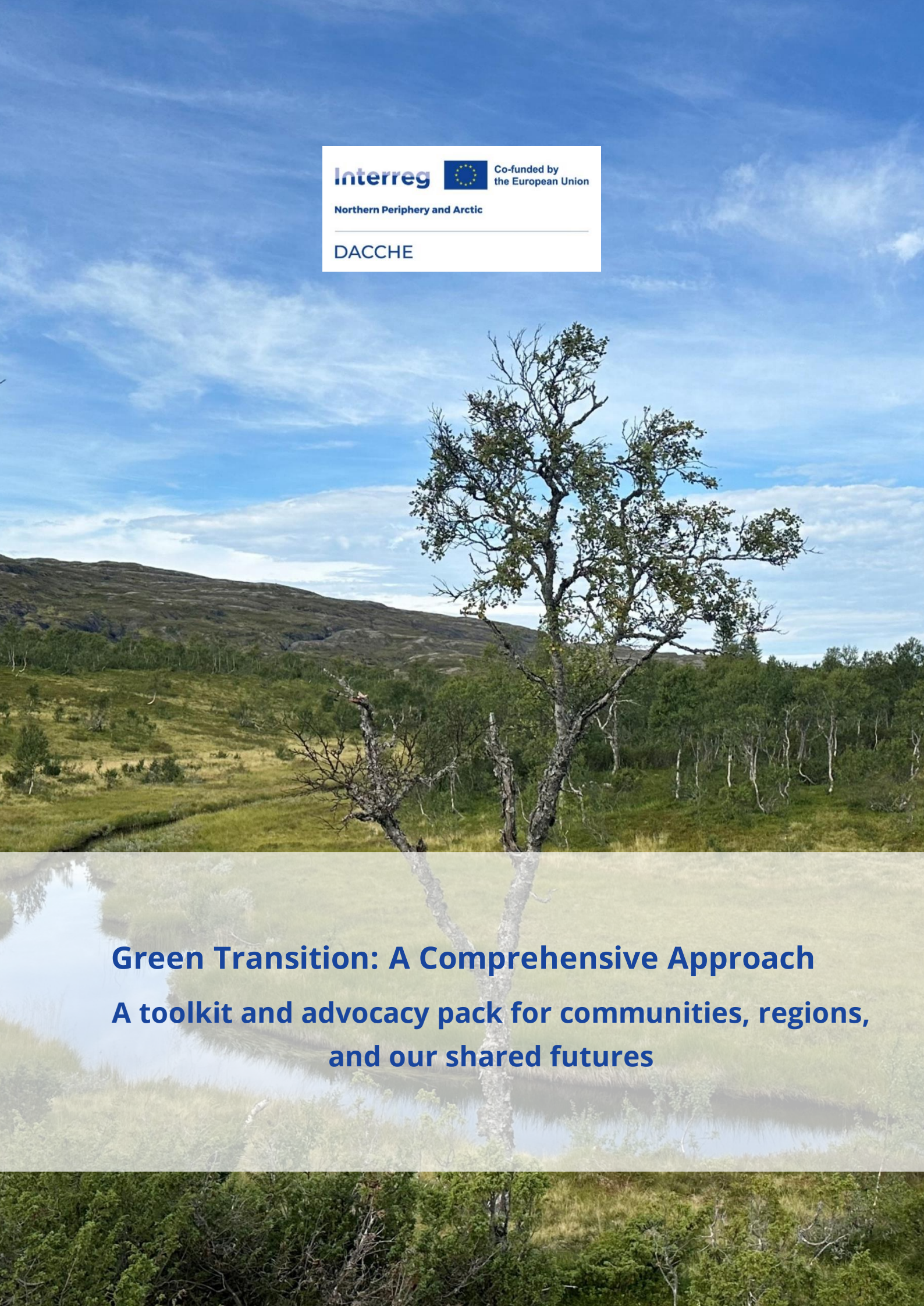




Interreg



Co-funded by
the European Union

Northern Periphery and Arctic

DACCHE

Green Transition: A Comprehensive Approach

A toolkit and advocacy pack for communities, regions, and our shared futures

This toolkit and advocacy pack supports communities, regions, organisations, and stakeholder groups who want to take part in conversations about green transition and energy infrastructure development. It recognises that renewable energy is necessary, but that green transition decisions also reshape landscapes, livelihoods, cultural heritage, rights, tourism, local identities, and future possibilities.

The pack focuses on how communities can build voice, gather evidence, understand authority and power, engage with decision-makers, and participate meaningfully before decisions become difficult to change. Using the Fosen wind farm case as a cautionary example, it highlights the importance of early dialogue, cultural rights, local knowledge, stakeholder inclusion, and fair process.

Rather than offering a simple “to do” list, the pack provides reassurance that communities can make a difference when they organise, document what matters, build alliances, and ask informed questions. It includes practical worksheets for mapping green infrastructure impacts, identifying stakeholders, preparing for meetings, responding to consultations, and tracking accountability.

(2026) Green Transition: A Comprehensive Approach – a toolkit and advocacy pack for communities, regions, and our shared futures

Authors:

Andrew Mark Brownridge, Nord University

Kevin Denham, Jamtli

Helena Kuhlefelt, NCK

Judith McCarthy, Donegal County Museum

Håvard Sørli, Tindved

This publication was supported as part of *DACCHE*, an Interreg Northern Periphery and Arctic project co-funded by the European Union. The project was also co-founded by Region Jämtland Härjedalen, Donegal County Council and Trøndelag County Authority.

You are permitted to print or download extracts for your personal use. Reuse of content of this publication is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged. You are not permitted to use any of the content for commercial purposes.



Northern Periphery and Arctic



Contents

Introduction: why community voice matters in the green transition	3
Green transition is not only infrastructure	4
Authority and power: understanding where influence comes from	5
Lessons from Fosen: when green transition loses legitimacy	7
Stakeholders: who needs to be in the room?.....	9
Building voice before decisions are made	10
Evidence, stories, and legitimacy	13
Dialogue, not tokenism	15
DACCHE Lessons: what engagement can make possible	18
Appendix: Toolkit resources and advocacy worksheets	20
Green Infrastructure Impact Canvas	21
Stakeholder Power and Authority Map	22
Community Voice Builder	23
Evidence and Story Log.....	24
Engagement Timeline Planner	25
Meeting Preparation Sheet	26
Consultation Response Template	27
After the Meeting: Accountability Tracker	28
Shared Futures Reflection Sheet	29

Introduction: why community voice matters in the green transition

The green transition is often described as a technical, economic, or political challenge. It involves energy systems, infrastructure, investment, regulation, planning processes, climate targets, and national strategies. These are important, but they are not the whole story. Green transition also happens in places where people live, work, remember, travel, herd, farm, fish, visit, and care for landscapes. It affects communities, cultural heritage, local identities, livelihoods, biodiversity, tourism, and future generations.

This toolkit and advocacy pack has been developed through the DACCHE project to support communities, regions, and stakeholders who want to take part in conversations about green energy infrastructure and landscape change. Its purpose is not to oppose the green transition. The transition away from fossil fuels is necessary. However, the way this transition happens matters. Renewable energy development should not repeat old patterns where decisions are made far from the landscapes and communities that carry the consequences.

A comprehensive approach to green transition asks more than whether a project produces renewable energy. It also asks what the project changes, who benefits, who carries the burden, whose rights are affected, what heritage values are at stake, and whether local knowledge has been meaningfully included before decisions are made. A wind farm, power line, solar park, grid upgrade, hydrogen facility, road, port, or industrial site is never only infrastructure. It becomes part of a landscape. It changes views, routes, sounds, access, land use, cultural practice, tourism experience, ecological relationships, and people's sense of place.

Community voice matters because people who live with a landscape often understand its values in ways that are not visible from a planning document. They may know where animals move, which paths matter, which views carry memory, which places are culturally sensitive, which areas are used seasonally, which stories are attached to the land, and which changes would be difficult or impossible to reverse. This knowledge should not be treated as secondary to technical expertise. It is part of the evidence needed for fair and responsible decision-making.

At the same time, many individuals and community groups may feel that they have little influence. Formal authority often sits elsewhere: with municipalities, regional bodies, national agencies, ministries, regulators, courts, or developers. Yet authority and power are not the same thing. Authority is the formal right to approve, deny, regulate, or permit. Power is the ability to influence what happens. Power can come from resources, expertise, law, media attention, public support, alliances, documentation, moral legitimacy, and organised collective voice.

A single individual may struggle to be heard. A community group, network, youth group, heritage organisation, tourism association, or coalition of stakeholders can be harder to ignore. By working together, people can gather evidence, tell the story of a landscape, ask better questions, respond to consultations, request meetings, involve the media, build alliances, and claim a seat at the table before decisions become irreversible.

The DACCHE project has shown that engagement across different stakeholder groups can be enlightening and inspiring. Conversations between community groups, youth groups, heritage organisations, tourists, university students, local residents, Sámi representatives, and project

partners have created new understanding and wider awareness. These exchanges have also shown that engagement must begin early. Some stakeholders, including actors in the energy sector, may be difficult to reach or may have limited availability. If engagement is left too late, opportunities for influence can be lost.

This pack therefore offers reassurance as well as practical support. It is not a checklist for stopping development, nor a technical manual for planning law. It is a guide for becoming prepared, organised, informed, and visible. It encourages communities and stakeholders to identify what is at stake, understand who has authority and influence, gather stories and evidence, build collective voice, and engage before decisions are already settled.

The central message is simple:

You can make a difference, and you should.

You do not need to be an expert to understand the need for green energy. You do not need to work the land to care for a landscape. You do not need to hold formal authority to influence important decisions. Green transition decisions shape shared futures, and shared futures require shared voices. Be part of the conversation.

Green transition is not only infrastructure

Green transition is often measured through energy production, emissions reduction, investment, grid capacity, and progress towards climate targets. These measures are important. Societies need renewable energy, stronger infrastructure, and practical routes away from fossil fuel dependency. However, when green transition is understood only through technical or economic measures, something important can be lost.

Energy infrastructure is built in real places. Wind farms, solar parks, hydropower systems, power lines, substations, access roads, ports, hydrogen facilities, battery plants, and industrial sites all become part of landscapes that already have meaning. These landscapes may be home, workplace, grazing land, farmland, fishing ground, recreation area, tourism destination, cultural environment, sacred place, or inherited memory. They may support biodiversity, local economies, traditional practices, seasonal movement, or everyday wellbeing. They may also hold stories that are not immediately visible to planners, developers, or visitors.

A comprehensive approach to green transition therefore asks not only what a project will produce, but what it will change. Renewable energy development can contribute to climate goals while still creating local consequences. It can alter views, sounds, access, routes, wildlife habitats, cultural practices, land use, tourism experiences, and relationships between people and place. In some cases, these changes may be acceptable, manageable, or even welcomed. In others, they may be damaging, unfair, or impossible to reverse.

This does not mean that communities should reject green infrastructure by default. It means that green infrastructure should be considered in context. A project that looks suitable on a technical map may have cultural, social, ecological, or emotional significance that is not captured by wind speed, grid connection, land availability, or investment potential. A landscape may be attractive for energy production precisely because it is open, windy, remote, or sparsely populated. Yet those same qualities may also make it important for reindeer herding, tourism, outdoor life, biodiversity, cultural heritage, or local identity.

The phrase “green transition” can sometimes make development sound automatically positive. It is better understood as a process that involves choices. Where should infrastructure be placed? Who should be involved before decisions are made? What impacts are acceptable? What alternatives have been considered? Who benefits? Who carries the burden? What should be protected? What can be adapted? What should not be sacrificed?

These questions matter because climate action and cultural responsibility should not be treated as opposites. A fair green transition should reduce emissions while also respecting rights, heritage, livelihoods, ecosystems, and local knowledge. It should recognise that landscapes are not empty spaces waiting to be used. They are already lived in, remembered, visited, worked, governed, interpreted, and cared for.

For community groups and stakeholders, this wider understanding is important. It means that their contribution is not limited to saying yes or no to a project. They can help define what responsible development would look like. They can identify values that may be overlooked. They can ask for alternatives, mitigation, monitoring, or changes to design. They can bring forward local evidence. They can insist that cultural heritage, community knowledge, and long-term landscape effects are considered before decisions become difficult to change.

A comprehensive approach therefore begins with the landscape itself. Before asking whether a proposed development is acceptable, communities can ask:

What is this place already used for?

Who depends on it?

What heritage, memories, practices, species, or identities are connected to it?

What might change if infrastructure is built here?

Who gains from that change, and who carries the consequences?

What decisions need to be made before the change becomes permanent?

Green transition is necessary, but it is not neutral. It reshapes places and futures. The aim should not be to slow the transition, but to make it more informed, more inclusive, more accountable, and more just.

Authority and power: understanding where influence comes from

Green transition decisions are often shaped by organisations that hold formal authority. Municipalities, regional bodies, national agencies, ministries, regulators, courts, and planning authorities may have the legal responsibility to approve, reject, regulate, or review infrastructure development. Energy companies and developers may apply for licences, commission assessments, propose locations, negotiate agreements, and finance projects. These formal processes matter, and communities need to understand how they work.

However, authority and power are not the same thing.

Authority is the formal right to make or approve decisions. It is usually written into law, regulation, policy, planning procedures, or institutional responsibility. Authority can decide whether a project receives a licence, whether a consultation process is accepted, whether a permit is granted, or whether conditions are attached to development.

Power is broader. Power is the ability to influence what happens. It can come from money, expertise, legal rights, land ownership, political access, media attention, public support, moral

legitimacy, local knowledge, alliances, evidence, protest, persistence, and collective voice. Some actors have both authority and power. Others may have little formal authority but still have significant influence if they organise, document, communicate, and build support.

This distinction matters because many communities feel powerless when they first encounter a planned infrastructure project. They may see technical reports, legal processes, maps, impact assessments, public meetings, and official deadlines, and assume that the decision has already been made. In some cases, the room for influence may indeed be limited if engagement begins too late. But communities are not without power simply because they do not hold formal authority.

Community power often begins with knowledge. Local residents, land users, Indigenous communities, tourism operators, farmers, fishers, reindeer herders, heritage organisations, and youth groups may understand a landscape in ways that formal documents do not fully capture. They may know how a place is used seasonally, where access routes matter, which areas are culturally sensitive, which views carry identity, where wildlife moves, which places attract visitors, and which changes would have long-term consequences.

Community power also grows through organisation. A single individual can raise concerns, but a collective voice is harder to overlook. A community group can gather evidence, agree shared priorities, invite experts, contact decision-makers, respond to consultations, speak to the media, organise public meetings, build alliances, and keep records of what has been promised. It can also make visible the human and cultural dimensions of a project that might otherwise be treated as technical detail.

This does not mean that every community group will get everything it asks for. Influence is not the same as control. However, organised stakeholder voice can change the terms of discussion. It can require decision-makers to answer questions that would otherwise be avoided. It can bring overlooked values into public view. It can challenge weak consultation. It can slow decisions that need more evidence. It can strengthen mitigation measures. It can influence design, location, access, compensation, monitoring, or future conditions. In some cases, it can change whether a project proceeds at all.

Energy companies and developers often have considerable power because they hold financial resources, technical expertise, professional communication teams, and access to planning processes. This can create an uneven starting point. Community groups may be volunteers, working with limited time, limited funding, and limited technical knowledge. For this reason, communities should not wait until they feel fully prepared before speaking. Preparation grows through action: asking questions, gathering information, finding allies, and learning the process.

A useful way to think about influence is to ask:

Who has authority to approve, reject, or regulate the project?

Who has money, expertise, or technical control?

Who has legal rights or recognised land use?

Who has local knowledge of the landscape?

Who will benefit from the development?

Who will carry the consequences?

Who can shape public understanding?

Who is missing from the conversation?

These questions help communities see that green transition decisions are not shaped by authority alone. They are shaped by relationships between institutions, developers, rights holders, residents, land users, experts, media, public opinion, and organised stakeholders.

The aim of advocacy is not only to object. It is to become visible, informed, credible, and difficult to ignore. It is to move from being spoken about to being spoken with. It is to claim a place in the process before decisions are settled and before landscape changes become permanent.

Having a voice does not automatically create power. But a voice that is organised, evidenced, connected, and persistent can become influence. Influence is how communities begin to gain a seat at the table where decisions are made.

Lessons from Fosen: when green transition loses legitimacy

The green transition depends on public trust. Renewable energy development may be necessary, but it loses legitimacy when it proceeds without sufficient attention to rights, cultural heritage, livelihoods, and the people who live with the consequences. The Fosen case in Norway is one of the clearest examples of what can happen when green infrastructure is permitted, built, and operated before the full cultural and human rights consequences have been properly resolved.

The case concerned the Storheia and Roan wind farms on the Fosen peninsula in Trøndelag, within areas used for Sámi reindeer husbandry. In October 2021, the Norwegian Supreme Court ruled that the licence and expropriation decisions for the wind farms were invalid because the development violated the Sámi reindeer herders' right to enjoy their own culture under Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Reindeer husbandry was recognised as a protected cultural practice, and the loss of important winter grazing areas had a significant negative effect on the ability of the affected Sámi groups to continue that practice.

The Fosen case is important because it shows that green energy development cannot be assessed only through energy production, climate benefit, or economic value. The Supreme Court accepted that renewable energy and the green transition are important. However, it also made clear that these interests did not automatically override the protected cultural rights of the affected Sámi reindeer herders. A project may serve climate goals and still be unlawful, unjust, or harmful if it undermines the material basis for an Indigenous cultural practice.

The timing of the case is also significant. The wind farms had already been constructed by the time the Supreme Court ruled. This meant that the legal clarification came after the landscape had already been transformed. Roads, turbines, power lines, altered grazing conditions, changed movement patterns, and visual and practical disruption had become part of the lived reality of the area. This is one of the central lessons for this toolkit: decisions about green infrastructure must be made carefully before development becomes difficult or impossible to reverse.

The later process also shows the limitations of trying to repair harm after the fact. The Norwegian Government apologised to the affected Sámi reindeer herders and acknowledged

that the licensing conditions entailed a human rights violation. Mediation processes later resulted in agreements involving continued wind power production, additional winter grazing arrangements, financial measures, and future consent rights connected to the extension of operations. These measures may provide a negotiated way forward, but they do not return the landscape to what it was. Nor do they remove the fact that affected communities had to fight for recognition after major infrastructure was already in place.

For communities and stakeholders, the lesson is not that all green energy development should be opposed. The lesson is that process matters. Consultation, participation, cultural impact assessment, local knowledge, rights, alternatives, and mitigation must be taken seriously from the beginning. A process that asks affected groups to adapt after decisions have already been made is very different from one that gives them a meaningful role in shaping whether, where, and how development should happen.

The Fosen case also shows that compensation is not the same as restoration. Financial settlement, alternative land use, or operational adjustments may reduce conflict or support continued practice, but they may not fully compensate for permanent landscape change. Some impacts are not only economic. They may affect identity, trust, seasonal movement, cultural continuity, intergenerational knowledge, and relationships between people, animals, and land.

This matters beyond Fosen. Across the northern and Arctic regions, many landscapes that are attractive for renewable energy development are also culturally, ecologically, and socially significant. They may appear empty on technical maps while being full of meaning, use, memory, and responsibility. A planning process that fails to recognise these values risks creating conflict, delay, mistrust, legal challenge, and lasting harm.

A comprehensive approach to green transition therefore asks difficult questions early:

Who uses this landscape, and how?

Whose rights, livelihoods, culture, or identity may be affected?

What cumulative pressures already exist?

What alternatives have been considered?

What mitigation measures are realistic, culturally appropriate, and acceptable to those affected?

Is consultation happening early enough to influence the outcome?

What would be permanently changed if the project goes ahead?

Fosen should not be understood only as a legal case. It is also a warning about trust, timing, and irreversible change. When affected communities are heard too late, even a legal victory may not feel like justice. When infrastructure remains in place after rights have been violated, the result may be a negotiated compromise rather than a truly fair outcome.

The aim of a comprehensive green transition should be to avoid reaching that point.

Communities, authorities, developers, and other stakeholders need to engage before decisions become settled, before licences become construction sites, and before cultural landscapes are permanently altered. Green transition should not require communities to prove harm after it has happened. It should require decision-makers to understand, respect, and respond to what is at stake before harm is done.

Stakeholders: who needs to be in the room?

Green transition decisions affect many different groups, but not all groups are involved equally. Some actors have formal authority. Some have financial resources. Some have technical expertise. Some hold legal rights. Some live with the consequences. Some carry cultural knowledge that is essential for understanding the landscape. A comprehensive approach begins by asking who needs to be part of the conversation before decisions are made.

Stakeholder engagement should not be treated as a box to tick at the end of a planning process. It should be a way of improving the quality, fairness, and legitimacy of decisions. The people and organisations connected to a landscape can help identify values, risks, opportunities, conflicts, and alternatives that may otherwise be overlooked. They can also help distinguish between impacts that are minor, impacts that are manageable, and impacts that may permanently alter cultural practice, heritage, livelihoods, or relationships with place.

The first question is not simply “Who must be consulted?” but “Who has a meaningful relationship to this landscape?” This may include local residents, Indigenous communities, landowners, farmers, fishers, reindeer herders, tourism operators, cultural heritage organisations, environmental groups, youth groups, schools, researchers, municipalities, regional bodies, energy developers, grid operators, and public authorities. In some cases, the most important stakeholders may not be the most visible ones. A group may have limited political access but deep knowledge of seasonal use, historical routes, cultural sites, grazing areas, visitor patterns, or local concerns.

Different stakeholders bring different kinds of knowledge. Technical experts may understand energy yield, grid capacity, construction requirements, hydrology, transport, or environmental modelling. Local communities may understand everyday use, memory, attachment, access, informal paths, weather patterns, visitor behaviour, and cumulative change. Indigenous and traditional knowledge holders may understand relationships between land, animals, language, movement, livelihoods, and culture. Tourism actors may understand how visitors experience a place and what makes a landscape meaningful or attractive. Young people may bring future-oriented perspectives and questions about responsibility, fairness, and inheritance.

These forms of knowledge should not be placed in a simple hierarchy where technical knowledge is treated as objective and local knowledge as merely emotional. Green transition decisions need both. Technical knowledge can explain what can be built. Local, cultural, and experiential knowledge can explain what that development would mean. When these perspectives are brought together early, it becomes easier to identify better locations, stronger mitigation, clearer communication, and more legitimate decisions.

It is also important to recognise that stakeholders are not all affected in the same way. Some may benefit from a development through investment, jobs, infrastructure, tax income, or energy access. Others may carry costs through landscape change, loss of access, disturbance, reduced tourism value, pressure on cultural practices, or damage to identity and belonging. Some may experience both benefits and burdens. A fair process should make these differences visible rather than assuming that a general public benefit automatically resolves local consequences.

Power differences also matter. Energy companies and developers often have staff, lawyers, consultants, communication teams, and financial capacity. Public authorities have formal procedures, administrative knowledge, and decision-making authority. Community groups may rely on volunteers, evening meetings, personal time, and limited funding. This does not make community knowledge less valid. It does mean that engagement processes should be designed so that communities can participate meaningfully, not only formally.

Meaningful participation requires time, information, access, and response. Stakeholders need to understand what is being proposed, what decisions are open, what alternatives exist, what evidence is being used, and how their input will be considered. They need opportunities to ask questions before positions are fixed. They need responses that show their concerns have been understood. If a consultation takes place only after the main decisions have already been made, it may create frustration rather than trust.

A useful stakeholder question is:

Who is affected, who benefits, who decides, who knows, and who is missing?

This question helps avoid narrow engagement. It asks decision-makers and communities to look beyond the most obvious participants. It also helps identify groups who may need to be actively invited into the process: young people, seasonal users, minority communities, small tourism businesses, local historians, informal land users, or people whose knowledge is not usually represented in technical reports.

For community groups, stakeholder mapping is also a way of building influence. It helps identify potential allies, decision-makers, knowledge holders, media contacts, experts, and organisations with shared concerns. It can reveal where formal authority sits, where public support might be built, and where pressure or dialogue may be most effective. It can also help a group avoid speaking only from its own perspective by making room for other affected voices.

The aim is not to gather every possible stakeholder into every meeting. The aim is to make sure that the right people are involved at the right time, with enough information to contribute meaningfully. Some conversations may need to be public and open. Others may need to be smaller, more sensitive, or focused on specific rights, knowledge, or impacts. In all cases, the process should recognise that landscapes are shared, but not experienced equally.

A comprehensive green transition therefore depends on more than formal approval. It depends on the quality of relationships between authorities, developers, communities, rights holders, land users, heritage organisations, and future generations. Decisions are more likely to be trusted when people can see that affected voices were included early, taken seriously, and reflected in the outcome.

Being in the room does not mean agreeing with everything that is proposed. It means having the opportunity to shape the questions, challenge assumptions, provide evidence, suggest alternatives, and influence decisions before they become irreversible.

Building voice before decisions are made

Knowing who needs to be in the room is only the first step. The next challenge is making sure that community voices are organised, prepared, and visible early enough to influence what happens. In green transition processes, timing matters. Once a project has moved through

planning, licensing, investment, and construction, it becomes much harder to change. The earlier communities become involved, the more opportunity they have to shape the questions, evidence, alternatives, and outcomes.

Many people first become aware of a green infrastructure project when a public notice appears, a consultation meeting is announced, or visible preparations begin in the landscape. By that point, important decisions may already have been shaped: potential locations identified, technical studies commissioned, land agreements explored, investment expectations established, and project narratives developed. This does not mean that influence is impossible, but it does mean that communities need to act quickly and collectively.

Building voice begins with recognising that concern is legitimate. People do not need to be specialists to ask informed questions about a landscape they know, use, visit, or care about. Local experience, cultural memory, tourism knowledge, land-use practice, environmental observation, and everyday attachment are all relevant. The first step is often simply to bring people together and ask: what do we know, what are we worried about, what do we need to understand, and who else should be involved?

A community voice becomes stronger when it is shared. This may mean joining an existing community group, establishing a new local network, bringing together several organisations, or forming a temporary working group around a specific proposal. The structure does not need to be complicated. What matters is that the group can communicate, divide tasks, keep records, agree priorities, and speak with enough clarity that authorities, developers, and the wider public understand what is being asked.

Early organisation can include simple actions:

- Identify what is proposed, where, and by whom.
- Find out which authority is responsible for the decision.
- Map deadlines, consultation periods, meetings, and appeal routes.
- Contact local organisations, rights holders, land users, and affected groups.
- Gather available documents, maps, plans, and impact assessments.
- Record questions that need answers.
- Begin documenting local knowledge, stories, use, and concerns.
- Request meetings early rather than waiting to be invited.

These actions help communities move from reaction to preparation. A prepared group can respond more confidently when consultations open, meetings are held, or media attention begins. It can also avoid the feeling that every task rests on one or two individuals.

The DACCHE project showed the importance of forward planning. Engagement with community groups, youth groups, heritage organisations, tourists, students, local residents, and Sámi representatives created rich exchanges and wider awareness. At the same time, the project also showed that some stakeholders, particularly in the energy sector, can be difficult to involve. Some companies did not respond, while others were willing in principle but had limited availability or could only suggest participation long after the project timeline had moved on.

This is a useful lesson. If a group wants dialogue with developers, energy companies, authorities, or technical experts, it should begin early and document the process. Invitations,

unanswered emails, delayed replies, proposed meeting dates, and refusals are all part of the record. A lack of engagement may itself become important evidence when assessing whether a process has been open, balanced, and meaningful.

Building voice is not only about opposing a project. It can also involve asking for better information, alternative locations, stronger mitigation, clearer monitoring, changes to design, cultural heritage assessments, youth involvement, community benefit arrangements, or long-term accountability. In some cases, the aim may be to stop a damaging proposal. In others, it may be to improve a project, reshape it, delay it until evidence is stronger, or ensure that affected groups have a formal role in decisions.

A useful community discussion can begin with three questions:

What do we want to protect?

What do we need to know?

What do we want decision-makers to do differently?

These questions help turn general concern into a shared position. They also help a group communicate clearly. Decision-makers are more likely to listen when concerns are specific, evidenced, and connected to a clear request. “We are worried about this development” is understandable, but “we are asking for a seasonal land-use assessment before any decision is made” or “we are asking that this route be reconsidered because it affects an important cultural landscape and tourism corridor” is harder to ignore.

Community voice also grows through alliances. Groups may find support from heritage organisations, environmental groups, tourism businesses, researchers, schools, youth councils, Indigenous organisations, farmers, fishers, reindeer herders, local historians, legal advisers, journalists, artists, or regional networks. Different allies bring different strengths. Some can provide evidence. Some can communicate. Some can interpret planning processes. Some can connect local concerns to national or international debates. Some can help make the issue visible.

Visibility matters because decisions are not shaped only in formal meetings. They are also shaped by public understanding. A community group can use local media, public events, social media, exhibitions, guided walks, workshops, photographs, maps, stories, and testimonies to help others understand what is at stake. This does not need to be confrontational. Often, the most powerful advocacy begins by making a landscape more legible: showing how it is used, why it matters, what might change, and who would be affected.

However, visibility should be handled with care. Public communication should be accurate, respectful, and transparent. It should avoid exaggeration, personal attacks, or claims that cannot be supported. A group’s credibility is one of its most important sources of influence. This is especially important when engaging with complex issues where different stakeholders may have legitimate but competing concerns.

Building voice takes time, but it can begin with small steps: a meeting, a shared document, a map, a contact list, a public question, a photograph, a letter, a workshop, a local story. These actions may seem modest, but they can create momentum. They help people move from private concern to collective presence.

The aim is to be involved before decisions are settled. Communities should not have to wait until harm has occurred before they are heard. By organising early, gathering evidence, building alliances, and communicating clearly, communities can increase their influence and help ensure that green transition decisions are made with the people and landscapes they affect.

Evidence, stories, and legitimacy

Community voice becomes stronger when it is supported by evidence. This does not mean that every community group needs to produce technical reports or become experts in planning law, energy systems, or environmental assessment. It means that concerns, memories, observations, and local knowledge should be documented in ways that others can see, understand, and respond to.

Evidence helps communities move from “we are worried” to “this is what is at stake.” It can show how a landscape is used, who depends on it, what heritage values are present, what changes are already happening, and what may be affected by new infrastructure. It can also reveal gaps in official assessments. A planning document may describe land as available, remote, or low-impact, while local evidence may show seasonal use, cultural meaning, tourism value, ecological sensitivity, or cumulative pressure.

There are many kinds of evidence. Some are formal, such as maps, heritage registers, environmental data, planning documents, consultation responses, visitor statistics, legal rights, or expert reports. Others are experiential, such as oral histories, photographs, local observations, memories, route knowledge, seasonal practices, and testimony from people who use the landscape. A comprehensive approach should not treat only one type of evidence as valid. Green transition decisions are better informed when technical knowledge is considered alongside local, cultural, and lived knowledge.

Stories are part of this evidence base. A story can help people understand why a place matters. It can show how a route is used, how a practice depends on seasonal conditions, how tourism relies on landscape character, how families remember a place, or how a community understands its relationship to land and water. Stories create attention and meaning. Evidence gives those stories credibility and weight. Together, they can make community concerns harder to dismiss.

A useful principle is:

A story creates attention. Evidence creates credibility. Together, they create influence.

Building a body of evidence can begin simply. Community groups can collect photographs of the landscape in different seasons, mark important routes on maps, record how people use an area, gather memories from residents, document visitor experiences, list known cultural heritage sites, collect media articles, identify relevant laws or policies, and keep copies of planning documents. The aim is not to collect everything, but to build a clear and organised picture of what matters.

Useful forms of evidence may include:

- maps of landscape use, access routes, grazing areas, walking paths, fishing places, tourism routes, cultural sites, or viewpoints

- photographs and video showing seasonal change, landscape character, existing infrastructure, or vulnerable places
- oral histories, interviews, or written testimony from local residents, land users, knowledge holders, youth, tourism actors, or community organisations
- records of cultural heritage, including buildings, archaeological sites, place names, traditional practices, objects, routes, and stories
- documentation of livelihoods and land use, such as farming, fishing, reindeer herding, forestry, guiding, hunting, gathering, or outdoor recreation
- tourism evidence, including visitor numbers, business impacts, visitor feedback, landscape values, or local economic dependence
- ecological observations, such as wildlife movement, habitats, seasonal patterns, biodiversity concerns, or cumulative environmental pressures
- planning and policy documents, including licence applications, impact assessments, municipal plans, consultation notices, and developer information
- records of engagement, including meeting notes, unanswered emails, invitations, promises, responses, and follow-up requests

This evidence should be organised so that it can be used. A folder full of photographs, notes, and documents may be valuable, but it becomes more powerful when it is structured. Groups can create a shared evidence log with dates, sources, locations, descriptions, permissions, and relevance to the proposed development. They can mark evidence on maps, group it by theme, or connect it to specific questions that decision-makers need to answer.

It is also important to distinguish between evidence, interpretation, and opinion. All three matter, but they do different work. Evidence might be a map showing a route, a photograph of a landscape, a visitor count, or a recorded statement from a land user. Interpretation explains what that evidence means. Opinion expresses what a person or group believes should happen. Strong advocacy often connects all three: “This route is used during this season; this matters because it connects to this practice; therefore, this part of the proposal should be reconsidered.”

Community groups should also be honest about uncertainty. If something is not yet known, it can be identified as a question rather than presented as a fact. This strengthens credibility. For example, a group might say: “We do not yet know how construction traffic would affect this tourism route, but this impact should be assessed before any decision is made.” Or: “Local users report that this area is important for seasonal movement, but this does not appear in the current impact assessment.” Unanswered questions can be powerful when they reveal weaknesses in the decision-making process.

Evidence gathering should be respectful. Some knowledge may be sensitive, especially when it concerns Indigenous heritage, sacred places, traditional practices, vulnerable species, private land, or personal testimony. Not everything that is known should necessarily be made public. Communities should consider who has the right to share information, what permissions are needed, how contributors should be credited, and whether some evidence should be provided only to trusted authorities or representatives.

Digital tools can support evidence gathering, but they are not required. A community group might use shared online folders, digital maps, photographs, spreadsheets, audio recordings,

social media archives, or simple survey forms. It might also use printed maps, notebooks, public meetings, guided walks, or local exhibitions. The method matters less than the quality, clarity, and trustworthiness of the material.

Evidence also helps communities engage more effectively with developers and authorities. Instead of responding only in general terms, a group can ask targeted questions:

Has this seasonal use been assessed?
How will this route remain accessible?
What alternatives were considered?
How will cumulative impacts be measured?
What cultural heritage expertise was used?
How will local knowledge be included?
What happens if predicted impacts are wrong?

These questions are harder to ignore when they are linked to documented evidence.

Building an evidence base is not only defensive. It can also help communities propose better futures. Evidence may show that a different location would reduce conflict, that a route could be adjusted, that mitigation needs to be seasonal, that tourism interpretation could be improved, or that local benefits should be designed differently. In this way, evidence can support constructive participation as well as criticism.

For communities, the goal is not to produce the longest report. The goal is to make what matters visible, understandable, and credible. A clear map, a set of well-captioned photographs, a short collection of testimonies, a timeline of engagement, and a focused list of unanswered questions may be more influential than a large volume of unorganised material.

A strong community evidence base helps decision-makers see the landscape differently. It shows that the area is not empty, abstract, or merely available. It is used, remembered, valued, and connected to shared futures. When evidence and stories are gathered carefully, community voice becomes more than objection. It becomes knowledge that responsible green transition decisions need to hear.

Dialogue, not tokenism

Green transition decisions often include some form of consultation. A public meeting may be held. A consultation document may be published. Stakeholders may be invited to comment. Developers may organise information sessions. Authorities may record objections and responses. These processes are important, but they do not automatically create meaningful participation.

There is a difference between being heard and being listened to.

Being heard means that a concern has been spoken, submitted, or recorded. Being listened to means that the concern has been understood, taken seriously, answered clearly, and allowed to influence what happens next. A process can collect many comments and still fail to listen. It can invite affected groups to meetings while leaving the main assumptions unchanged. It can acknowledge concerns without altering design, timing, location, mitigation, or decision-making.

This distinction is central to a comprehensive approach to green transition. Communities, rights holders, land users, heritage organisations, tourism actors, youth groups, and local residents should not be included only to legitimise decisions that have already been made. Participation should happen early enough, openly enough, and seriously enough to affect outcomes.

The Fosen case made this plainly visible. The problem was not simply that voices were absent. Sámi reindeer herders had raised concerns through legal and political processes over many years. The deeper problem was that those concerns did not prevent a development that the Supreme Court later found violated their human rights. The case shows that consultation is not enough if the knowledge, rights, and cultural consequences identified through that process do not meaningfully shape the decision before harm occurs.

Tokenistic engagement can take several forms. It may happen when stakeholders are invited too late. It may happen when information is too technical, incomplete, or difficult to challenge. It may happen when meetings are held but alternatives are not genuinely considered. It may happen when local knowledge is treated as opinion while technical or economic evidence is treated as fact. It may happen when affected groups are asked to adapt to a project rather than being invited to shape whether, where, or how that project should proceed.

Meaningful dialogue requires more than consultation. It requires openness to change. If a meeting cannot influence anything, then participants should be told that honestly. If only some aspects of a project are still open, these should be clearly identified. If a development is being presented as unavoidable, then the process should still explain why alternatives have been rejected, who made that assessment, and what evidence was used.

For communities and stakeholders, one useful question is:

What can still be changed?

This question helps reveal whether engagement is meaningful. Can the location still change? Can the route be adjusted? Can construction timing be modified? Can mitigation measures be redesigned? Can cultural heritage assessments be expanded? Can monitoring include community representatives? Can the project be paused while missing evidence is gathered? Can affected groups influence future operating conditions? If the answer to every question is no, the process may be consultation in form but not participation in substance.

Listening also means recognising that different stakeholders may understand the same landscape differently. A developer may see wind resources, grid access, and construction feasibility. A municipality may see revenue, infrastructure, and climate targets. A tourism operator may see visitor experience and landscape value. A reindeer herder may see seasonal movement, grazing conditions, animal behaviour, and cultural continuity. A young person may see questions of fairness and future inheritance. A heritage organisation may see memory, identity, and long-term cultural value. None of these perspectives alone is the whole picture. Together, they reveal what is actually at stake.

A good dialogue process should therefore create space for different kinds of knowledge. Technical expertise is necessary, but it should not silence lived, cultural, local, or traditional knowledge. Public authorities and developers should ask not only “What does the report say?”

but also “What does the community know that the report has missed?” and “What would this project mean in practice for the people who use this landscape?”

For community groups, dialogue also involves listening outward. Building voice does not mean assuming that everyone in a region has the same view. Some people may support a project because of jobs, energy security, local income, or climate responsibility. Others may oppose it because of landscape damage, cultural impacts, tourism concerns, ecological risk, or lack of trust. Some may be undecided. A credible community process should make room for disagreement and avoid presenting a simplified picture of local opinion.

This can be difficult, but it is important. Communities are stronger when they understand the range of views around them. They can then identify shared concerns even where people disagree about the final outcome. For example, different groups may disagree about whether a project should proceed, but still agree that the consultation has been too rushed, that local knowledge has been ignored, that cultural heritage evidence is incomplete, or that stronger monitoring is needed.

Meaningful dialogue should also be accountable. If stakeholders give time, knowledge, stories, or testimony, they should be able to see what happened to their contribution. Was it recorded accurately? Was it included in the assessment? Was it answered? Did it influence any change? If not, why not? Without this feedback loop, participation can feel extractive: communities provide information, but decisions continue as before.

Useful questions for assessing whether dialogue is meaningful include:

- Is engagement happening early enough to influence the outcome?*
- Do stakeholders have access to clear and complete information?*
- Are affected groups able to ask questions and receive specific answers?*
- Are alternatives genuinely considered?*
- Is local, cultural, and traditional knowledge treated as evidence?*
- Are rights holders involved in ways that reflect their status and responsibilities?*
- Are concerns recorded accurately and followed up?*
- Can participants see how their input has shaped the process?*
- Is there a plan for continued dialogue after decisions are made?*

These questions can be used by both communities and decision-makers. They are not only a way to criticise poor processes. They are also a way to design better ones.

The goal of dialogue is not to remove conflict. Green transition decisions may involve real disagreement, and some conflicts cannot be resolved simply by bringing people into the same room. The goal is to make disagreement visible, informed, respectful, and consequential. People should not have to protest, litigate, or escalate publicly before their concerns are taken seriously.

A fair green transition requires more than permission to speak. It requires structures that make listening possible: time, transparency, response, respect, and willingness to change. When people are listened to early, decisions can become better. When they are heard too late, trust may already be lost.

Dialogue is therefore not a soft extra. It is part of responsible decision-making. It helps ensure that green transition is not only fast, but fair; not only technically possible, but socially legitimate; not only about energy production, but about the shared futures that energy development will shape.

DACCHE Lessons: what engagement can make possible

Engagement is often discussed as a response to risk: a way to raise concerns, challenge decisions, or prevent harm. This is important, but it is not the whole picture. Engagement can also be creative, energising, and generative. It can bring people together who might not otherwise meet. It can reveal knowledge that has been overlooked. It can help communities understand their own strengths. It can create new alliances, new stories, and new forms of public awareness.

The DACCHE project has shown that when people are invited into meaningful conversations about climate, heritage, landscapes, and futures, the results can extend far beyond a single workshop or exhibition. Engagement with community groups, youth groups, heritage organisations, tourists, university students, local residents, Sámi representatives, and project partners created exchanges that were both enlightening and inspiring. Different groups brought different experiences, concerns, hopes, and forms of knowledge. Listening across these perspectives helped deepen the project and widen its reach.

One important lesson is that engagement can create a snowball effect. A conversation with one group can lead to another. A workshop can generate material for an exhibition. An exhibition can start new conversations with visitors. Youth perspectives can influence how adults think about responsibility and inheritance. Local stories can connect with regional debates. Cultural heritage can become a way to talk about climate change, land use, identity, and future choices in a more grounded and accessible way.

This is especially important for green transition. Many communities may first encounter energy infrastructure debates through conflict, frustration, or uncertainty. Engagement can help move the conversation from isolated concern to shared understanding. It can help people recognise that their questions are legitimate, that others have similar concerns, and that local knowledge has value. It can also help communities move beyond opposition alone by asking what responsible development, fair process, or better alternatives might look like.

Engagement also builds confidence. People who would not normally speak in public meetings may feel able to contribute through stories, photographs, maps, workshops, guided walks, youth statements, community exhibitions, or small group discussions. These forms of participation matter. Not everyone speaks the language of planning documents or technical assessment, but many people can explain what a place means, how it is used, what has changed, and what they fear might be lost.

For authorities and developers, engagement can improve decisions. Communities may identify practical issues that are not visible from a desk: seasonal access, weather conditions, informal routes, visitor behaviour, cultural sensitivities, cumulative pressures, or local trust. They may also suggest mitigations, alternatives, or communication approaches that make a project more responsible. Listening early can prevent conflict later. It can also help avoid mistakes that are costly, damaging, or difficult to repair.

For community groups, engagement can build influence. Public events, meetings, workshops, exhibitions, and storytelling activities can make a landscape more visible to people who do not know it well. They can help journalists, decision-makers, visitors, and neighbouring communities understand what is at stake. They can also create records: of concerns raised, perspectives shared, evidence gathered, and questions still unanswered.

Engagement does not require everyone to agree. In fact, one of its strengths is that it can make disagreement clearer and more constructive. A community may contain different views about renewable energy, landscape protection, jobs, tourism, rights, climate action, and local development. Bringing these views into conversation can reveal where there is conflict, but also where there is common ground. People may disagree about whether a specific project should proceed, while still agreeing that consultation should be earlier, evidence should be stronger, cultural heritage should be taken seriously, or benefits and burdens should be more fairly distributed.

The DACCHE experience also showed that engagement needs time. Some conversations develop quickly, but others require trust, repeated contact, and careful planning. Energy sector actors may be difficult to involve if invitations come late, if project timelines are short, or if responsibilities are unclear. Community groups and project teams should therefore begin outreach early, keep records of contact, and avoid relying on last-minute participation from stakeholders whose schedules, priorities, or willingness to engage may not align with the project.

Even where some actors do not engage, the process can still matter. A workshop with youth groups, a public discussion, a community mapping exercise, or an exhibition can strengthen the voices of those who do participate. It can create material that can be used later in consultation responses, media work, educational activities, or meetings with decision-makers. It can also show that the community is organised, thoughtful, and prepared.

Engagement is therefore not only about gaining permission to speak. It is about creating the conditions for influence: relationships, visibility, confidence, evidence, shared language, and collective memory. It helps people move from private concern to public contribution. It helps communities see that they are not simply reacting to decisions made elsewhere, but can help shape the questions that should be asked.

A comprehensive green transition needs this kind of engagement. It needs communities not as obstacles, but as knowledge holders, rights holders, landscape users, neighbours, hosts, workers, young people, elders, visitors, and partners in shaping fair futures. It needs processes that listen before harm is done, that value different forms of knowledge, and that recognise the landscapes of the green transition as lived and meaningful places.

The practical resources that follow are designed to support this work. They do not provide a single route to influence, because every landscape, community, and infrastructure proposal is different. Instead, they offer tools for identifying what is at stake, mapping authority and power, building community voice, gathering evidence, preparing for meetings, responding to consultations, and tracking accountability.

The aim is simple: to help communities and stakeholders become organised, informed, visible, and heard early enough to make a difference.

Appendix: Toolkit resources and advocacy worksheets

These printable resources are designed to help communities, regions, organisations, and stakeholder groups prepare for conversations about green transition and infrastructure development. They can be used in workshops, public meetings, planning groups, school activities, community organisations, or advocacy work.

They do not need to be completed in order, but they are arranged as a suggested pathway: begin with the landscape and what may change, then identify who needs to be involved, build a shared voice, gather evidence, plan engagement, prepare for meetings, respond to consultations, and track accountability afterwards.

The worksheets are not intended to replace legal, planning, environmental, or technical advice. Their purpose is to help communities become organised, informed, visible, and prepared to participate meaningfully.

1. Green Infrastructure Impact Canvas
2. Stakeholder Power and Authority Map
3. Community Voice Builder
4. Evidence and Story Log
5. Engagement Timeline Planner
6. Meeting Preparation Sheet
7. Consultation Response Template
8. After the Meeting: Accountability Tracker

Green Infrastructure Impact Canvas

Use this worksheet to identify the landscape, the proposed or potential development, and what may be at stake.

Prompt	Notes
What landscape, place, route, coastline, mountain area, forest, river, cultural environment, or community are we focusing on?	
What green energy or infrastructure development is proposed or possible here?	
Who is proposing, supporting, or investigating the development?	
What makes this landscape attractive for energy or infrastructure development?	
What heritage values are connected to this landscape?	
What cultural practices, livelihoods, memories, identities, or traditions are connected to it?	
Who uses this landscape now, and how?	
What ecological values, species, habitats, or seasonal patterns may be affected?	
What tourism, recreation, education, or community values are connected to this place?	
Who might benefit from the development?	
Who might carry the costs, risks, or disruption?	
What could be permanently changed?	
What information is missing or unclear?	
What alternatives, mitigations, conditions, or safeguards should be considered?	
What needs to be discussed before decisions are made?	

Summary statement:

This landscape matters because...

The main opportunity is...

The main concern is...

The most important question decision-makers need to answer is...

Stakeholder Power and Authority Map

Use this worksheet to identify who has authority, who has influence, who is affected, and who may be missing from the conversation.

Stakeholder	Relationship to the landscape or project	Authority	Influence / power	Affected how?	Engagement needed
Local residents					
Indigenous communities or rights holders					
Land users, farmers, fishers, reindeer herders, or others with livelihood connections					
Tourism SMEs or visitor economy actors					
Cultural heritage organisations					
Environmental organisations					
Youth groups, schools, or student groups					
Municipality or local authority					
Regional authority					
National agency, ministry, or regulator					
Energy company, developer, or grid operator					
Researchers or independent experts					
Media or public communicators					
Other					

Useful questions:

Who has formal authority to approve, reject, regulate, or review the proposal?

Who has money, expertise, land access, legal rights, or political influence?

Who has local, cultural, traditional, ecological, or practical knowledge?

Who benefits if the project goes ahead?

Who carries the risk, burden, or long-term consequences?

Who has not yet been invited into the conversation?

Community Voice Builder

Use this worksheet to help a group clarify its shared position before engaging with authorities, developers, media, or the wider public.

Prompt	Notes
Who are we speaking as?	
Who do we represent or connect with?	
What do we care about most?	
What do we want to protect?	
What do we support in principle?	
What concerns do we have about this proposal or possible development?	
What do we need to know before taking a position?	
What evidence do we already have?	
What evidence do we still need?	
What outcome do we want?	
What are our three key messages?	
What do we want decision-makers to do next?	

Three key messages:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Our request:

We are asking for...

because...

Evidence and Story Log

Use this worksheet to organise local knowledge, stories, observations, and documents that support community voice.

Evidence or story	Source / contributor	Date	Location	Type of evidence	Why it matters	Permission / sensitivity
				e.g. map		
				e.g. photo		
				e.g. testimony		
				e.g. document		
				e.g. observation		
				e.g. data		
				other		

Evidence checklist

Consider gathering:

- maps of routes, access, grazing, fishing, farming, tourism, recreation, cultural sites, or viewpoints
- photographs or video showing the landscape, seasonal use, existing pressures, or possible impacts
- oral histories, written testimony, or interviews
- cultural heritage records, place names, buildings, objects, archaeological sites, stories, or practices
- visitor numbers, tourism data, business impacts, or visitor feedback
- ecological observations, species records, habitats, or seasonal patterns
- planning documents, consultation notices, licence applications, maps, or impact assessments
- records of contact with authorities, developers, organisations, or experts

Evidence-to-message prompt:

This evidence shows...

This matters because...

Therefore, we are asking...

Engagement Timeline Planner

Use this worksheet to plan early action and avoid being drawn into the process too late.

Stage or deadline	What is happening?	Who is responsible?	What do we need to do?	By when?	Who will do it?
Current situation					
First information gathering					
Contact with authorities					
Contact with developer / energy company					
Community meeting					
Evidence gathering					
Public consultation deadline					
Media or public communication					
Follow-up meeting					
Decision point					
Appeal, review, or next stage					

Useful questions:

What decisions have already been made?

What decisions are still open?

What deadlines are fixed?

Who needs to be contacted immediately?

What information should we request?

What happens if no one responds?

How will we document our engagement attempts?

Meeting Preparation Sheet

Use this worksheet before meeting with authorities, developers, experts, media, or other stakeholders.

Prompt	Notes
Who are we meeting?	
Why are we meeting them?	
What authority, influence, or expertise do they have?	
What do we want them to understand?	
What are our three key messages?	
What evidence will we bring?	
What questions must be answered?	
What are we asking them to do?	
What would count as a useful outcome from this meeting?	
Who will speak?	
Who will take notes?	
What follow-up will be needed?	

Questions to ask in meetings:

What decisions are still open?
What alternatives have been considered?
How has local knowledge been included?
How have cultural heritage impacts been assessed?
How have cumulative impacts been assessed?
What mitigation measures are proposed?
Who will monitor impacts after development?
How will concerns raised here be recorded and answered?
When will we receive a written response?

After the meeting:

What was agreed?
Who promised to do what?
By when?
What should we send afterwards?
Who needs to be informed?

Consultation Response Template

Use this structure when responding to a formal consultation, planning process, or public hearing.

1. Who we are

Briefly introduce the group, organisation, network, business, community, or stakeholder position you are writing from.

2. Our relationship to the landscape

Explain how your group uses, knows, visits, works with, represents, or cares for the landscape affected by the proposal.

3. Our position

State clearly whether you support the proposal, oppose it, support it only with conditions, or cannot yet take a position because important information is missing.

4. Key concerns or conditions

List the main issues that need to be addressed. These may include heritage, rights, access, landscape character, tourism, ecology, cultural practice, cumulative impacts, construction disturbance, safety, visual impact, noise, or long-term monitoring.

5. Evidence

Summarise the evidence that supports your position. Refer to maps, photographs, testimony, visitor data, heritage records, ecological observations, expert input, or other documents where relevant.

6. Questions that remain unanswered

Identify missing information or issues that have not been properly assessed.

7. Requested action

State what you want the authority, developer, or decision-maker to do. This might include pausing the process, extending consultation, commissioning further assessment, changing location, adjusting design, adding mitigation, involving specific stakeholders, or rejecting the proposal.

8. Follow-up

Ask how your response will be recorded, considered, and answered. Request written confirmation where appropriate.

Suggested wording:

We ask that...

This is necessary because...

Before any decision is made, the following issues must be addressed...

We request a written response explaining how these concerns have been considered.

After the Meeting: Accountability Tracker

Use this worksheet to keep track of commitments, responses, and follow-up after meetings, consultations, or correspondence.

Date	Who was involved?	What was discussed?	What was promised?	By whom?	Deadline	Follow-up needed	Status
							e.g. not started
							e.g. in progress
							e.g. complete
							e.g. overdue

Follow-up questions:

- Was our concern recorded accurately?
- Did we receive a clear response?
- Did the response address the actual issue?
- Was any action promised?
- Has the promised action happened?
- What evidence do we have of the commitment?
- Who needs to be contacted next?
- Does this need to be raised publicly, formally, or through another route?

Shared Futures Reflection Sheet

Use this worksheet at the end of a workshop, public meeting, or community discussion.

Prompt	Notes
What did we learn about this landscape?	
What did we learn from other stakeholders?	
What surprised us?	
What do we still disagree about?	
What common ground did we find?	
What future do we want for this place?	
What decisions need to be influenced?	
What is our next practical step?	
Who else needs to be part of the conversation?	

Closing prompt:

Green transition decisions shape shared futures. What voice do we want to bring into that future?