



Land Consolidation in Sweden

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Land in Sweden, areas

	1,000 km²	%
Cultivated land	36	8
Forests	240	53
Populated areas	13	3
Swamps	50	11
Mountains	72	16
Lakes, rivers	39	9
Total	450	100



Land in Sweden, ownership

	Area %	Value
Private owners	50	>50
Forest companies	27	<27
State, municipalities	23	<<23



Land consolidation

- 1750- Great parceling (Storskifte), arable land, up to 4 parcels per property unit
- 1800- "One parceling (Enskifte/Enclosure)
 One parcel per property, moving of houses)
- 1826-1926 Laga skifte, all land, up to 4 parcels, moving of houses, about 20 million ha, 300 000 farmers,
- 1948- sporadic land consolidation based on acquisition policy and land bank





Property Units Agriculture



Average size arable land hectar

SWEDESURVEY



Agriculture in Sweden

- q Number of farms 1999 aprox. 80 000 units
- **q** Number of farmers aprox. 23 000 families (full-time workers)
- **q** Statistics

Average area	37 hectars per farm
51 +	16 000
21 - 50	21 000
11 - 20 ha	17 000
2 - 10 ha	26 000 units





Leasehold

- Totally owned area
- Totally leased area
- Partly leased area
- Total area arable land 2 740 000 ha

- 670 000 ha
- 550 000 ha
- 1 520 000 ha



Cadastral characteristics of Dalarna

q Unique fragmentation of properties & parcels **q** small size

- q narrow & irregular shaped parcels
- **q** badly maintained boundaries
- **q** Complicated ownership conditions
 - q frequent joint properties
 - q frequent co-owned properties

Land reforms in practice in Dalarna









Mr Jonsson's fragmented property





Bonäs -Våmhus Land Consolidation

SWEDES

Structural improvements on forest land

	"Before"	"Afterwards"
Property structure		
Properties	ca 6 000 st(7,4 ha/ st)	430 st(103 ha/ st)
Parcels	ca 21 000 st(2,1 ha/ st)	800 st(55 ha/ st)
Joint properties	1 300 st	5 st
Ownership structure		
Jointly owned prop.	ca 3 500	ca 170 st
Jointly owned parcels	ca 14 000 st	ca 300 st
Length of boundaries	ca 8 000 km	ca 1 000 km



Technical development



- **q GPS** more effective surveying
- q GISOM
 - effective data capture from the central databases (Real Property Register/ Cadastral Index Map)
 - q efficient tool for analysis and for reallottment design

q Valuation

- **q** photo-interpretation
- q field inventory
- q control inventory (adjustments for bias)
- q inspection by the owners

Methodology

- **q** Information meetings with the owners
- **q** Dialogue with the owners
- **q** Preliminary reallotment design
- **q** Trial of Public opinion
- **q** Field inventory
- **q** Definite reallotment design
- **q** Surveys of the "new" boundaries
- **q** Decision making



Overlay-techniques in Land Consolidation



Economic settlements are calculated by intersection between

- "old" properties
- forest stands
- "new" properties

Each little figure has information about: previous owner, new owner and value



Cadastral Procedure -Characteristics

- **q** Private and public interests are considered
- Democratic tool with ambition to achieve consensus and user participation
- q Secure, simple, neutral, cost-efficient
- **q** Appeals to court are rare

Cadastral Authority



Responsible for the whole process from start until finish

- **q** Co-ordinator of information, process and decisions
- q Investigator
- **q** Negotiator
- **q** Competent to make decisions

Land Consolidation

- Costs and Financing

Costs 225 - 260 USD/hectare

q Influence by:

- q Degree of fragmentation
- **q** Number of participating owners
- q Size of the consolidation area
- q Reduction of boundary length

Financing

q Subsidies50 %q Participating farmers50 %

