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Land reform priorities for the Rural Affairs Committee - 28th October 2026

Introduction

As the Rural Affairs Committee (RAC) begins developing its programme of work for session 7 of the Scottish Parliament, Community Land Scotland (CLS) would like to take the opportunity to present some of the key land reform priorities the committee should urgently consider taking forward.

This briefing sets out those pressing priorities but also takes a step back to look at the structural issues facing further land reform in Scotland. For Scotland to have a society and economy which is more equitable, resilient and prosperous the deep inequity of our landownership – our most fundamental asset – needs to be addressed.

Land reform is not just the title on the face of a new bill. Land reform cuts across multiple key legislative and policy areas from housing and human rights to the natural environment, from city centres to crofting communities. It is essential to delivering inclusive economic regeneration, putting Scotland in the hands of its people and ensuring a more equitable and sustainable future.[1] The RAC should focus on land reform, not just as an issue in itself, but as a means of achieving broader policy objectives and unblocking challenges in rural areas.

Land reform is fundamentally about changing how land is owned, used and managed, and through doing so re-arranging power relations. In a Scottish context land reform also means repairing the economic, social and cultural damage which has resulted from land (and the revenues that accrue from it) being a tradeable commodity held by the wealthiest. This requires a programme of policy and legislation which gives more people access to, stewardship over and responsibility for land in Scotland.

The structural issues facing further land reform in Scotland

The Scottish Parliament has a proud history of land reform. However, the journey towards reforming our antiquated and deeply unjust pattern of landownership is nowhere near complete. Just 408 landowners own 50% of the rural land,[2] a figure which is continually concentrating. Public sector estate has decreased by 58,650 ha (6.3%) since 2012, while private entities own 83% of rural Scotland.[3] This inequity between public and private interests makes us an international anomaly, with patterns of landownership rarely found in modern liberal democracies.

A coherent programme of land reform has continually been undermined by three things:

1. A lack of strategic and ambitious vision from the government
2. Proper financial and human resourcing of land reform measures including the Scottish Land Commission, the Registers of Scotland and capacity within the Scottish Government

[1] Report on Human rights, equalities and access to services in rural areas of Scotland
[2] https://andywightman.scot/2026/02/who-owns-scotland-2025/
[3] WOS_2025.pdf

3. A political culture which has failed to assert the conditionality of private property rights and robustly assert the public interest

Land reform has been a politically and culturally challenging issue to meaningfully tackle as the negative impacts of monopoly private ownership (degraded natural environment, depopulation, wealth inequality, economic extraction, cultural and linguistic loss) have often been hidden from public view in the cleared glens, open moors and more rural areas of Scotland.

It is also essential to recognise that land reform is equally important for urban Scotland, where communities living with Vacant and Derelict land, opaque and fragmented corporate ownership and increasingly extractive landlordism. This importance was recognised in the Community Empowerment Act of 2015 and the 2016 Land Reform Act, where community right to buy powers were extended and granted to urban communities.

Independent research last year by the Diffley Partnership has shown that 80% of Scots believe the Scottish Government should do more to encourage community ownership, 78% support requiring large landowners to meet climate and nature targets, 67% back a land tax for large estates and 59% agreed Scotland would benefit from more diverse land ownership.[4] Similarly the Scottish Land Commission's ScotLand Futures 2025 project found that 96% of respondents from the Scottish public said change was needed on land issues.[5]

However, further raising the profile and visibility of these issues is one of the most pressing political agendas of this parliament. This will, in time, ensure that we develop land reform policy which moves beyond rhetoric into meaningfully, transformational change of how land is owned and managed in Scotland.

Our European neighbours have more successfully introduced programmes of land reform through a history and culture of challenging landed power, robust national land planning and land banking as well as regulation of the land market. There is no reason, beyond the three issues noted above, why Scotland could not do the same.

We would welcome any opportunity to engage with the Committee and its members on these issues, and we would be delighted to provide further detail.

Longer term land reform measures which the Rural Affairs Committee should investigate

Before discussing the short-term land reform issues that the RAC should be prioritising in the next year, it is important to highlight some of the longer-term structural changes required to meaningfully reform landownership in Scotland.

The Committee will no doubt get pulled into the important yet technocratic details of forthcoming Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2025 implementation, and the issues noted below. However, it is essential that the Committee and wider Parliament do not lose sight of the bigger changes that are needed.

[4] Land Reform: What Scotland Wants
[5] 692444ee87aac_ScotLand-Futures-What-We-Heard-FINAL.pdf

Several of the key policy proposals to consider are below and comprise a mixture of primary legislation and policy changes but are not an exhaustive list of proposals. Implementing policies such as this are political decisions, which need to be legally and fiscally competent, but can ultimately be introduced by a Scottish Government committed to meaningful land reform.

Community Land Scotland can provide further briefings on these topics as required.

Introduce a generic concept and duty in relation to the public interest in land reform
Through primary legislation, introduce a generic concept and duty in relation to the public interest that will apply to and inform all Ministerial decisions, and those of relevant public bodies, under land reform legislation. This would provide a transparent set of public interest considerations which underpin land reform in Scotland, making it clearer for communities and landowners on what basis decisions will be made and what the democratically agreed land reform priorities are. This is essential to provide a coherent and strategic vision of what land reform is trying to achieve.

This follows the precedent of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 which set out, in statute, the public interest outcomes for the "the Scottish Ministers' policies and proposals for the development and use of land".[6] Similar precedent can be found in the Community Empowerment Act 2015 which set out in writing the public interest considerations for Community Asset Transfer.[7] The Land Reform Act 2016 also set out lists of considerations for creating the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement, Guidance on engaging communities in decisions relating to land and how Ministers decide what constitutes benefit or harm to communities.[8]

Introduce a Public Interest Test on buyers of land over 500ha in Scotland
This was a much-debated aspect of the last Land Reform Act, in which a far weaker 'transfer test' was a disappointing watering down of a meaningful Public Interest Test (PIT), as had been proposed by the Scottish Land Commission over the past five years, and which the Scottish Government had previously committed to. The principle of a PIT was strongly supported (72%) in response to the government's consultation on this matter.[9]

Successive Scottish Governments have made consistent commitments to diversifying landownership patterns in Scotland. As it stands the transfer test is not an effective mechanism for achieving this. The transfer test assesses 'community sustainability', not the wider public interest in landownership, nor does it assess whether the buyer or their plans for the land meets the public interest.[10]

The Scottish Land Commission set out in 2021 that a PIT for significant land acquisition would assess at the point of transfer whether there is a risk arising from the creation or continuation of a situation in which excessive power acts against the public interest.[11] This would make a wider assessment of a land transfer than the 2025 Act and could make a more holistic assessment of the

[6] Planning (Scotland) Act 2019
[7] Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
[8] Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016
[9] The majority of respondents, 72% of those answering the question, agreed with the application of a public interest test to transactions involving large-scale landholdings, Land Reform in a Net Zero Nation: Analysis of responses to the consultation exercise, p.99.
[10] CLS have published research which details when, how and why a public interest test on land could be applied in Scotland: Legislating for a public interest test in land sales, transfers, and management – Community Land Scotland
[11] Legislative proposals for addressing concentrated landownership

scale and concentration of landownership, through assessing both the landholding *and* the incoming landowner.

This would allow for a public interest assessment of buyers, both in terms of their land management proposals and how much land they already own in Scotland. This opens the door to more meaningfully regulating how land is managed and could allow for a presumed limit on total landownership to be introduced, unless the owner was deemed to operating in the public interest through a PIT.

This debate will need to be returned to as the Scottish Parliament looks to future land reform legislation and the Rural Renewal Bill.

The introduction of land taxes to deliver land reform outcomes

Progressive taxation can be an important policy instrument in support of land reform and landowner behaviour change. The Scottish Land Commission have recently published a report on modernising land tax administration,[12] and the Scottish National Party membership voted unanimously in favour of a 'land tax tailored to Scotland's needs (which) would be a useful tool to help reduce the unacceptable concentration of land ownership in Scotland.'[13]

Political consensus is growing that some form of land tax needs to be introduced in Scotland to tackle wealth inequality, the concentration of landownership and to reform damaging land management, especially in relation to encouraging peatland restoration.

The Committee should have an active role in scrutinising, refining and strengthening proposals for land taxation. We would welcome Committee asking the Scottish Government for clarity on their land taxation plans.

A Human Rights Bill and the place of Economic, Social and Cultural (ESC) Rights for land reform

While not in the Committees' direct remit, the forthcoming Human Rights Bill (HRB) is a key part of securing and furthering land reform in Scotland. Regarding the Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement, the Scottish Government made the decision that several human rights outlined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) were of particular relevance. At present there is little to no legal mechanism to enforce ICESCR in considering the public interest with regard to land reform powers.

The proposed incorporation of ICESCR into the HRB, and thereby Scot's law, provides such a mechanism and would strengthen the legal justification to override private property rights to enable further land reform in the public interest. The importance of this has been recognised in both the Scottish Land Commission's publication 'Next steps for land reform' and the advisory notes for the 2022 Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement.[14]

[12] A-five-year-route-to-modernising-land-tax-administration.pdf
[13] SNP members vote to back plans for new Scottish land tax | The National
[14] ScotLand Futures: Next steps for land reform and Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement 2022: Advisory Notes

Importantly, the incorporation of ICESCR into the HRB for land reform purposes is not an esoteric legal irrelevance, the lack of progress on these fundamental human rights is impacting communities today, right across Scotland, which has recently been noted in both the Highlands and the South of Scotland.[15] Having these rights recognised in law is essential to delivering pressing priorities for rural Scotland related to land, such as access to affordable housing and food, as well as the Right to a Healthy Environment. The forthcoming Human Rights Bill may well sit with other Committees, but the RAC have a role in shaping and influencing the development of that Bill and ensuring it is ambitious in its scope and delivers for rural Scotland.

Short-term issues for the Rural Affairs Committee to consider in 2026/27

Oversight of the implementation of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2025

We anticipate that the RAC will have oversight of the development of regulations and guidance associated with the implementation of the recent Land Reform Act. The consultation on community engagement obligations and Land Management Plans (LMPs) is now live.[16] Once that consultation is complete and final policy proposals are developed, we hope that the RAC will have a role in ensuring that LMPS and community engagement obligations are robust, meaningful and create much needed transparency and collaboration.

Once the Land and Communities Commissioner has been appointed, which the RAC will likely also have scrutiny of, there will also be work to develop the Prior Notification and Lotting process. Both mechanisms are vital to ensuring transparency over land transactions and breaking up monopoly landholdings when working against community sustainability. The regulations and guidance underpinning these mechanisms will need to be ambitious and robust to ensure that a meaningful number of transactions are captured for lotting, and that communities are given enough time and agency to pursue purchase through Prior Notification.

Scottish Land Fund (SLF)

The SLF is a crucial and widely valued part of the Scottish Government's commitment to land reform. Now in its 25th year, since 2001 the SLF has invested over £138,000,000 into nearly 955 rural and urban community projects, bringing over 500,000 acres into community ownership. This investment in communities is key to inclusive national growth and local economic regeneration, delivering significant social and economic returns on public expenditure[17].

The Scottish Government need to confirm and strengthen the SLF as a matter of urgency, as it stands, we do not have any commitment to the Fund's continuation. This commitment must include offering multi-year funding to maximise opportunities, ring-fenced funding for large acquisitions, realistic timescales for communities, as well as committing to the Fund being £25 million per year by the end of the Parliament to match the already established pipeline of community projects.

[15] ESC rights in the Highlands and Islands | SHRC Spotlight Projects an ESC rights in the South of Scotland | SHRC Spotlight Projects

[16] Community Engagement Obligations and draft large land holdings guidance under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2025 - Scottish Government consultations - Citizen Space

[17] https://www.communitylandscotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/The-Scottish-Land-Fund-Final-Briefing-Oct-2025.pdf

The SLF offers superb value for money. The Scottish Government originally aimed for a £20 million annual budget by 2026, so our argument for £25 million annual target by 2031, is realistic and reasonable. This represents just under 0.04% of the total 2026-2027 Scottish Government budget.

These asks align with recently published recommendations from the Scottish Land Commission on *"Next Steps for Community Ownership:"*[18]

OUTCOME
Increased Scottish Land Fund to deliver maximum benefit and impact.
Action 1 Delivered by Scottish Government
Support and increase the Scottish Land Fund budget to support more communities and give more communities the greatest chance of overcoming significant funding challenges by moving to multiyear funding.
Action 2 Delivered by Scottish Government
Create a facility for the Scottish Land Fund to draw down funds (beyond the current maximum grant) for largescale or high-value acquisitions and consider a grant funding-in-principle for between stage 1 and stage 2 of the application process.

Community Right to Buy Reform and Community Ownership
Community landownership is a proven and established means of delivering sustainable rural development and a key driver for wider economic, social and environmental policy objectives in rural Scotland. This form of landownership is locally democratic, recirculates wealth and builds local economies. It is vital that communities are empowered to take on more land and assets so that we can move beyond the current figures of around 2.7-3% of Scotland in community ownership. Community Right to Buy (CRtB) and the Scottish Land Fund are vital mechanisms for achieving this.

The Scottish Government have committed to reforming CRtB powers. These world-leading rights were introduced in 2003, and then added to in 2016, to enable communities to purchase land from private owners to meet the public interest and pursue sustainable development. In 2026, these rights are no longer fit for purpose. Extensive consultation and review happened in the last Parliament, with a broad consensus about the need for common sense reform and simplification. The widely agreed changes to a vital piece of land reform legislation need to be addressed urgently in this new Parliament and cannot wait for inclusion in later legislation. Discrete and precise legislation could be produced quickly, with widespread public and political support.

We are particularly concerned that the intention is to incorporate the CRtB updates into the Rural Renewal Bill (RRB). The RRB is planned to be introduced much later in the session and will likely be expansive in its scope, potentially delaying passage through parliament. It would be a missed opportunity for CRtB reform to be delayed or lost due to procedural and political challenges. In addition, CRtB covers both rural and urban land and assets and should not be packaged in legislation that frames it as a rural specific issue.

[18] https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/downloads/Next-steps-for-community-ownership-in-Scotland.pdf

Therefore, we recommend a discrete piece of legislation early in this parliamentary session would be the best solution to implement these reforms. The Scottish Land Commission has also recommend implementing these reforms as a matter of priority:[19]

OUTCOME
Simplified project delivery through clearer process and access to support.
Action 12 Delivered by Scottish Government
The proposals put forward following the review of community rights to buy should be taken forward as a priority.

Scottish Land Commission Resourcing
We are concerned about the intention to lay regulations to reduce the number of commissioners at the Scottish Land Commission from five to four. At a time when more is being asked of Scotland's land along with greater oversight and regulatory power to the Scottish Land Commission through the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2025, this proposed reduction appears ill-conceived.

The proposals appear to be motivated by the Scottish Government's public service reform agenda to increase efficiencies and reduce budgets, with Cabinet Secretary Gillian Martin stating on 25 August:

This decision has been taken in the context of our public service reform agenda. It is right we seek opportunities to make savings, however modest, when appropriate opportunities arise. [20]

However, it is unclear how proportionate this cut to the Scottish Land Commission is given the incredibly modest sums that will be saved and the negative impact it will incur on the Land Commission's functions. It has been suggested that the savings may only be in the region of £15,329 per year. In comparison the board of the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) numbers nineteen board members with members fees totalling £210,168 in 2024-2025.[21] Despite this, and in the era of public service reform, the cabinet secretary deemed it necessary to appoint a replacement member to the nineteen strong board of CNPA on 14 August.

We would encourage the Committee to ask the Scottish Government what the rationale for deciding these different outcomes was. It seems disproportionate and short-sighted to levy a public service reform agenda against the Scottish Land Commission whose remit covers all of Scotland while applying a different rule to a public authority with a much smaller geographical remit.

Outdoor Access Inquiry
Of all the land reform measures introduced by the Scottish Parliament, Part 1 of the 2003 Act (statutory access rights) is arguably the most pervasive, touching the lives of more people in Scotland than any other measure. Up to 80% of people in Scotland enjoy outdoor recreation from gentle walks in local green space to adventurous activities in our most dramatic upland areas. Access rights have given them foundational rights to do so, if exercised responsibly, and, to take one example, recreational walking has grown dramatically in popularity over the last 20 years.

[19] https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/downloads/Next-steps-for-community-ownership-in-Scotland.pdf
[20] https://tfn.scot/news/calls-for-rethink-on-government-plans-to-cut-land-commissioners
[21] https://andywightman.scot/2026/08/ministers-confirm-scottish-land-commission-member-reduction/

We welcome the RAC short inquiry into outdoor access including the effectiveness of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC), particularly as the Part 1 rights themselves are not in scope. The inquiry is welcome because although the Act and SOAC are robust and popular, implementation could be improved and new pressures, particularly in highly popular areas, produce new challenges.

Alongside Ramblers Scotland, Community Land Scotland would welcome the Committee's support in three key areas:

- Investing in the network of paths, bridges, signs and gates which make outdoor access work for many people
- Ensuring that councils and national parks have the resources to uphold access rights properly
- Launching a major new campaign across all bodies to make sure the public and landowners know about and take heed of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code

Land Management Public Body Consolidation

In the Programme for Government the Scottish Government stated that they would "Investigate consolidation of all public bodies involved in the management of public land assets." This vague statement has raised some concerns. The RAC have already raised this issue with the Cabinet Secretary for Climate Action and Rural Affairs in a previous evidence session on 7th October 2026. We would encourage the Committee to push the Scottish Government for much greater transparency on what these plans may be, and to ensure Parliament has proper scrutiny of any plans.

We share the concerns raised by the Committee that there is little detail on what any such consolidation may look like. We would raise a specific concern about the different functions of the various public bodies that are involved in management of public land assets. For example, NatureScot, Forestry and Land Scotland, Scottish Ministers and Local Authorities own and manage land for a variety of reasons, any 'consolidation' needs to be carefully attuned to these different priorities. At the very least these considerations should encompass a review of Scotland's fourth land use strategy and the potential impacts to the policy intention of relevant legislation such as the recently passed Community Wealth Building (Scotland) Act 2026.

On a more general point, we have concerns that Public Service Reform and 'cost-saving' initiatives may result in the widespread disposal of public land assets. This would be a serious mistake. As the climate and biodiversity emergencies, food insecurity and housing crises worsen, we will need robust and resilient public landholdings to deliver action on all these fronts and demonstrate leadership to the private sector, who already own 83% of our rural land.

Natural Capital Markets

Community Land Scotland has taken an active interest in natural capital financing, particularly voluntary carbon or biodiversity offset markets; due to the numerous impacts it has upon communities and the wider land reform agenda in Scotland. CLS recognise the climate and biodiversity emergencies as the key existential crises facing our planet. As such our collective response to them requires considerable public leadership and equally significant public policy development.

Voluntary natural capital markets, offset markets in particular, have been viewed positively by the Scottish Government as a scalable solution to deliver meaningful action in tackling the climate and nature emergency. Specifically, they were seen as a key tool in addressing the "nature finance gap".

We believe the optimism in these market solutions is misplaced and think there are key structural issues that undermine their ability to scale or deliver real, positive outcomes for climate, nature, and communities.

CLS have serious concerns that responsibility and agency for addressing these crises have been handed to the private sector and market mechanisms as governments look for convenient and politically expedient ways of trying to mitigate climate and biodiversity collapse. There is little evidence that profit-driven market forces are well placed to solve these crises. Instead, they risk being an unhelpful distraction at best and at worst avoiding tackling the central issues whilst reinforcing existing inequalities and squandering our land at a time when its ownership and management could not be more important.

Scottish Land Commission's 2026 Rural Land Market Insights report noted that following years of contributing to land value inflation, the market in land acquisitions for natural capital purposes in Scotland has stalled.[22] The report also commented on the misalignment of nature or natural capital with investor behaviour:

This behaviour does not align well with the long-term nature of environmental regeneration and adds further weight to arguments that reliance on private investment motivations to support natural capital enhancement should be reevaluated.

Community Land Scotland supports the call for re-evaluation of the reliance on private finance mechanisms to support natural capital enhancement and would welcome the Committee further scrutinising Government plans for natural capital investment.

Progressive re-alignment of subsidy regimes: Rural Support Plan and Forestry Grant Scheme

Scotland's uniquely concentrated pattern of landownership is enabled and supported by a range of generous grants, subsidies and tax exemptions which drive up land prices and build and protect private wealth.[23] This is a system of support which does not encourage economic change in support of wider public policy goals. Some regard it as a system of 'corporate welfare'.[24] Agricultural subsidies for example are subsiding and encouraging large scale landownership, contrary to Government commitments to diversify landownership, through no capping of area-based payments.

Reform of existing subsidy regimes could include:

- Ensuring that existing grant mechanisms (e.g. Forestry Grant Scheme and direct agricultural payments) have conditionality attached to ensure public money is only given to landowners with significant landholdings (over 500ha) when their land management and ownership works in the public interest (e.g. for social, economic, cultural and environmental regeneration)
- Subsidies and grants should target support where most needed and avoid inadvertently widening existing inequalities. A motion to this effect was unanimously passed at the SNP conference in October 2026 which seeks to restrict woodland creation grants for commercially

[22] https://www.landcommission.gov.scot/downloads/Rural-Land-Market-Insights-2026-%E2%80%93-Policy-Briefing.pdf
[23] Community Land Scotland has a wider briefing on fiscal reform found here: Preliminary position on fiscal reform – Community Land Scotland
[24] 'Corporate welfare' is an idea associated with Ralph Nader and used to describe the system of grants, subsidies and other favourable financial mechanisms used to protect and advance corporate interests.

viable projects, and recirculate repaid funds from such projects into community woodland, farm woodland, native woodland creation and land buyout programmes.[25]

- Front-load Tier 1 payments to support medium- and small-scale agriculture, by allocating 30% of the Tier 1 direct payments budget to fund a flat-rate uplift on the first hectares farmed, delivering redistributive income support to smaller and medium-sized businesses.[26]
- Cap Tier 1 payments at £100,000 per farm business, with additional allowances for employed worker salaries and appropriate exemptions for shared land arrangements such as stock clubs on common grazings, to ensure a fairer and more effective distribution of agricultural support.[27]
- Remove the 3ha minimum threshold for agricultural support, and instead support genuinely active, functioning agricultural businesses regardless of size.[28]

Land Information Systems – anti-corruption

Scotland has some of the poorest landownership data globally. We do not know who ultimately owns and controls much of our land. There needs to be the establishment of a complete national Land Information Service to systematically collect and manage data on landownership, value, and land use. This should be supported by a clear government target date for completion of the existing Land Register of Scotland and specific triggers to accelerate first registration of all other lands.

It is also imperative that the Register of Controlled Interests in Land (RCI) is kept updated and complete. It is critical that the land reform policy intent of the RCI is not undermined by other legislative loopholes such as the potential provisions within the Trusts and Succession (Scotland) Act 2024 to establish Private Purpose Trusts, this would effectively hide landownership for the purposes of the RCI. Transparency International UK has highlighted the risks that this presents from a global corruption perspective and its importance in ongoing anti-corruption work as part for Scottish Government's next Open Government Action Plan[29].

If we do not know who ultimately owns land, nor who has options agreements, or how that land is valued and used then we cannot begin to address corruption or build the policies that will fully address pressing public priorities like progressive land taxation to tackle the unjust scale and concentration of landownership in Scotland. It is therefore vital that the Scottish Government engages with existing international examples of land data systems, and routes to more socially just taxation, recently outlined by the Scottish Land Commission[30,31].

[25] SNP backs restrictions on woodland creation grants | Forestry Journal
[26] These policy proposals have been provided by the Scottish Agroecology Partnership.
[27] These policy proposals have been provided by the Scottish Agroecology Partnership.
[28] These policy proposals have been provided by the Scottish Agroecology Partnership.
[29] Open Government Partnership Case study: Private Purpose Trusts in Scotland - Open Government Partnership
[30] Learning from international cadastral systems for transparency, tax, and valuation
[31] A five-year route to modernising land tax administration – A route-map for Scottish Government

About Community Land Scotland

- Community Land Scotland was established to provide a collective voice for community landowners in Scotland.
- We have over 150 member organisations across Scotland, ranging from community landowners of major crofting estates in the Western Isles to inner city community hubs in diverse communities.
- We believe that we cannot create a more socially just Scotland without addressing the issue of concentrated landownership, with the growth of community landownership a key part of developing a more diverse landownership pattern.
- We believe that communities should have the opportunity to lead development in their areas and an important way of achieving this is the democratic ownership of local land and assets.
- We are a company limited by guarantee with charitable status. We are members of the International Land Coalition, which seeks to support community land rights and land reform movements around the world.

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