Scottish Government are working with the local community to devise the plans for the city's future through a mini-public, the New City Assembly. The participants, selected by sortition, will learn together, deliberate and make suggestions to the council for how Dunfermline should evolve in this new era of its history.

In this report, we present the ecological evaluation of Dunfermline's New City Assembly. It is the first phase of a three-pronged evaluation that also includes an ongoing formative evaluation and a future summative evaluation.

The ecological evaluation situates the Assembly within Dunfermline's civic and institutional landscape. This includes an analysis of its fit with local ecology of participation, the theories underlying its design, the democratic capabilities built by the process, and stakeholder perspectives on its legitimacy and sustainability.

## 2. What is an ecological evaluation?

### 2.1. Background

Deliberative mini-publics have traditionally been evaluated using frameworks designed for national-level initiatives. These focus on three central functions:

- 1) The ability to mirror the demographic composition of the wider population.
- 2) The integrity of the design process.
- 3) The quality of decision-making supported by professional facilitation, carefully curated information.

While necessary, these criteria only partially capture what is at stake when deliberation is expected to take root in the local culture. As Macnaghten (2025) contends, a fundamental weakness of mainstream deliberative and participatory methods lies in their tendency to replicate the conventions of secluded research, “whereby trained ‘experts’ design highly artificial spaces for deliberation, carefully protected and controlled from the wider world” (p. 142). This ‘lab’ conception of democratic practice privileges the internal coherence of design over meaningful engagement with the diverse modes through which participation occurs within a given territory, as well as the complex interplay of affordances and constraints embedded in its political culture. Above all, we argue that one must not lose sight of the fact that democratic reform is inherently a political process: one that cannot, and should not, be reduced to the mechanical conditions of a controlled experiment.

At the local scale, deliberative processes must contend with a different set of imperatives. Beyond their internal legitimacy, their long-term relevance depends on the extent to which they are embedded in the social, cultural, and institutional fabric of the place. Questions of ownership, local legitimacy, and institutional fit become just as important as methodological rigour. Who sees the process as ‘theirs’? How does it interact with the existing ecology of participation? And how might it evolve into a trusted civic infrastructure?

Our approach to evaluating the New City Assembly of Dunfermline emerges from the conviction that this public participation process does not occur in a vacuum. It takes place in a system with a myriad of forms of public participation and community engagement, specific institutional settings and policy instruments. This system includes people, models of participation and issues, all within the context of local government and local democracy in Dunfermline. But our approach also recognises that participation is diverse and ongoing, occurring above, below, and alongside institutions, even when such processes are not explicitly labelled as ‘participation’ by political systems.

### 2.2. Key aspects of an ecological evaluation

Therefore, we propose an evaluation design that draws on two key ideas: 1) the notion of ecology, and 2) embeddedness and rootedness as normative criteria.

#### *Participation ecology*

The concept of ecology of participation refers to the interrelations between social entities, practices and spaces of participation that form fluid and complex networks (Mendonca et al., 2024). Specific instances of citizen participation cannot be understood if they are not studied

in relation with “other collective participatory practices, technologies of participation, spaces of negotiation and the cultural political settings in which they become established” (Chilvers and Kearnes, 2016). The goal is to open up the definition of citizen participation “as heterogeneous collective practices through which publics engage in addressing collective public issues” (Chilvers et al., 2018).

In other words, we begin to conceive of participation as more diverse and interconnected, such that the success or failure of any democratic innovation depends on its ecological fit (i.e. its capacity to challenge, benefit from, and support existing democratic practices) rather than on a logic of ‘moving fast and breaking things’, as the rhetoric of innovation might imply.

As Lerner (2024) argues, we must move away from the language of democratic “waves”, which presupposes a single (fashionable) method for improving the democratic system. While visions of ‘deliberative’ or ‘participatory’ waves can galvanise political support, they also risk turning democratic practices and practitioners into competitors, fostering blind allegiance within each camp in the process. Instead, Lerner (2024) asserts that “rather than pushing for one singular solution, this next stage of democratic innovation focuses on weaving different democratic practices into more balanced democratic ecosystems” (p. 11). In this sense, a healthy ecosystem nurtures diverse, interconnected, and dynamic forms of democratic practice.

### *A rooted ecology*

By conceiving Dunfermline as an ecosystem of participation, we are able to make assessments on the embeddedness of the New City Assembly with past, ongoing and future initiatives, as well as with actors and the most salient themes in the community, and to establish pathways for impact.

Embeddedness is a weakly normative criterion that assesses whether participatory governance has a productive relation to other institutions in the democratic system (Bussu et al, 2022). It also touches on the extent to which a participation practice is rooted in the system. Any participation practices whose disappearance would shake the pillars of the democratic system (by, for example, eroding its legitimacy) can be considered rooted. For instance, parliamentary elections are deeply rooted participation practices in liberal democracies. Such level of rootedness means that the disappearance of that practice would render its system less democratic or even undemocratic (Bussu et al., 2022).

Rootedness and embeddedness are contextual. The same practice can at the same time be embedded and rooted in a given context, and play a very peripheral role in others. For instance, policy referenda are a cornerstone of Switzerland’s democratic system, but are *disembedded* and unrooted in most European countries.

In that sense, the purpose of an ecological evaluation is not to codify and prescribe a fixed set of rules or standards, but rather to systematise a mode of thinking about democratic innovations that takes the additional step of considering the political opportunities and constraints present in each context.

Importantly, as Bussu and colleagues (2022) observe, embedding has both spatial and temporal dimensions. Building on this insight, we argue that an ecological perspective should address not only the various participatory ‘spaces’ acknowledged and integrated into the design of a democratic innovation, but also the ‘temporal’ histories of participation. For

example, the history of participation should acknowledge connections between past and future participation initiatives, community development policies, past democratic innovation in the region, and patterns of tension and success in community engagement.

### **2.3. Benefits of an ecological evaluation of participatory and deliberative processes**

The ecological approach allows for an identification of synergies and opportunities: there is potential for identifying other initiatives in the community talking about similar issues, identifying relevant actors that can support and sustain the process (e.g. Chilvers et al. 2023).

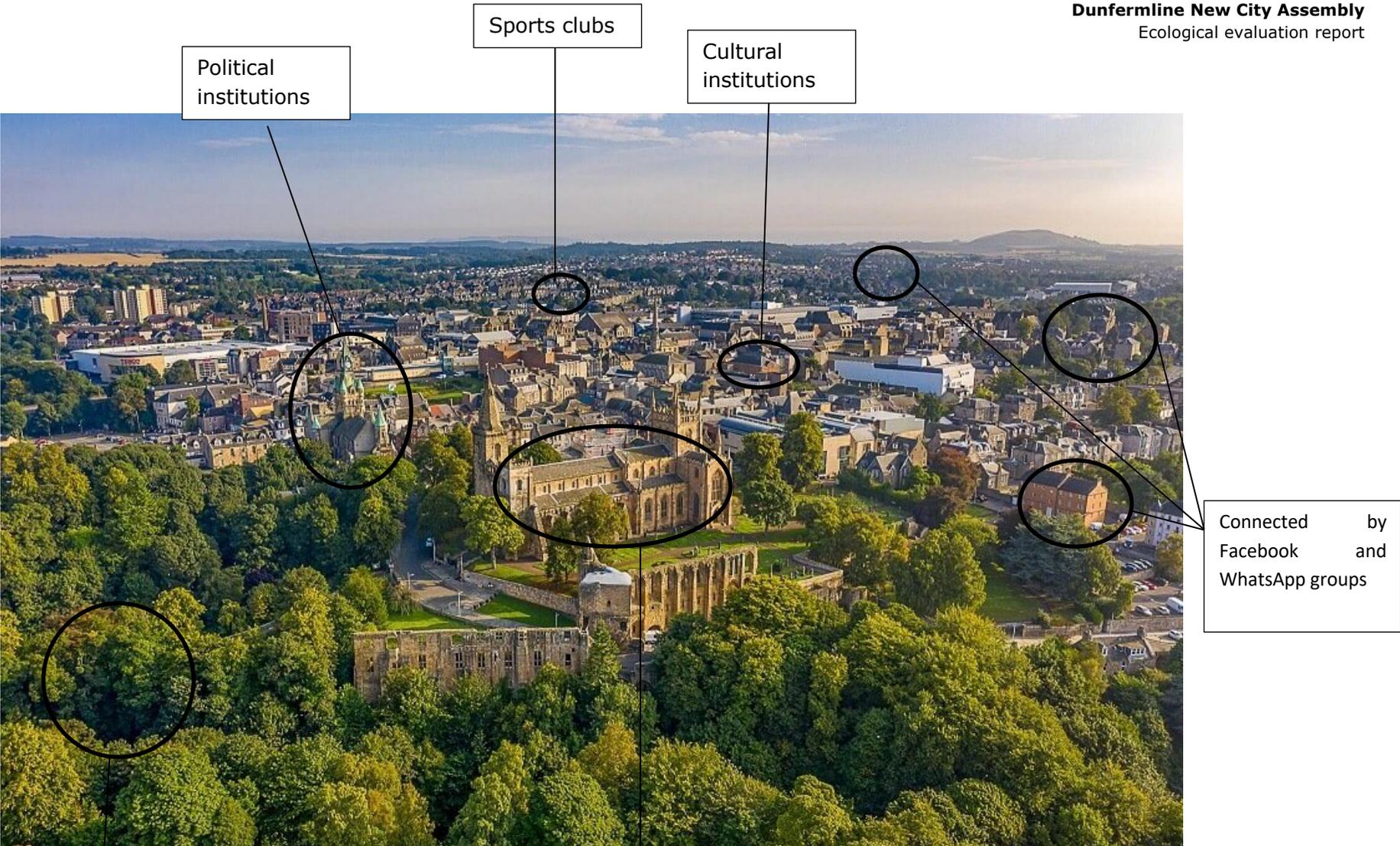
Another goal of this evaluation approach is to overcome the siloed thinking that makes us conceive each instance of public participation as discrete and isolated. That has a negative impact on the transformative potential of these initiatives, and it hinders its long-term sustainability.

Finally, an ecological lens to assess the New City Assembly will contribute to developing long-term narratives and stories of participation that are place-based and context-sensitive to give citizens hopeful visions of the evolution of democratic practices in the community. It is not about redoing everything to put things right, it is about evolving collectively towards more interconnected communities where citizens can truly exercise power.

Of course, there are inherent drawbacks and risks in adopting a highly ecological and embedded design for democratic innovations, as opposed to a standardised 'lab' model. Among these are the heightened risk of capture by entrenched powerholders, reduced transferability of methods, and the possibility that perceptions of legitimacy become closely tied to community evaluations of the political system (whether positively or negatively). Indeed, embedding compels designers of democratic innovations to confront the "messiness of working with and against political power" (Goñi, 2025).

However, it must be emphasised that ecological does not equate to a lack of independence. Rather, it signifies greater solidarity and collaborative engagement among independent actors and processes.

Ultimately, the purpose of an ecological evaluation is to remind designers that democratic innovations do not occur in abstract, sanitised spaces, but within real, dynamic communities where myriad social and community practices and relationships are already in motion. People inevitably live with others, forging social bonds and community routines. In other words, Dunfermline is not a conceptual placeholder, it is a real place.



Nature  
community  
groups

Sports clubs

Cultural  
institutions

Political  
institutions

Churches

Connected by  
Facebook and  
WhatsApp groups

### 3. Ecological mapping and participatory evaluation

#### Understanding the ecology of local democracy

Our approach entails developing a comprehensive understanding of Dunfermline's existing participatory landscape, both formal and informal, by identifying how current participatory mechanisms function, how they are perceived, and how the mini-public integrates or contrasts with them.

To that end, we collaborated with New City Assembly stakeholders, including public servants to:

- **Identify established civil society organisations** and NGOs engaged in participatory or community development work.
- **Map existing institutional mechanisms for participation**, including those currently prioritised in local policy agendas.
- **Highlight the diversity of community forums in the city**, particularly those that signal new directions or possibilities for expanding collective understandings of the participatory ecology.

This knowledge is essential for situating the mini-public within Dunfermline's broader civic infrastructure and understanding its potential to contribute to more systemic and embedded democratic innovation.

#### Mapping the participatory ecology

The mapping exercise sought to construct a comprehensive inventory of Dunfermline's participatory actors and infrastructures. This encompassed not only identifiable individuals and organised groups, but also policy instruments, physical civic spaces, and thematic issues that have animated local debate.

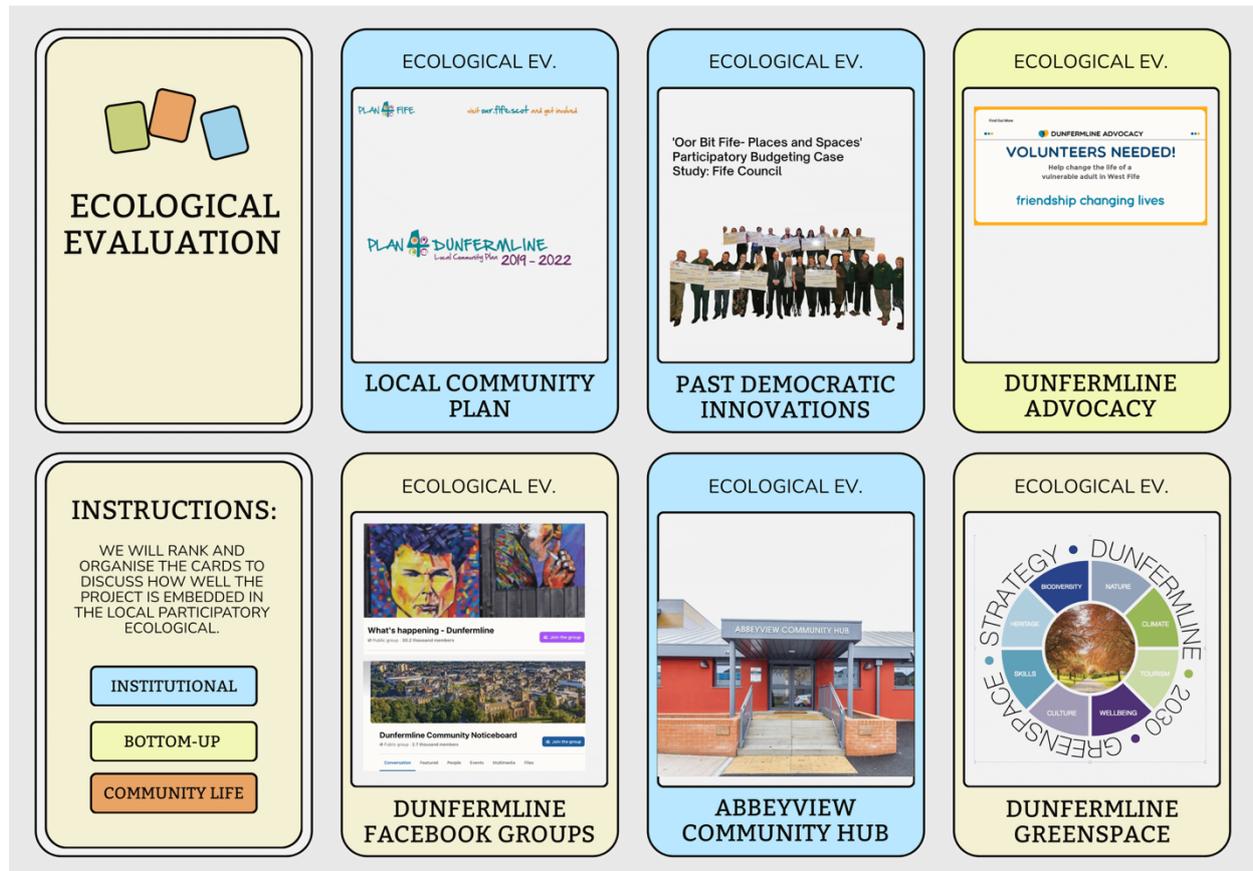
The exercise consisted of two sequential parts. First, we produced a preliminary mapping through a multi-source desk research: formal policy documents, social media activity, grey literature, and participation repositories. In addition, a structured online search was conducted using the query string "*Dunfermline*" AND ("*community*" OR "*participation*" OR "*engagement*" OR "*civic*" OR "*deliberation*") to capture dispersed references across digital platforms.

The resulting corpus yielded several actors, spaces and infrastructures of participation that were systematised into three analytically distinct categories:

- **Institutional:** Policy instruments shaping community life, publicly funded initiatives, invited spaces for participation, and civic infrastructure.
- **Bottom-up:** Claimed spaces of participation, including organised forums and expressive practices - arts, protest, and other modalities - through which communities articulate demands to powerholders.
- **Community life:** Self-organised initiatives oriented towards strengthening local social ecology rather than influencing formal decision-making. Examples include mutual aid networks, local media, and hybrid online/offline spaces for interaction.

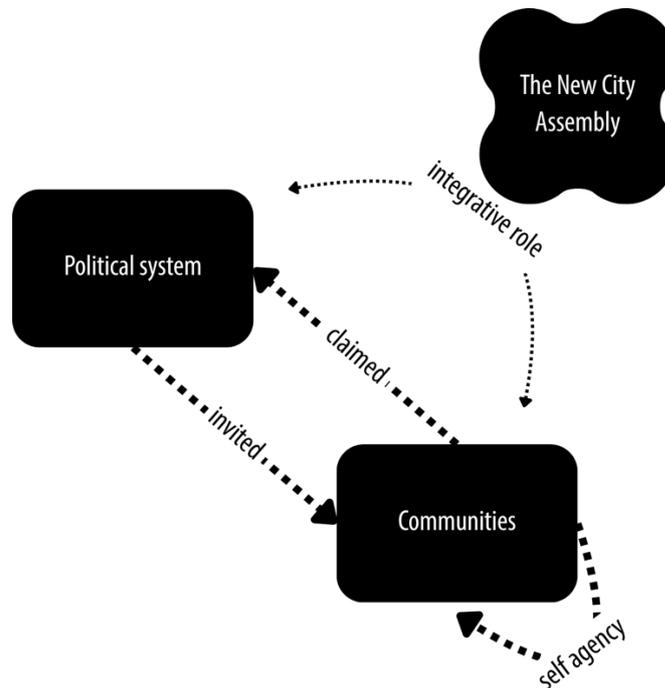
Second, we convened a workshop with local stakeholders. To operationalise the insights from the desk-based mapping, the categorised entries were encoded into a set of cards for use in a participatory workshop. This served a dual purpose: validating the mapping through stakeholder deliberation and employing the cards as prompts to interrogate the degree of embeddedness and perceived legitimacy of the Assembly within Dunfermline’s civic landscape. Below is a sample of instances mapped and the full set of cards can be found in the Appendix of the report.

**Figure 1.** Cards for workshop.



Against this backdrop, we developed a stylised representation of the relational dynamics between three levels: the political system, communities, and the New City Assembly. The figure illustrates how these elements interact within Dunfermline’s participatory ecology and clarifies the Assembly’s prospective role as an integrative mechanism.

**Figure 2.** Relational dynamics in Dunfermline's participatory ecology.



At the base of the diagram, communities exercise self-agency through “community life”, but also generating “bottom-up” initiatives and informal spaces of participation. These practices often operate independently of formal governance, yet they constitute the lived infrastructure of local democracy. Conversely, the political system typically engages communities through “institutional” invited spaces, while occasionally responding to claimed spaces, where communities assert influence through protest, advocacy, or cultural expression.

The New City Assembly is positioned as a bridging institution, capable of mediating between these two spheres. Its integrative role is represented by the curved arrow linking the Assembly to both communities and the political system. This signifies a dual function: (i) translating community priorities into deliberative recommendations intelligible to policymakers, and (ii) embedding deliberative norms within civic practice, thereby reinforcing democratic capacities at the grassroots. In effect, the Assembly is envisaged not as a transient intervention but as a structural connector, reducing fragmentation and fostering mutual accountability across levels.

### Participatory workshop on ecological evaluation

On 17 October 2025, a participatory workshop was convened at the Abbeyview Community Hub with six local stakeholders representing Fife Council, local participation NGOs and community organisations. The purpose of the session was to validate the initial mapping of Dunfermline’s participatory landscape, interrogate the embeddedness of the New City Assembly within Dunfermline’s participatory ecology and to generate actionable insights from this discussion.

The workshop began with a brief conceptual introduction to the ecological perspective on participation (see Section 1), which frames democratic practice as diverse, ongoing and interconnected rather than a series of isolated events. This framing provided participants with a shared analytical lens for the activities that followed.



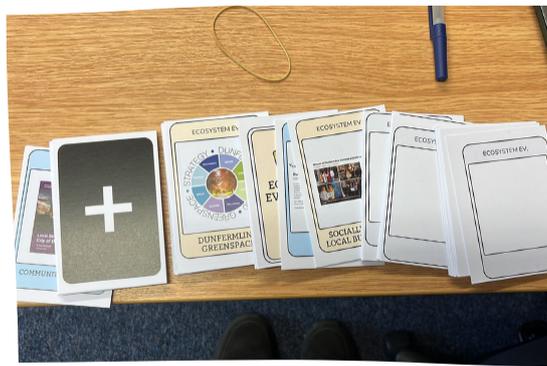
Building on this, participants worked in small groups using large-format sheets to visualise what the participatory ecology meant in their context. Three guiding questions structured this exercise:

- What parts of the Dunfermline ecology, like local policies, community groups, or key local figures, is the Assembly already connecting with?
- Who else in Dunfermline is doing work that aligns with the Assembly's values or goals, and how might those connections grow stronger?
- What's unique about the Dunfermline context that helps (or could help) the Assembly thrive?



Following this elicitation phase, we presented our preliminary mapping of the participatory ecology, including the stylised representation of the Assembly's integrative role (see Section 2.2). This visualisation served as a stimulus for critical reflection on what integration could mean for the design of the Assembly.

The session then moved to a collaborative assessment exercise using the anthropological technique of card sorting. As stated in Section 2.2, the mapped elements, organised into institutional, bottom-up, and community-life categories, were operationalised into cards, which participants used to evaluate the Assembly's current level of embeddedness. This process enabled deliberation on strategies for improvement, whether by offering support, requesting support, encouraging champions, or deepening listening practices within this ultra-local ecology.



The workshop achieved two interrelated objectives. First, it validated and enriched our ecological mapping through stakeholder knowledge, ensuring that the representation captured locally salient actors and dynamics. Second, it created a structured space for reflexivity among process organisers, fostering critical awareness of the Assembly's positioning and potential trajectories within Dunfermline's democratic landscape.

## 4. Conclusions and Recommendations for maintaining a robust ecology of participation

### 4.1. An ecology of participation that sets Dunfermline apart

Our workshop with stakeholders revealed that the Assembly already benefits from a high degree of ecological literacy, that is, a nuanced understanding of the local ecology of participation: the actors, instruments, histories, and routines that shape community engagement in Dunfermline. Participants did not merely recognise relevant stakeholders that we prompted; many have authored, implemented, or stewarded key policy instruments and foundational community engagement work in the area.

Conventional comparative experience often cautions that participatory processes are best led by external and independent facilitators to protect the integrity of the design from commissioning pressures and political cycles. In Dunfermline, however, an alternative dynamic is at play. Locally led stewardship by civil servants, supported by external expert institutions and community leaders, appears to cultivate richer ecological understandings and more organic connective tissue across initiatives. This configuration strengthens continuity, institutional memory, and practical pathways to implementation.

That said, preserving some aspects of the design integrity of the Assembly over time is challenging in the face of shifting internal and external pressures on public servants. Robust governance is therefore essential.

Below, we propose a series of recommendations aimed at enhancing the New City Assembly's embeddedness and strengthen its pillars to ensure long-term sustainability.

### 4.1 Recommendations

#### *Recommendation 1:*

#### *Consolidate locally led stewardship, with structured external support*

**1.1. Empower local civil servants with demonstrated ecological knowledge to lead the design and delivery of the Assembly**, thereby embedding ecological literacy directly into the process design.

**1.2. Provide structured support and oversight** through (i) recognised community leaders and (ii) independent external experts to ensure critical distance from short political cycles and to safeguard design integrity.

**1.3. Codify the Assembly's governance**, including explicit roles for the governance architecture going forward that includes community and expert advisors, terms of reference, conflict-of-interest provisions, and review cycles, etc. These arrangements should be constructed and routinised ex ante, so that they can be mobilised when possible rather than under pressure.

Despite the strengths noted above, our discussions identified opportunities to deepen the Assembly's ecological anchoring. During the workshop, participants systematically emphasised current institutional channels (e.g., Community Councils, Community Development Plans).

However, two contextual dimensions require strengthening. First, the historical narrative of participation in Dunfermline requires more explicit articulation. Participants found it harder to trace how prior participatory processes evolved, what was learned, and how those lessons inform current design choices even if they had leadership roles in some of them. Systematically accounting for past processes, such as Fife's participatory budgeting, would ground present decisions in a cumulative logic of learning.

Second, the discussion tended to foreground city and regional instruments, while links to national frameworks were harder to establish. This should not be read as a lack of awareness of national-level policy: several participants were well informed about current government instruments, and some had been directly involved in the development of national policies themselves. Rather, what proved more difficult in the conversation was making explicit the connections between local practices and national-level frameworks.

In part, this reflects how such knowledge can become routinised through everyday policy work and therefore less readily articulated in how the Assembly is presented. For example, the importance of the Scottish Government's recent *Public Participation Handbook* was less explicit during the workshop, even though pre-existing frameworks, such as the *Community Engagement Standards*, were eventually mentioned. Sustained alignment with national policy instruments matters not only for policy coherence, but also for enabling cross-scale learning between local and national levels and facilitating access to funding and further political support.

**Recommendation 2:**  
**Make the Assembly's context explicit across time and scale**

**2.1. Institutional history and learning.** Curate and communicate a concise history of participation in Dunfermline, linking past processes to the Assembly. Establish an internal practice of capturing lessons learned and documenting design rationales for future iterations.

**2.2. Multi-level alignment.** Situate the Assembly within city-, regional-, and national-level frameworks. Systematically reference and cross-walk relevant policy instruments to (i) identify synergies, (ii) strengthen the case for continuation, and (iii) unlock new avenues for funding and political support.

A notable advantage of the Assembly's leadership is its in-depth ecological literacy with city-level levers (even if national-level gaps exist). In the absence of mandated implementation mechanisms, a common constraint for institutionalised mini-publics, this fluency enables strategic 'repurposing' of existing instruments to bridge the gap from citizen recommendations to tangible action.

Our discussion flagged two such levers: community budgeting initiatives and the forthcoming City Plan (to succeed Plan4Dunfermline). Community budgeting could help fund selected citizen-generated initiatives, while the City Plan offers a visible political moment to recognise the Assembly outputs and embed them in formal policy. These two cases are, of course, illustrative rather than exhaustive. We are unsure to what extent these cases have been made explicit in internal documents. Making such pathways explicit will clarify the post-assembly pipeline.

Crucially, 'repurposing' is not limited to governmental instruments. Community organisations, anchor institutions, local businesses, and existing infrastructure can be

engaged to sponsor, host, or operationalise specific recommendations, provided the groundwork (for example, briefings, MOUs, and mutual-understanding agreements) is prepared in advance.

**Recommendation 3:**

***Systematise and communicate repurposing pathways, within and beyond government***

**3.1. Work on an “implementation pathways” strategy.** In advance of the Assembly, specify feasible repurposing routes, including non-governmental actors. Undertake pre-briefings and partnership brokering so that support is real, not aspirational.

**3.2. Calibrate expectations in citizen-facing communications.** Repurposing seldom yields hard guarantees. Communicate general strategies for achieving impact ex ante, while avoiding over-promising or being too specific. Track progress openly. But it is better to over-perform and under-deliver in this case.

Finally, we observe tensions in the prevailing framing of democratic innovations vis-à-vis the ecological perspective outlined here. Designers often emphasise the ‘new’ political culture such innovations seek to inaugurate, foregrounding ‘breaks’ with older policies and participation mechanisms. While novelty is important, continuities matter equally. Framing and action should support both breaks and continuities, as this duality underpins sustainability and institutional resilience.

Attention to continuities also underscores the centrality of knowledge management. Bringing in new organisations and subcontractors is vital to avoid stagnation and inject fresh creativity. Yet such collaborations must be coupled with capacity-building objectives: broad training opportunities, dissemination, co-design of outputs, and iterative improvement of existing designs rather than wholesale reinvention.

Local governments, like any organisation, face staff turnover. Without robust knowledge-management protocols, linking past and future, maintaining internal documentation, establishing mentorship structures, and standardising recording practices, the ecological wisdom that makes this process distinctive risks dissipating with personnel changes.

**Recommendation 4:**

***Institutionalise knowledge management and capacity building***

**4.1. Align external collaborations with capacity-building objectives,** avoiding mere off-loading of strategic work. Prioritise co-design, joint training, and dissemination.

**4.2. Systematise the extensive ecological knowledge of current leads** through formal documentation, mentorship schemes, and archival practices, ensuring that lessons learned remain accessible to future Assembly stewards.

**4.3. Package and disseminate the Assembly’s operational model,** not only to consolidate internal learning but also to position Dunfermline as an exporter of democratic innovation. This strengthens the city’s civic brand and contributes to the wider field of participatory governance.

It is not solely ecological literacy that positions the New City Assembly for success. As evidenced during the workshop and in complementary discussions with external organisers, particularly from the Electoral Reform Society, the Assembly's planning has demonstrated a high degree of political literacy. This refers to a strategic understanding of how democratic innovations draw upon the political capital of the ecosystems to enhance the likelihood of uptake and sustainability.

On one front, Assembly leaders have undertaken multi-level political engagement, securing support from key institutional actors, most notably Fife Council and the Scottish Government. Beyond this formal leadership, they have actively cultivated relationships with Members of the Scottish Parliament, leveraged local media to publicise the process, and crucially, briefed and collaborated with actors within local government to prepare the groundwork for repurposing policy instruments (see Recommendation 3).

On another front, the Assembly has invested in broad-based public mobilisation. The enrolment of community volunteers not only provides material support but also signals the initiative's embeddedness and legitimacy. Public-facing activities, including street events, leaflet dissemination, and the development of a dedicated website, have been instrumental in building visibility. Notably, the proposal to develop a "Declaration" of public support represents a promising mechanism to materialise political capital, potentially serving as a symbolic and strategic asset in future negotiations after the Assembly deliberates.

It is essential that these activities are not reduced to mere 'outreach' or public information exercises. Rather, they constitute a deliberate political campaign; a sophisticated effort to generate legitimacy, protect design integrity, and create the conditions for implementation. Framing these practices as just dissemination risks diminishing their strategic value and may lead future iterations to underinvest in them or failure to replicate their success.

To strengthen this dimension, we propose a reframing of the Assembly's public mobilisation efforts as an action-oriented political campaign. For instance, the Declaration could be expanded to include explicit commitments to support the enactment of recommendations. Formal endorsements from local businesses, institutions, community groups, and cross-party MSPs could be solicited to visibly badge the Assembly and signal broad-based backing. The "Who is backing this Assembly?" section could be therefore expanded and serve as both a mobilisation tool and a public accountability mechanism.

### **Recommendation 5:**

#### ***Make the Assembly's political campaign explicit and action driven***

**5.1. Systematise political practices.** Document and analyse the tactics and strategies that have successfully generated political capital for the Assembly. This will enable future Assemblies, within and beyond Dunfermline, to learn from and adapt these approaches.

**5.2. Expand formal commitments.** Identify and engage politically diverse actors, across sectors and levels, to publicly endorse the Assembly. These endorsements should be visible and strategically leveraged.

**5.3. Make commitments action-oriented.** Frame outreach activities not merely as support for participation in abstract, but as concrete pledges to advance the Assembly's recommendations. Stakeholders should be invited to commit to specific roles tailored to their

stakeholder type, such as amplifying visibility, volunteering, supporting implementation, hosting parallel community dialogues, or providing resources.

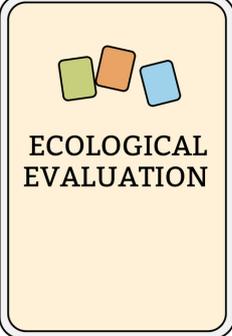
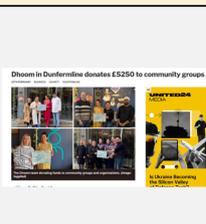
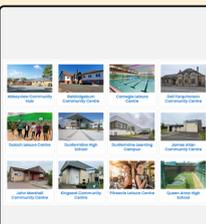
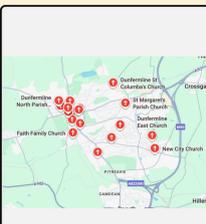
Dunfermline's strength lies in locally anchored leadership, civil servants with ecological literacy, working in concert with community leaders and external experts. To secure long-run legitimacy and impact, the Assembly should (i) institutionalise its governance, (ii) situate itself explicitly in historical and multi-level context, (iii) operationalise repurposing pathways, and (iv) embed knowledge-management and capacity-building practices. Doing so converts tacit capacity into a learning-oriented system, capable of delivering durable outcomes while positioning Dunfermline as a reference point for democratic innovation across the country, and who knows, perhaps the world.

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## 6. Appendix: Workshop materials and mapping

Note: Empty cards are for participants to add their own ideas

 <p><b>ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>   <p><b>LOCAL COMMUNITY PLAN</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p> <p>'Our Bit Fife- Places and Spaces' Participatory Budgeting Case Study: Fife Council</p>  <p><b>PAST DEMOCRATIC INNOVATIONS</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>DUNFERMLINE ADVOCACY</b></p>
<p><b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b></p> <p>WE WILL RANK AND ORGANISE THE CARDS TO DISCUSS HOW WELL THE PROJECT IS EMBEDDED IN THE LOCAL PARTICIPATORY ECOLOGICAL.</p> <p><b>INSTITUTIONAL</b></p> <p><b>BOTTOM-UP</b></p> <p><b>COMMUNITY LIFE</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p>What's happening - Dunfermline</p>  <p><b>DUNFERMLINE FACEBOOK GROUPS</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>ABBEYVIEW COMMUNITY HUB</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>DUNFERMLINE GREENSPACE</b></p>
<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNING BUDGET</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p> <p>Amazon warehouse protest as workers vote on trade union representation</p>  <p><b>THE DIFFICULT LOCAL CONVERSATIONS</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>DUNFERMLINE PRESS</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>DUNFERMLINE REGENERATION TRUST</b></p>
<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>SOCIALLY ACTIVE LOCAL BUSINESSES</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>CHARITIES FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>SPORT COMMUNITIES</b></p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL EV.</p>  <p><b>RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES</b></p>

ECOLOGICAL EV.



**Falling UP together**  
OSCR Registered SCIO SC051447

**ARTISTIC COMMUNITIES**

ECOLOGICAL EV.



**Participation Handbook**

**SCOTTISH GOV. PARTICIPATION HANDBOOK**

ECOLOGICAL EV.



**Community Councils**

**COMMUNITY COUNCILS**

ECOLOGICAL EV.



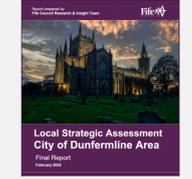
**COMMUNITY SUPPORT HUB**

ECOLOGICAL EV.



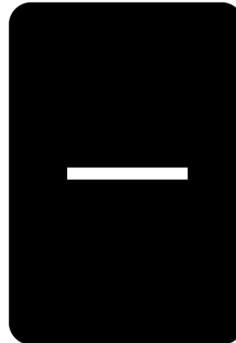
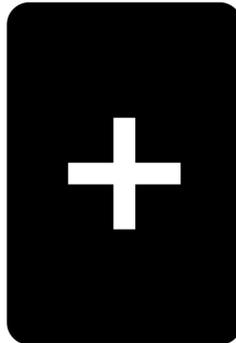
**FIFE COLLEGE**

ECOLOGICAL EV.



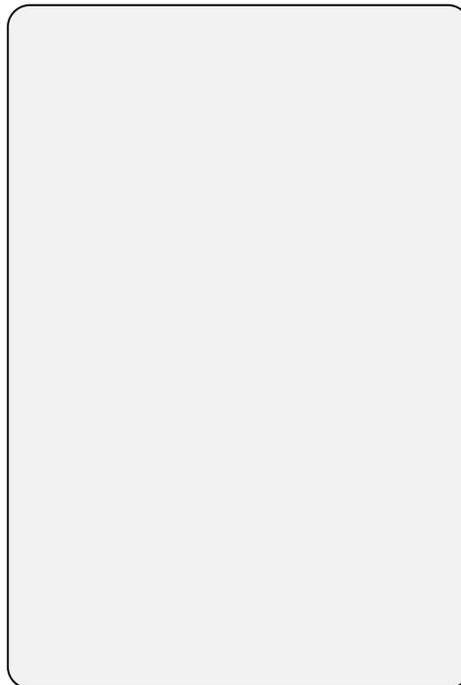
**Local Strategic Assessment City of Dunfermline Area Final Report**

**COMMUNITY RESEARCH**



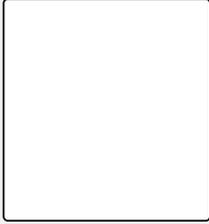
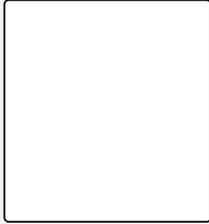
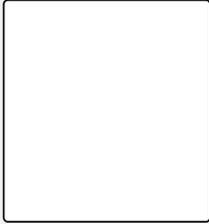
ECOLOGICAL EV.

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**GIVING  
SUPPORT**



**ASKING  
FOR  
SPECIFIC  
SUPPORT**

**BECOMING  
A  
CHAMPION**

**LISTENING  
MORE TO**