

Policy Brief

Land Use Frameworks across the UK: A Review through the Lens of Public Service Reform to Inform Scotland's Fourth Land Use Strategy

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full form
AECS	Agri-Environment Climate Scheme
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (Northern Ireland)
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (England)
EELG	Environment and Economy Leaders Group
EFS	Environmental Farming Scheme
ELM schemes	Environmental Land Management schemes
LDP	Local Development Plan
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery Strategies
LUF	Land Use Framework
LUS4	Fourth Land Use Strategy
NERC Act	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NPF	National Performance Framework
NPF4	National Planning Framework (4)
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
PSB	Public Services Board
PSR	Public Service Reform
RLUP	Regional Land Use Partnership
SBS	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy
SFS	Sustainable Farming Scheme
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SoNaRR	State of Natural Resources Report
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement

AT A GLANCE

This brief reviews land use frameworks across the UK to inform Scotland's land use strategy refresh. It explores features that may signal alignment with Scotland's Public Service Reform (PSR) principles for Place, People, Partnerships, Performance and Prevention, which reflect broader governance considerations across the UK. Features explored include governance structures, participation approaches, monitoring and learning, policy instruments, delivery mechanisms, and integration with other policies. The review is an overview and not a comparative or evaluative assessment of the UK's land use frameworks. It draws on a rapid desk-based synthesis of statutory documents and consultation publications available as of September 2025.

Key Findings

Land use policy across the UK is framed through different institutional arrangements rather than through a single model. Scotland operates with a statutory, stand-alone Land Use Strategy. In Wales, land use is embedded within planning and environmental policy. Northern Ireland does not currently operate under an overarching framework. In England, responsibilities are currently distributed across multiple policy instruments; a national Land Use Framework has been proposed to help improve coordination. No single model exists for aligning land use frameworks with Scotland's PSR principles. For Scotland, the Land Use Strategy refresh provides an opportunity to consider how these features are brought together in support of PSR principles.

Findings, summarised by PSR principle and analytical domain:

- **Place – Governance: decision-making scale.** The balance of authority between devolved government and regional or local levels differs across the four nations. There is limited evidence of decision-making devolved beyond 'national-to-regional or local' scale.
- **Place – Interlinkages with other policies:** Links between land use and other policies (e.g., agricultural, planning, biodiversity or climate) are visible across all nations but integration depth varies. It is unclear whether whole-system thinking is translating into joined-up delivery.
- **Partnership - Cross-sectoral governance:** Boards, partnerships and pilots with statutory foundations operate across all nations, bringing together local authorities, public bodies, environmental organisations and communities to varying degrees. However, responsibilities and funding powers often remain fragmented.
- **People - Participation and co-design:** Engagement mechanisms are in place across all four nations and are predominantly consultation-based. Evidence of formal co-design, co-production or shared decision-making arrangements is limited.
- **Prevention - Policy instruments for long-term impact:** Long-term incentive schemes are emerging across all nations, reflecting a shift towards efficiency, prevention and long-term impact. Focus remains on agricultural and rural land management.
- **Prevention - Delivery mechanisms:** Regulatory duties provide authority and consistency but effort and resource duplication risks remain.
- **Performance - Monitoring and learning:** Monitoring arrangements vary across nations. Feedback loops are developed to differing degrees and indicators are still evolving.

PURPOSE

Scotland is refreshing its Land Use Strategy¹ and seeking to improve its understanding of the evolving frameworks shaping land use across the UK. A public consultation on the fourth Land Use Strategy iteration (LUS4) ran from August to October 2025. The consultation document supports meeting climate targets, creating a fair transition to net-zero, and ensuring land benefits all sectors and people via integrated land use². It also explicitly aims to move away from a sectoral, siloed management to align the LUS4 with the principles underpinning the Public Service Reform (PSR) Strategy³. These principles draw on the Christie Commission report⁴ advocating a shift towards preventative, place-based, partnership-enabling, people-empowering, and performance-focused services. The Scottish Government adopted these principles as a framework for reforming public services to balance long-term financial pressures with the national outcomes for the people of Scotland defined in the National Performance Framework⁵.

This brief reviews land use frameworks across the UK to identify features that may signal alignment with Scotland's PSR principles as part of the wider LUS4 consultation and Land Use Strategy refresh. The analysis contributes to a discussion around how Scotland's Land Use Strategy refresh may align with, or be positioned alongside, the PSR Strategy. The overarching aim is to inform and expand a shared understanding during the LUS4 public consultation, including supporting discussions with the Environment and Economy Leaders Group (EELG). Alongside this brief, a slide deck based on the review was shared with the Scottish Government to inform discussions at the EELG meeting held on 22nd September 2025.

The review is not comparative or evaluative in intent, nor does it assess other nations' approaches for their own sake. All findings and discussion points are framed in relation to Scotland's context and PSR principles. Where arrangements appear aligned with PSR principles, insights are drawn to inform Scotland's strategy refresh. The analysis draws exclusively on statutory documents and official consultation publications available as of 15 September 2025. Acronyms used in this brief are listed at the end of the document.

APPROACH

In this brief, land use frameworks are defined by the features set out in statutory documents and official publications that frame how land-related policy objectives, strategies, or arrangements are decided, coordinated, delivered, and monitored. Frameworks across all four UK nations are reviewed to broaden the evidence base beyond Scotland's current policy arrangements. The review focused on assembling the widest possible range of features comprising a land-use framework. These are then examined *post hoc* for their potential alignment with Scotland's PSR Strategy, to inform options for the Land Use Strategy refresh.

Features are examined across six analytical domains commonly used to examine land use frameworks: governance structures, participation approaches, monitoring and learning, policy instruments, delivery mechanisms, and integration with other policies (Table 1). Using Scotland's PSR principles as an interpretive lens, the review identifies illustrative features within and across these domains that may act as indicative signals of alignment. Linking of principles to domains draws on a

¹ Scottish Government 2025a: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-fourth-land-use-strategy-consultation/pages/3/>.

² In the context of LUS4, integration simply means taking a holistic view of the land - combining two or more activities on the same area in a way that enhances the overall benefits.

³ The principles referenced in this brief are drawn from Scottish Government 2025b: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-public-service-reform-strategy-delivering-scotland/>

⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/commission-future-delivery-public-services/>

⁵ The National Performance Framework (NPF) sets out Scotland's national outcomes and indicators, providing a framework for measuring the country's progress towards wellbeing and sustainable development (Scottish Government n.d.).

synthesis of descriptions in the LUS4 consultation document and the PSR Strategy, informed by wider policy understanding, and was agreed with the Scottish Government prior to the analysis.

The review explores signals of alignment with PSR principles, across the six analytical domains (Table 1). Signals would include: devolved decision-making to regional or local levels supported by resources (Place); explicit links across land use, agricultural, biodiversity, climate, and planning strategies (Place); governance anchored in cross-sectoral collaboration bringing together multiple sectors, agencies, and interests (Partnership); participation that moves beyond consultation towards co-production (People); monitoring that supports learning and adjustment across policy areas (Performance); policy instruments oriented towards long-term outcomes and early intervention (Prevention); and regulatory arrangements that reduce duplication of effort and resource (Prevention, Partnership).

Table 1. Analytical framework: Public Service Reform (PSR) principles mapped to the six analytical domains, showing the signals of alignment sought in this review. The relationships shown are not one-to-one and do not imply weighting, completeness, or effectiveness.

PSR principles	Analytical domains	Illustrative features considered in this review
Place	Governance structures: Decision-making scale	Decision-making at regional or local scale within national direction; place-based partnerships
	Integration with other policies	Explicit links between land-use policy and spatial planning or regional strategies
Partnership	Governance structures: cross-sector coordination	Formal or statutory cross-sector boards or partnerships; joint working arrangements across public bodies; shared responsibilities for planning or delivery across policy areas
People	Participation approaches: stakeholder engagement and co-production	Mechanisms for co-design or co-production and inclusive participation beyond consultation; involvement of communities and land managers in shaping decisions; shared ownership of decisions
Performance	Monitoring and learning: tracking	Monitoring, reporting, and review cycles; use of indicators to track progress
Prevention	Policy instruments for long-term impact	Long-term incentives or funding mechanisms; early intervention measures
	Delivery mechanisms: regulatory efficiency	Regulatory arrangements that reduce duplication of effort and resources
	Monitoring and learning: adaptive management	Indicators or reporting systems that support early identification of risks and adaptive responses; feedback loops supporting learning and adjustment across policy areas

CAVEATS

The terms 'framework' and 'strategy' carry different meanings across the UK. Scotland has a statutory, stand-alone Land Use Strategy supported by emerging regional governance pilots. In Wales, land use objectives are embedded within statutory planning and environmental frameworks. In England, responsibilities are dispersed across multiple statutory duties under the Environment Act and the

planning system. In Northern Ireland, land use decision-making duties are distributed across planning and climate legislation. These differences reflect varying approaches to policy framing and differing balances between national direction and local empowerment. A formal strategy may support clarity and coordination; its absence may reflect reliance on flexible or incremental policy development. Neither is assumed to be more effective than the other. The term 'framework' in this brief is used broadly to include all kinds of arrangements.

None of these frameworks were designed with Scotland's Public Service Reform principles in mind. Any alignment identified is therefore interpreted post hoc, indicative rather than definitive, and reflects a snapshot based on publicly available statutory documents. Alignment may be partial, context-specific, scale-dependent, and contingent on institutional arrangements within each nation. This analysis does not assess how well frameworks work in practice, how widely features are implemented, or whether they are backed by sufficient resources.

This brief therefore offers ideas and insights to inform Scotland's Land Use Strategy refresh — surfacing options for consideration, not prescriptions for action.

KEY FINDINGS

Overall, land use frameworks across the UK reflect a shared recognition of the need for more integrated, cross-sectoral approaches, but this intent is framed, coordinated, and translated into governance and delivery arrangements in a variety of ways. Table 2 and the following sections summarise the findings.

Table 2. Features identified: Indicative land-use framework features observed across the four UK nations by PSR principle. Acronyms as in-text. See also List of Acronyms.

PSR principle	Indicative land-use framework features across the four nations
Place	<p>Scotland: Five RLUPs piloted to support place-based land-use decisions within the national Land Use Strategy; links to NPF4, Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, Climate Change Plan, Forestry Strategy, Land Reform agenda, Just Transition principles.</p> <p>Wales: Future Wales employs development plans (LDPs and SDPs) operating at local or regional scales; The Well-being Act mandates integration across goals.</p> <p>England: LNRS prepared by county or unitary authorities; LNRS connecting to Climate Change Act and 25 Year Environment Plan.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Predominantly centralised decision-making; Climate Action Plan linking climate goals to forestry, peatland and agricultural management.</p>
Partnership	<p>Scotland: RLUPs bringing together local authorities, public bodies, land managers and communities.</p> <p>Wales: PSBs convening local authorities, health boards and Natural Resources Wales under the Well-being of Future Generations Act.</p> <p>England: LNRS preparation requiring coordination between local authorities, statutory bodies and environmental organisations.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: - ; See <i>Footnote</i></p>
People	<p>Scotland: RLUP guidance emphasising inclusive engagement with communities and land managers.</p> <p>Wales: Statutory consultation and engagement requirements through PSBs and development plans (LDPs and SDPs).</p> <p>England: LNRS processes requiring engagement with landowners, communities and NGOs, with early experimentation in co-design.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: - ; See <i>Footnote</i>.</p>

Performance	<p>Scotland: Statutory annual progress reporting on the Land Use Strategy under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act.</p> <p>Wales: National Indicators and the SoNaRR produced on a five-year cycle.</p> <p>England: Statutory targets and annual progress reporting in the Environment Act 2021.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Climate Change Act (NI) 2022 introducing carbon-budget reporting duties.</p>
Prevention	<p>Scotland: AECS supporting long-term land management outcomes; Peatland ACTION; Land Use Strategy providing national direction across sectors.</p> <p>Wales: SFS designed around climate and biodiversity objectives; Future Wales sitting above regional and local plans.</p> <p>England: ELMs based on “public money for public goods”; Proposed LUF to integrate fragmented responsibilities.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: EFS emerging to support habitat restoration and carbon sequestration; SPPS consolidating planning policy statements.</p> <p>Evidence Gap across nations: Limited information was available on how adaptive management processes operate in practice.</p>
Footnote	<p>- indicates no relevant statutory feature was identified. This does not imply absence of activity or policy intent; features may exist through mechanisms not captured in this analysis.</p>

Governance: decision-making scale and cross-sector coordination (Place, Partnership)

Governance arrangements across the four nations include different forms of boards, partnerships, or pilots with statutory hooks that bring together local authorities, land managers, communities, and agencies to support collaborative decision-making. Responsibilities often remain fragmented across sectors, and there was no evidence of cross-border or cross-sectoral catchment bodies with pooled budgets.

Scotland operates with the statutory Land Use Strategy providing national direction. Regional Land Use Partnerships (RLUPs) are piloted as devolved governance models to support national, regional and local understanding of how partnership work can help to optimise land use in a fair and inclusive way. The Scottish Biodiversity Strategy⁶ (SBS) and its targets are integral to the implementation of Scotland's overall land use policy. The SBS provides the specific ecological goals and priorities that must be considered within that national direction. The RLUPs are the key mechanism for embedding biodiversity considerations at a practical level. Public bodies in Scotland have a biodiversity duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to further the conservation of biodiversity. The Natural Environment (Scotland) Bill 2025, if enacted, would further strengthen biodiversity duties. There is no statutory requirement for local authorities to produce biodiversity strategies, but many do so voluntarily. These devolved governance models use a natural capital approach to ensure that land management decisions optimise for biodiversity and climate mitigation, as required by SBS.

Wales employs Future Wales: The National Plan 2040⁷, a statutory national development framework, with Local Development Plans (LDPs) and Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) adding regional coordination. Public Services Boards (PSBs) also play a key role in Wales by bringing together local authorities, health boards, and other public bodies to improve local well-being through collaborative planning and delivery, aligning with the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (Well-being Act). Public authorities have a duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 to enhance biodiversity but there is no statutory requirement for local biodiversity strategies. The Well-

⁶ Scottish Government 2024: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-biodiversity-strategy-2045/>

⁷ Welsh Government 2021: <https://www.gov.wales/future-wales-national-plan-2040>

being Act provides an integration principle that applies across all goals, creating a statutory basis for cross-sectoral coordination.

England sets national targets under the Environment Act 2021 and requires Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) to be prepared by county or unitary authorities (DEFRA 2023), while planning remains locally led. Local authorities in England have a duty to conservation and biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, strengthened by the Environment Act 2021, which introduced biodiversity net gain requirements. These environmental mandates operate alongside the Agriculture Act 2020, which provides the financial 'pull' for land-use change by paying farmers for 'public goods' through Environmental Land Management (ELM) schemes. Because these schemes can trigger significant shifts in how land is used, a Land Use Framework (LUF) has been proposed to help reconcile the Agriculture Act's food security goals with the Environment Act's nature targets and local planning demands (DEFRA 2025a).

Northern Ireland maintains responsibility largely at the central level, with less evidence of devolved or localised delivery mechanisms.

These arrangements signal different balances between national coherence and local empowerment. Devolved or regional structures align with PSR principles relating to place-based decision-making. Centralised decision-making or subject to unfunded mandates diverge from the Partnership and Place principles.

Participation approaches: Stakeholder Engagement and co-production (People)

Scotland's RLUPs are explicitly designed for co-production, involving national and local authorities, communities, and landowners.

Wales's local plans (LDPs) require stakeholder engagement but tend more towards consultation.

England's LNRS include statutory consultation duties and are beginning to experiment with co-design mechanisms.

Northern Ireland has fewer formalised structures, though some catchment-based initiatives may involve co-design.

Arrangements embedding co-design and co-production, signal alignment with the PSR principles relating to people empowerment and partnership. In most cases, however, engagement mechanisms remain closer to consultation than to co-production.

Monitoring and learning (Performance, Prevention)

Scotland's Land Use Strategy, through Section 37A of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (as amended), places a duty on Scottish Ministers to produce annual progress reports on the Land Use Strategy. Six of these reports are available via the Scottish Government website. The Scottish Government also publishes annual agricultural statistics (e.g., June Agricultural Census and Economic Report, on Scottish Agriculture). NatureScot publishes Scottish Biodiversity Indicators. Some NPF indicators relate to biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions, including from land use. The extent to which this monitoring is integrated with the Land Use Strategy reporting was not assessed in this review.

Wales produces the State of Natural Resources Report⁸ (SoNaRR), required under the Welsh Environment Act 2016 to be produced on a 5-year cycle. SoNaRR monitors key pressures like climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss and evaluates the effectiveness of management interventions, such as those related to water quality, agricultural, and urban development. Future Wales framework contains periodic review provisions, the next due in 2026 following the Senedd elections in May.

England's Environment Act 2021 requires annual progress reports with published indicators and statutory targets.

⁸ Natural Resources Wales 2020: <https://naturalresources.wales/sonarr2020>

Northern Ireland has provisions through the Climate Change Act (NI) 2022, which introduces new reporting requirements on carbon budgets.

Clear monitoring indicators and reporting duties can support adaptive management in line with the Performance principle for continuous learning and evaluation. Across all nations, clear reporting mechanisms exist and indicators are being developed, but how monitoring feeds back into policy adjustment is unclear. Limited information was available on how adaptive management processes operate in practice, for example whether feedback loops have been established to support learning and adjustment across policy areas.

Policy instruments for long-term impact (Prevention)

In Scotland, the ambitions of the Land Use Strategy are supported across various policy areas including the Agri-Environment Climate Scheme⁹ (AECS) and Peatland ACTION.

Wales is implementing the Sustainable Farming Scheme¹⁰ (SFS), structured around climate resilience and biodiversity outcomes, with a set of universal layers published and further optional and collaborative layers to be developed soon.

England is phasing in ELM schemes building on the principle of “public money for public goods.”

Northern Ireland’s Environmental Farming Scheme¹¹ (EFS) includes measures for habitat restoration and carbon sequestration.

These instruments indicate movement towards cultural and budgetary shifts that reward long-term climate and biodiversity objectives, preventing greater environmental and social costs later.

Delivery mechanisms: regulatory efficiency (Prevention)

In Scotland, the Land Use Strategy provides statutory direction, but delivery depends on multiple sectoral policies (NPF4¹² for planning, AECS and Peatland ACTION¹³ for agriculture and land management, SBS for nature and conservation), which can overlap.

In Wales, the statutory national planning framework (Future Wales) sits above the local plans (LDPs). Delivery requires coordination across these levels of governance.

In England, environmental requirements (e.g., LNRS, biodiversity net gain) sit alongside pre-existing planning and agricultural regulations (e.g., Agriculture Act 2020). The proposed LUF is expected to integrate responsibility and actions and improve regulatory coordination.

Northern Ireland relies on centralised planning law and climate duties without an overarching land use framework, leaving responsibilities dispersed across regimes. The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) consolidates over 20 planning policy statements into a single document (Department of Infrastructure, Northern Ireland 2015), providing a single reference point for planning decisions.

Streamlined requirements and integrated delivery align with the Prevention principle for simplification and efficiency. Overlapping responsibilities or fragmented duties diverge from this principle. Evidence from the four nations shows that statutory arrangements provide authority. However, language is not harmonised across sectors and policies in each nation and this suggests that effort and resource duplication risk remains.

Integration with other policies (Place)

In Scotland, the Land Use Strategy and RLUP pilots explicitly link to planning, biodiversity, and climate strategies. The Biodiversity and Land Use strategies work in concert, ensuring that all land-

⁹ Scottish Government 2025c: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/topics/all-schemes/agri-environment-climate-scheme/>

¹⁰ Welsh Government n.d.: <https://www.gov.wales/sustainable-farming-scheme>

¹¹ DAERA 2024: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/environmental-farming-scheme-efs>

¹² Scottish Government 2023: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>

¹³ NatureScot 2025: <https://www.nature.scot/climate-change/nature-based-solutions/peatland-action>

use decisions, from agricultural practices to peatland restoration, contribute to the SBS goal of being "nature positive" by 2030. The Land Use Strategy also links explicitly to NPF4 (spatial planning), climate policy, Forestry Strategy¹⁴, Land Reform agenda, and Just Transition principles.

In Wales, cross-sector integration is a legal requirement under Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Future Wales is designed to provide a high-level spatial strategy that integrates multiple policy areas, such as housing, transport, energy, and the environment, into a single coherent framework. The Well-being Act mandates that public bodies move away from "siloe" working and instead adopt collaborative, integrated practices.

In England, LNRS must align with Local Plans, biodiversity net gain, and Environmental Land Management schemes. LNRS also connect to the Climate Change Act and the 25 Year Environment Plan¹⁵ (DEFRA 2018).

In Northern Ireland, integration is less developed but is beginning to emerge through the Climate Change Act. The draft Climate Action Plan (DAERA 2025) links forestry, peat, and agriculture with climate goals.

Explicit cross-referencing and joined-up approaches that address land use, climate, biodiversity and community well-being together rather than in silos, including pooled outcomes across policies at regional and local scales, would signal alignment with the Place principle. However, the extent to which these approaches are translated into coordinated delivery in practice ('walking the talk') remains unclear across the four nations.

DISCUSSION POINTS FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT

This overview highlights the diversity of approaches to land use frameworks across the UK, reflecting varied combinations of governance structures, engagement mechanisms, policy instruments, delivery tools, monitoring systems, and integration with other policies. Rather than prescribing a single model, the analysis offers a structured foundation for informed dialogue about which features may be most relevant to Scotland's context and PSR principles.

Figure 1 summarises the findings mapped to PSR principles. Signals of alignment with each principle are present across the four nations. Misalignments also exist: devolved decision-making is not always resourced; budgets are not pooled across sectors; engagement rarely reaches co-production; and monitoring does not consistently inform policy adjustment.

¹⁴ Scottish Government 2019: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-forestry-strategy-20192029/>

¹⁵ The 25 Year Environment Plan was superseded by the Environmental Improvement Plan (DEFRA 2025b) in December 2025, after this review was completed.

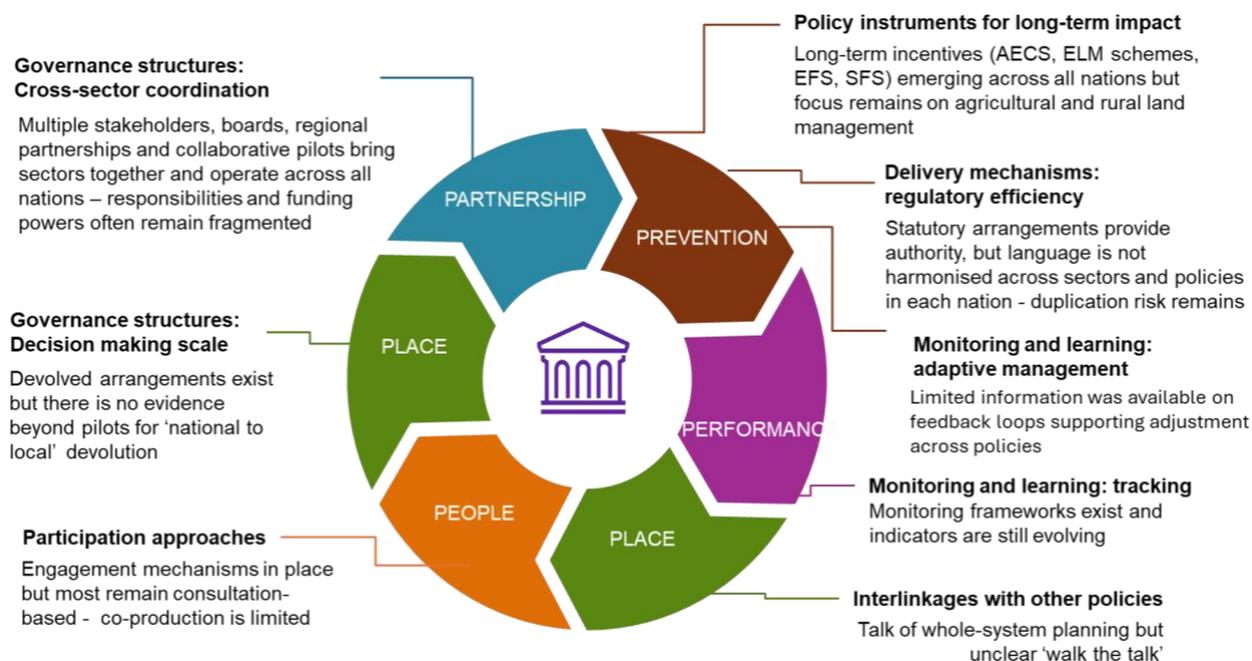


Figure 1. Signals of alignment and misalignment of land use frameworks with the PSR principles.

The signals and misalignments captured in Figure 1 are not conclusions but a foundation for dialogue. By examining approaches across the UK, this review identifies features that may inform Scotland's Land Use Strategy refresh. The spectrum of approaches suggests that land use frameworks can support policy priorities and governance traditions through multiple pathways. The review shows that no single model of aligning with PSR principles exists and that different pathways to achieving alignment are possible. Further work is needed to clarify which features are currently implemented, and to develop shared understanding of concepts like co-design, co-production, and shared ownership.

The following questions emerge from the analysis to inform Scotland's Land Use Strategy refresh. Each question corresponds to one of the analytical domains, with the relevant PSR principle indicated:

1. Governance – cross-sectoral collaboration (Partnership): How can partnerships move beyond bringing sectors to the same table towards genuine integration of delivery?
2. Governance – decision-making scale (Place): How far should decision-making be devolved, and where would local empowerment add most value?
3. Participation (People): Where should Scotland move beyond consultation to genuine co-production, and where is shared ownership both realistic and desirable?
4. Policy instruments (Prevention): Which long-term instruments could be feasibly introduced now, and which would require broader structural or funding reforms?
5. Delivery mechanisms (Partnership): Which identified features would require changes to institutional or governance arrangements to be effective?
6. Monitoring and learning (Performance): Are current evaluation and reporting arrangements sufficient for adaptive management, or is a more robust framework needed?
7. Integration (Place): Which cross-strategy links must be made explicit in the next Land Use Strategy update, and how can this be achieved practically?

These questions are not endpoints but starting points for Scotland's Land Use Strategy refresh and for ongoing dialogue on how land use policy can deliver on Public Service Reform.

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FURTHER READING

The following documents were reviewed but not cited directly in this brief, or were published soon after the completion of the review. They may provide useful background on land use policy across the UK.

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