

Greening Guidance 2024

Guidance for the Greening rules that form part of the Basic Payment Scheme

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1. Introduction and updates

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the bottom of the page.

This guidance is effective from 1 January 2024

This guidance provides details on the Greening elements of the Common Agricultural Policy and should be read in conjunction with the guidance for the Basic Payment Scheme and Cross Compliance.

- [Basic Payment Scheme](#)
- [Overview of Cross Compliance \(ruralpayments.org\)](#)

Please ensure that you read all the relevant elements of this updated guidance ([including the annexes](#)) if you are intending to apply under the Basic Payment Scheme.

Scheme changes and reminders for 2024

- EFA – Changes to the EFA Agroforestry option to include [EFA Small or farm woodlands](#)
- **Cross border businesses submitting a BPS / Greening claim for land in Scotland can only meet Greening requirements on land located and claimed in Scotland.**
- **There are no longer Crop Diversification requirements as the two/three crop rules were removed from scheme year 2021 onward.**

1.1 Recent changes

- None

Section	Change
Changes to EFAAF	To include small or farm woodlands

Previous versions

[Previous versions of this page](#)

2. Overview

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the bottom of the page.

This guidance is effective from 1 January 2024

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[What does Greening mean to me?](#)

[What do I need to read?](#)

[Is Greening the same as Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition?](#)

Greening was introduced to improve the environmental performance of farming. A new Greening payment “for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and environment” will be paid on top of the Basic Payment Scheme from 2015.

Thirty per cent of Scotland’s Direct Payment budget is allocated to the Greening payment. When considering the implementation of the Greening requirements in Scotland, a balance was reached regarding the transfer of funds from Pillar one to Pillar two and the activities to be undertaken to meet the Greening requirements.

Under reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, it is mandatory for applicants to the Basic Payment Scheme to comply with Greening requirements, where relevant on their land. In return for this, an additional Greening payment will be made.

On leaving the European Union the Greening requirements have been reviewed and now cover:

- Permanent grassland
- Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs)

The Greening requirement applies at a business level. This is the land under one Business Reference Number (BRN) – all the land your business claimed on your Single Application Form. Greening is paid in accordance with the number of eligible hectares in the region concerned in each year of application.

You may be subject to inspections throughout the year to ensure you are adopting relevant Greening practices. If you fail to meet your Greening requirements, this will result in a proportionate reduction being applied to your Greening payment. In addition to this reduction, you may incur an administrative penalty which can be applied to your Basic Payment.

2.1. What does Greening mean to me?

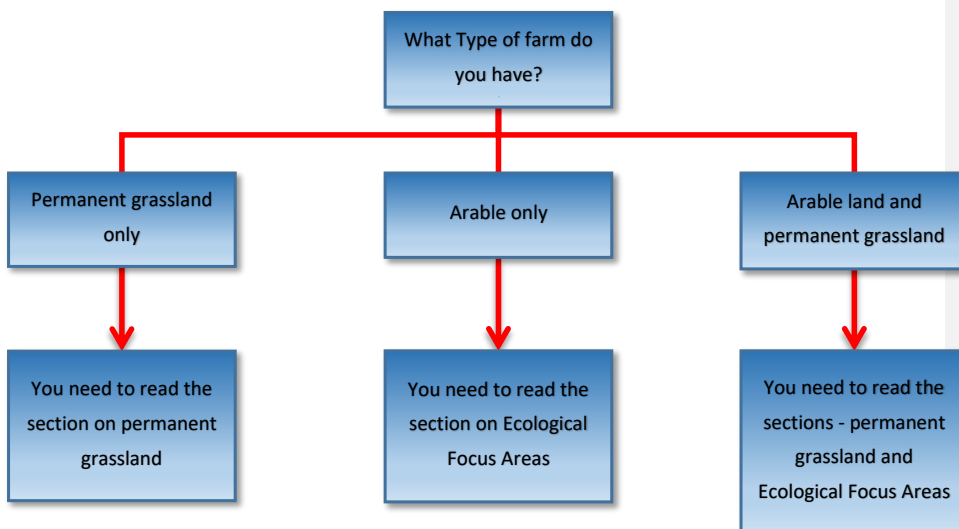
To make sure you receive the Greening payment with your Basic Payment, you must comply with Greening requirements. Many businesses already comply with Greening requirements as part of their normal agricultural practices.

However, it is important you read this booklet to see which Greening requirements apply to you. Greening activities will include one or more of the following:

- protecting permanent grassland designated as environmentally sensitive grassland
 - farming five per cent of your arable area in a manner that promotes biodiversity – known as an Ecological Focus Area (EFA)

2.2. What do I need to read?

This guidance will describe the Greening elements and what you need to do for each of the requirements. Use our flowchart below to find out which parts of this guidance are important for you to read.



When considering this flowchart, for detailed definitions of arable and permanent grass, please see the [Glossary](#).

Is Greening the same as Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition?

No, but a lot of the GAEC and Greening practices complement each other. As with Greening, you are also required to comply with GAEC, under Cross Compliance to meet Basic Payment Scheme requirements.

You should be aware of the following examples of GAEC:

- a requirement to keep a two metre buffer strip from the centre line of a hedge and a two metre buffer strip from the top of the bank of surface water
- a ban on the cutting or trimming of hedges between 1 March and 31 August
- GAEC 1 – you must not apply pesticides within two metres of the top of the bank of surface water unless the following exemption applies:

- spot applications of pesticides to control injurious weeds, invasive species and, after prior written consent of the Scottish Ministers and / or other statutory bodies, certain other weed species. If you are carrying out this exemption, please be aware of SEPA's requirements for applying pesticides in or near water. Information on this can be found on NetRegs website [Spraying pesticides | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#)

- GAEC 7 – you must not apply fertilisers or pesticides within two metres of the centre line of a hedge unless one of the following exemptions apply:

- applications of fertilisers or pesticides to establish a new hedge. This applies from the time the land is prepared for planting the new hedge to the end of the hedge's third growing season

- spot application of pesticides to control injurious weeds, invasive species and, after prior written consent of the Scottish Ministers and / or other statutory bodies, certain other weed species

This list is not exhaustive, the full guidance covering GAEC is available on the [Cross Compliance pages of Rural Payments and Services](#)

2.3. Recent Changes

Section	Change

[Previous versions](#)

[Previous versions of this page](#)

[Download guidance](#)

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3. Permanent grassland

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the bottom of the page.

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[Download guidance](#) **What is permanent grassland?**

What is permanent Grassland? Permanent grassland and permanent pasture (together referred to as permanent grassland) means land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or more.



Pictures above: examples of permanent grassland

For clarity, areas declared as Permanent Grassland (PGRS), Rough Grazings (RGR) or Open Woodland (grazed) (WDG) are all included within permanent grassland for the purposes of the Basic Payment Scheme and Greening.

All unimproved semi-natural areas are already protected by: [The Environmental Impact Assessment \(Agriculture\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2006](#)

These grasslands cannot be improved without first determining whether an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required.

All farmers, including those farming organic land, are required to comply with Environmental Impact Assessment and Cross Compliance rules regarding ploughing of permanent grassland. If you have land in Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), you must also observe site requirements that may apply to grassland habitats on the site.

If you want more information about this you should contact your local area office.

3.2 Greening requirements for permanent grassland

- Scotland's requirement for Greening:

From 2015 onwards, the regulations require that the ratio of permanent grassland compared to the total agricultural area claimed must not decrease by more than five per cent. The maintenance of this ratio will be monitored at a national level and it is only if there is a reduction in the ratio the Scottish Government will take action to increase the area of permanent grassland.

3.3 Additional business requirement for Greening

- Permanent Grassland – nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan

As part of the Scottish Government's contribution to the mitigation of climate change, and to improve the efficiency of Scottish agricultural businesses, farmers will be required to maintain a record of their intentions regarding the application of inorganic nitrogen fertiliser and lime.

All claimants for the Basic Payment Scheme wishing to receive a Greening payment must complete an annual nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan for fields of permanent grassland.

An example template of a permanent grassland nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan can be found in [Annex B](#).

- Requirements for the Permanent Grassland nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan

You must*:

- include any parcel in the plan that you claim for Basic Payment Scheme which comprises areas of permanent grassland or open grazed woodland, provided that the parcel does not contain areas of arable and/or rough grazing
- record and specify in the plan whether and to what extent it is anticipated that inorganic nitrogen fertiliser or lime is to be applied to each parcel
- complete the nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan annually by 9 June
- retain your plan and make it available on request to any inspector as part of the land inspection or validation of your Single Application Form

* If you are within an NVZ and are retaining a suitable annual fertiliser plan, this meets the Greening requirement for these parcels. Noting that you may need to annotate your NVZ records as to whether you intend to add lime or not on a given parcel.

Further guidance on the use of nitrogen fertiliser and the links to the application of lime to change the pH status of soil and improve the uptake of inorganic fertiliser can be found in [Annex B](#).

In addition, individual businesses must not convert or plough permanent grassland designated as Environmentally Sensitive Grassland (ESG) on their holding.

In Scotland, Environmentally Sensitive Grasslands have been defined as NATURA designated sites where land managers will already be bound by the existing specific management agreements in place to ensure they are protected and managed sympathetically.

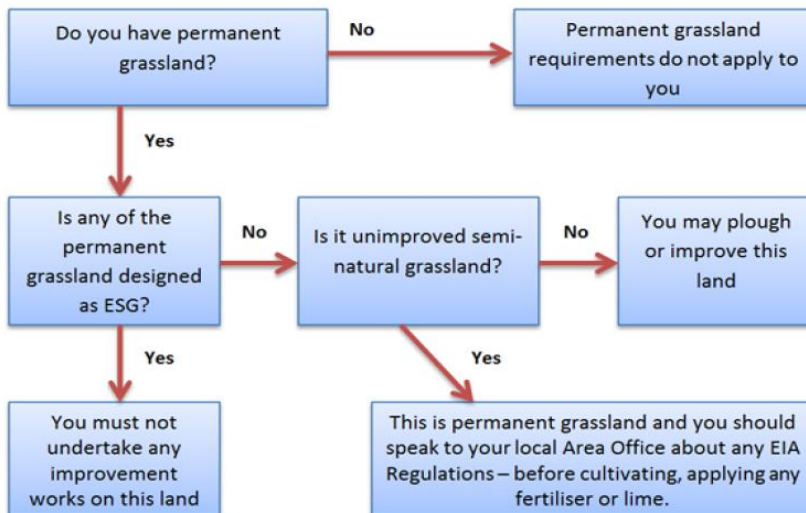
You can check the ESG on your holding using Map Viewer when you log in to Rural Payments and Services.



Pictures above: examples of environmentally sensitive grassland

3.4 What permanent grassland requirements apply to me?

Use our flowchart below to see what applies to you.



All claimants for the Basic Payment Scheme wishing to receive a Greening payment must complete (and retain) an annual nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan for fields of permanent grassland or open grazed woodland. Please [see diagram](#) for more details

Helpful tips for Permanent Grassland

- permanent grassland is grassland more than five years old
- if your permanent grassland is designated (e.g. SSSI, SAC, SPA) in any way you should always consult Scottish Natural Heritage (NatureScot) before carrying out any works
- if you cultivate permanent grassland to establish any other crop apart from grass, the land will convert to arable and future grass will be temporary (for at least five years)
- if you cultivate permanent grass and immediately sow a new grass ley, the land will retain its status as permanent grass
- if you use some of your permanent grassland area as EFA, i.e. a margin, this means that this area of EFA on your permanent grassland is now classed as arable land for the purposes of the Greening calculation only. You will claim it as Permanent Cover (PC) on your Single Application Form and it will be added to your Greening total arable area calculation. An example would be:

Total area of holding = 125 ha

Total arable area = 100 ha EFA is 5% = 5 ha

If all the five hectares of EFA is sited on permanent grassland this would now become arable and would be added to give your new total arable area, for the purpose of Greening only.

Therefore: (original total arable area) 100 ha + 5 ha (EFA) = 105 ha (new total arable area). New area of EFA required is now 5.25 ha. 5% of 105 ha

3.5 What is temporary grassland?

Temporary grassland is land that has been in grass or other herbaceous forage for five years or less.

How to claim your new grassland

There are four traditional ways of establishing a temporary grassland sward:

- Example one: spring sown (prior to 15 May). This is the main crop for that year and will be claimed as temporary grass, for example 'TGRS1' on the Single Application Form
- Example two: undersown grass where the main cereal nurse crop, for example 'SB' will be claimed on the Single Application Form
- Example three: autumn sown grass where the previous arable crop, for example 'SO' will be claimed on the Single Application Form
- Example four: permanent grassland cultivated post 15 May and sown out to a brassica crop and then sown to grass the following Spring

If the land remains in grass for a number of years following establishment, it should be entered on the Single Application Form as follows:

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Example one	TGRS1	TGRS2	TGRS3	TGRS4	TGRS5	PGRS	PGRS
Example Two	SB	TGRS1	TGRS2	TGRS3	TGRS4	TGRS5	PGRS
Example Three	SO	TGRS1	TGRS2	TGRS3	TGRS4	TGRS5	PGRS
Example Four	PGRS	TGRS1	TGRS2	TGRS3	TGRS4	TGRS5	PGRS

Your arable land includes any temporary grassland in your crop rotation. Temporary grassland is grass that is five years old or less.

3.6 Recent changes

Section	Change
What permanent grassland requirements apply to me	Removal of reference to Crop Diversification

3.7 Previous versions

[Previous versions of this page](#)

3.8 Download guidance

Click 'Download this page' to create a printable version of this guidance you can save or print out.

4. Crop diversification

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the bottom of the page.

This guidance is effective from 1 January 2024

There has been no crop diversification requirement since 2021.

5. Ecological Focus Areas

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the [bottom of the page](#).

This guidance is effective from 1 January 2024

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[EFA margins \(EFAM\)](#)

[EFA catch crop \(EFACC\)](#)

[EFA green cover \(EFAGC\)](#)

[EFA nitrogen-fixing crops \(EFA-NFIX\)](#)

[EFA hedges \(EFAH\)](#)

[EFA Agro-forestry \(EFAAF\)](#)

[General tips for all EFA options](#)

[Flexibility under Greening rules](#)

5.1 What is an Ecological Focus Area?

An Ecological Focus Area (EFA) is an area of land upon which you carry out agricultural practices that are beneficial for the climate and the environment.

The main aim of an EFA is to improve biodiversity.

There are seven EFA options that can be used on their own or in combination to meet the EFA requirement:

- fallow land
- margins
- catch crops
- green cover
- nitrogen-fixing crops
- hedges
- agro-forestry

If the EFA requirements apply to you, it means at least five per cent of your calculated arable area must be put into one or more of the seven types of EFA.

You will not be penalised for claiming and managing more than five per cent of EFA.

5.2 I'm organic – am I exempt?

If all of your holding (all of the land claimed on your Single Application Form) is certified as organic or in organic conversion, the Ecological Focus Area (EFA) requirements do not apply to you.

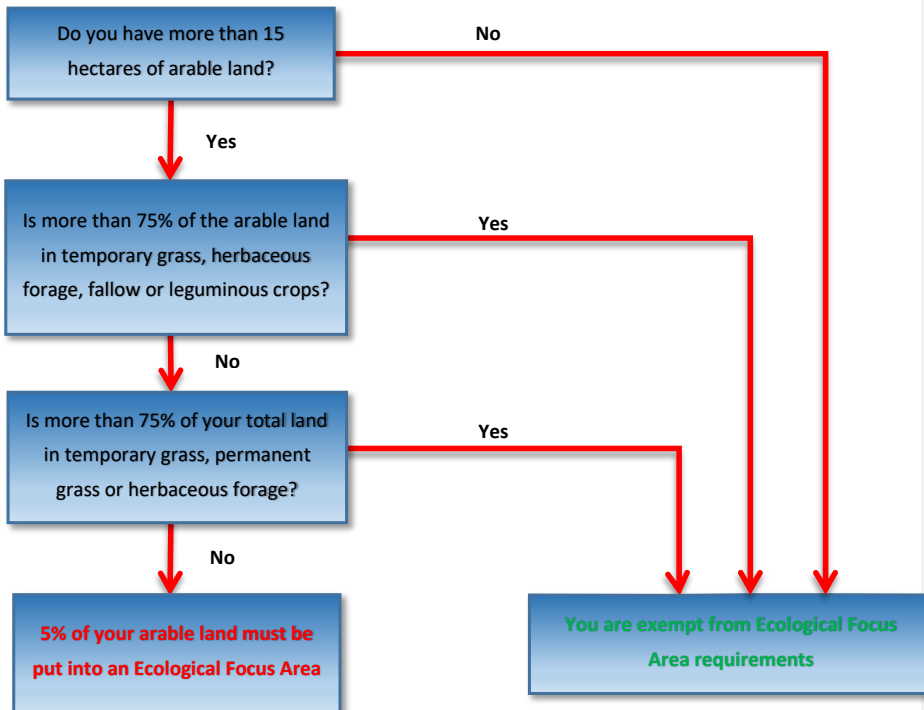
If part of your holding is certified as organic or in organic conversion, the claimed areas that are not certified as organic or in organic conversion need to be considered for your EFA requirements.

If your holding is only partly organic, you may choose not to benefit from the exemption for organic land.

Instead, you may choose to meet your Greening requirements across all of your arable land.

For the Organic clause to apply you **must** submit your Organic certificate with your annual SAF application each year.

5.3 Do the EFA requirements apply to me?



We have also compiled a table in [Annex A](#) which you will find helpful in identifying your EFA requirements. Areas of land are those claimed for the Basic Payment Scheme.

For Cross border businesses submitting a BPS / Greening claim for land in Scotland only the land declared on the Scottish SAF is included in the calculations.

5.4 What counts as arable land?

For the purposes of calculating your EFA requirement, your arable land must include all of the land used to grow arable crops, fallow, temporary grassland, leguminous crops and herbaceous crops that you claim for the Basic Payment Scheme.

If you use some of your permanent grassland area as EFA (for example, a margin) this means that this area of EFA on your permanent grassland is now classed as arable land for the purposes of the Greening calculation only. You will claim it as permanent cover on your Single Application Form and it will be added to your total arable area calculation. An example would be:

Total area of holding = 125 ha

Total arable area = 100 ha

EFA is 5% = 5 ha

If all the five hectares of EFA is sited on permanent grassland this would now become arable and would be added to give your new total arable area, for the purpose of Greening only.

Therefore: (original total arable area) 100 ha + 5 ha (EFA) = 105 ha (new total arable area). New area of EFA required is now 5.25 ha. 5% of 105 ha

When calculating your arable area you should ensure that you include any land that is fallow, any land in an EFA margin and any land that is currently in an agri-environment scheme that does not allow production, which was formerly arable. For example:

- beetlebanks
- grass margins
- water margins where grazing is excluded

Permanent crops are not included in the calculation of your arable area (see the [Glossary](#) for a definition of permanent crops).

5.5 How much does each of these options contribute to my EFA commitment?

The European Commission set out a number of weighting factors for the different types of EFA which will contribute to each EFA option. Since leaving the EU the Scottish Government has retained these

weighting factors. These factors allow for the fact that certain types of EFA deliver higher levels of environmental benefit.

When calculating your EFA obligation you will measure the actual area of the EFA feature and multiply by the appropriate weighting factor to give the equivalent area of EFA. The weighting factors are:

EFA	Location	EFA option code	EFA contribution
Fallow (area in hectares)	On arable land	EFAFAL	1
Margins (area in hectares)	On, adjacent to or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option	EFAM	1.5
Nitrogen-fixing crops (area in hectares)	On arable land	EFA-NFIX	1
Catch crop (area in hectares)	On arable land	EFACC	0.3
Green cover (area in hectares)	On arable land	EFAGC	0.3
Agro-forestry (area in hectares) including small and farm woodland	Planted on arable land that was BPS eligible	EFAAF	1
Hedges (length in metres)	On, adjacent to, or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option: Hedges (length in metres) If the producer has the right to claim the whole (eligible) hedge the EFA contribution to be applied is	EFAH100	10 m ²
	On, adjacent to, or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option: Hedges (length in metres) If the producer has the right to claim only half the hedge the EFA contribution to be applied is	EFAH50	5 m ²

For example, spring barley under-sown with grass as a catch crop with a weighting factor of 0.3 – this means that 10 hectares of catch crop counts as 3 hectares towards your EFA requirements.

5.6 Where can I put my EFA?

To be eligible to support EFA the land must be:

- used by the claimant
- on (or for EFA hedges adjacent) to a claimed agricultural parcel
- on (excluding EFA hedges) Basic Payment Scheme eligible land

You must locate your EFA fallow, EFA catch crop, EFA green cover and EFA nitrogen-fixing crops on arable land (EFA Agro-forestry on BPS eligible, arable land in 2015).

EFA margins and EFA hedges must be on, adjacent to, or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option.

The following are two examples of how you can meet the above requirements:

Diagram 1 (below) in this example the hedge is being claimed as an EFA Hedge as it is contiguous to a claimed EFA option, which is an EFA margin.

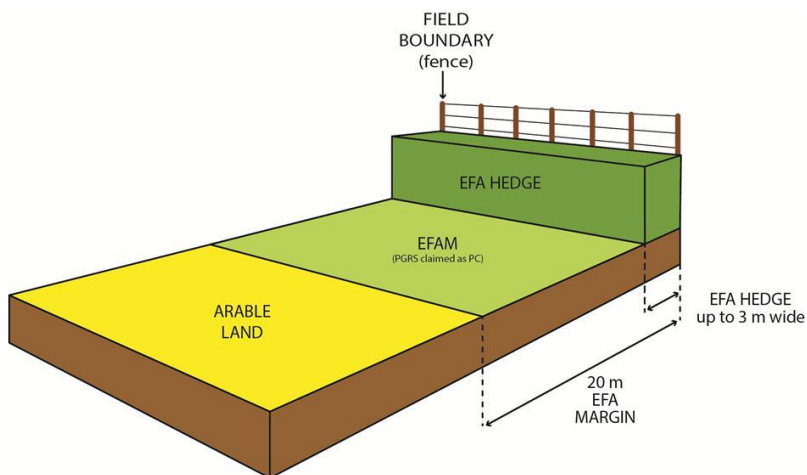
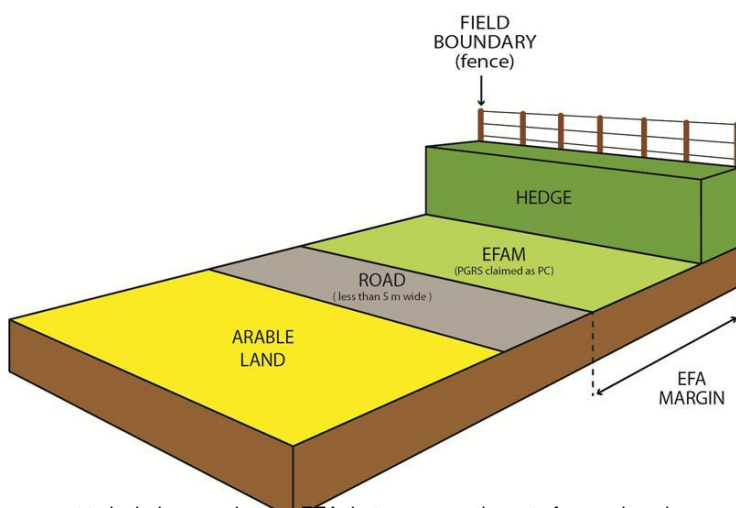


Diagram 2 below shows an EFA margin on permanent grassland (claimed as land use PC) within five metres of arable land.

In this example the road is less than five metres wide and the hedge may or may not be claimed as an EFA Hedge so can be included in the EFA margin area.



If you want to include areas in your EFA that are currently part of an agri-environment scheme you can do this. However:

1. you must ensure that the management of the two schemes are compatible
2. the payment you receive for your agri-environment scheme may be reduced to reflect the Greening payment you receive for your EFA feature
3. there may be delays in the payment of your Basic Payment as both schemes will need to be validated

5.7 EFA Mapping requirements

If you undertake any EFA on your holding, you must submit a map detailing the type, location and size of each EFA feature with your SAF. The notes accompanying the map of EFA areas must include the following, where appropriate:

- LPID
- EFA option name
- Area
- Width & length

You only need to include plans of the field(s) with EFA options on them to meet your EFA map requirement.

If you have several parcels with EFA options on them, you can create individual maps if the parcels are some distance apart. This will allow for more detailed and clearer maps.

Your EFA map is a mandatory supporting document and **must** be submitted with your SAF. Failure to provide an EFA map will result in a payment reduction.

5.7.1 Map Viewer

We introduced a new Map viewer in 2022 to improve the mapping data available. This is a link to [LPIS Guidance documents & tutorial videos \(ruralpayments.org\)](https://ruralpayments.org) explaining all the functionality.

With the introduction of the Map viewer we have introduced a new facility to create and submit EFA maps online.

An EFA feature which is an area can be drawn on your EFA map using the EDIT EFAs layer on the External Viewer through the customer facing RP&S portal.

The following diagram shows an example of an EFA map showing two claimed EFA margins in blue:

created using the new EFA function 

How do I draw an EFA area on my map?

The following diagrams show examples of EFA maps created using the new EFA area function .

1. EFA Fallow (EFAFAL)

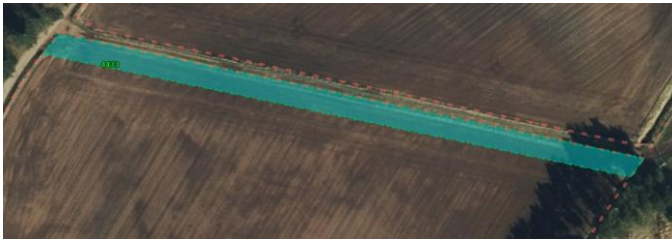
The following diagram shows an example of an online map where the whole parcel is claimed as EFA Fallow - EFAFAL



Efa: NT/00117/41089	
ID:	1050
LPID:	NT/00117/41089
Gross Area:	7.108 ha
Efa Type:	Fallow Land
Declared Area:	7.000 ha
Claim Year:	2021
Has attachment:	No

2. The following diagram shows an example of an EFA map showing in blue a claimed EFA margin .

created using the new EFA function  within the Map viewer .



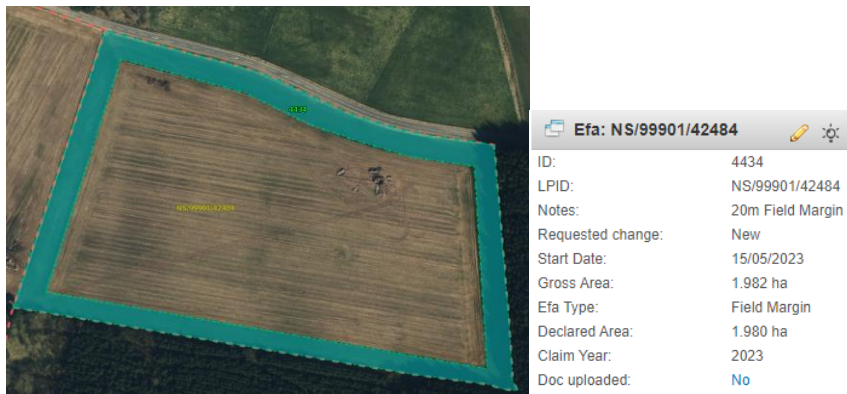
Efa: NS/99769/43188	
ID:	4433
LPID:	NS/99769/43188
Notes:	5m margin on north boundary
Requested change:	New
Start Date:	15/05/2024
Gross Area:	0.134 ha
Efa Type:	Field Margin
Declared Area:	0.130 ha

The details of the width of margin are in the Notes section

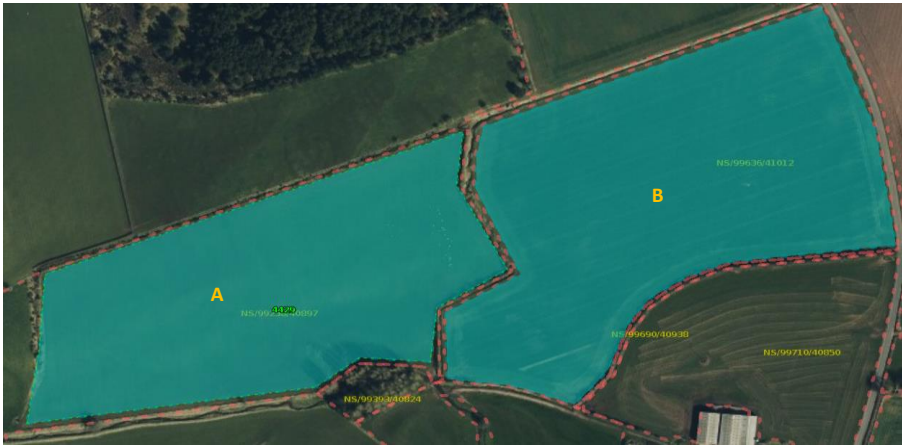
3. This is an example of an EFA margin map submitted offline with a copy of an online version for comparision



4.



4. – The following diagram shows an example of an online EFA map with two claimed EFA options: EFA Catch Crop (A) and Green Cover (B) (EFACC and EFAGC)



Efa: NS/99258/40897	
ID:	4429
LPID:	NS/99258/40897
Notes:	Undersown Spring Barley
Requested change:	Unspecified
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Gross Area:	6.430 ha
Efa Type:	Catch Crop Cover
Declared Area:	6.430 ha
Claim Year:	2023

Efa: NS/99636/41012	
ID:	4430
LPID:	NS/99636/41012
Notes:	will be sown with green cover mix after WB
Requested change:	Unspecified
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Gross Area:	7.941 ha
Efa Type:	Green Cover
Declared Area:	7.940 ha
Claim Year:	2023

5. The following diagram is an example of a map showing EFA Nitrogen fixing crops (EFA-NFIX) surrounded by an EFA Margin (EFA-M)



Efa: NT/00693/41504	
ID:	4431
LPID:	NT/00693/41504
Notes:	EFA margin around N-Fix average 5.5m x 230m
Requested change:	New
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Gross Area:	1.169 ha
Efa Type:	Field Margin
Declared Area:	1.160 ha
Claim Year:	2023

Efa: NT/00693/41504	
ID:	4427
LPID:	NT/00693/41504
Notes:	lupins for EFAN-fix
Requested change:	Modify
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Gross Area:	2.847 ha
Efa Type:	Nitrogen Fixing Crop
Declared Area:	2.840 ha
Claim Year:	2023


Efa: NT/00693/41504	
ID:	4426
LPID:	NT/00693/41504
Notes:	clover
Requested change:	Modify
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Gross Area:	2.275 ha
Efa Type:	Nitrogen Fixing Crop
Declared Area:	2.270 ha
Claim Year:	2023

6. Details of the EFAM are in the notes and the remainder of the parcel is EFAN-FX with details of the crop split.6 – EFA Agro forestry including small and farm woodland (EFA-AF)



Efa: NS/99393/40824	
ID:	4432
LPID:	NS/99393/40824
Notes:	Planted in 2015 FGS
Requested change:	New
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Gross Area:	0.314 ha
Efa Type:	Agro-Forestry and Wood Creation
Declared Area:	0.300 ha
Claim Year:	2023

How do I draw an EFA Hedge on my EFA map?

An EFA Hedge is a linear feature therefore it can be drawn on your EFA map as a line using the New Linear EFA function. 

A hedge is measured in metres and must be a minimum length of 20 metres to be claimed.

The following is an example of an EFA map showing two EFA Hedges (the pink dotted line). The bottom hedge is owned and managed only by the claimant and is fully within the parcel so is eligible to be claimed as EFAH100. If the EFA hedge is a boundary / 'march' hedge between two applicants, then it will be claimed as EFAH50, (in this example the right hand pink line). For both EFAH100 and EFAH50 you would still draw the EFA hedge as a line on the map as shown in the example.



If the EFA hedge is a boundary / 'march' hedge between two applicants, then it will be claimed as EFAH50, but you would still draw the EFA hedge as a line on the map (in this example the right-hand pink line).

This is how the features will appear on the EDIT EFA section at the bottom left hand of the screen in the Map viewer.

Efa: NT/00079/41571	
ID:	2564
LPID:	NT/00079/41571
Second LPID:	
Notes:	273.7m x 3m
Requested change:	New
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Length:	273.7 m
Efa Type:	Hedge 50
Declared Length:	273.7 m
Claim Year:	2023
Doc uploaded:	No

Efa: NT/00079/41571	
ID:	2562
LPID:	NT/00079/41571
Second LPID:	
Notes:	270m x 3m
Requested change:	New
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Length:	270.2 m
Efa Type:	Hedge 100
Declared Length:	270.0 m
Claim Year:	2023
Doc uploaded:	No

The following diagram shows an example of an online map showing a length of EFA hedge on 3 sides of the parcel - all EFAH100

Commented [JL1]: Lengths in caption wrong redo



Efa: NS/99903/41116	
ID:	2565
LPID:	NS/99903/41116
Second LPID:	
Notes:	754.1m x 3m
Requested change:	New
Start Date:	15/05/2023
Length:	754.2 m
Efa Type:	Hedge 100
Declared Length:	754.1 m
Claim Year:	2023
Doc uploaded:	No

5.8 EFA option details

5.8.1 EFA fallow land (EFAFAL)

EFA fallow land is arable land that has no crop production or grazing on it from the 15 January to the 15 July inclusive.



Above pictures: (left) EFA fallow – example of natural regeneration and (right) EFA fallow – example of wild flower mix (two species)

What land is eligible to support EFA fallow?

Your land:

- must be arable land
- must be on your holding, on a claimed, Basic Payment Scheme eligible, agricultural parcel and claimed on your Single Application Form
- must have been in the preceding year fallow or an arable crop (including temporary grass)
- must be a minimum of 0.01 hectares in size
- must be clearly identifiable and distinguishable on the ground from 15 January to 15 July inclusive

Requirements for EFA fallow

You must:

- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Forms, detailing the location and size of your EFA fallow land [See EFA mapping requirements](#)
- control injurious weeds, invasive weeds and other weed species by spot herbicide application or hand roguing (see details of GAEC in the [Overview](#))

You must not:

- apply any plant protection products to the area of fallow from 15 January to 15 July inclusive, except by spot herbicide application for injurious weeds, invasive weeds and certain other weed species (refer to the [Overview](#) or guidance on GAEC requirements)

- undertake agricultural production between the dates of 15 January to 15 July inclusive. For example, this includes areas of land used in the establishment and growing of a crop
- you must not store materials (including but not exclusively irrigation pipes, fuel bowsers, seed boxes, bales)
- you must not use for the turning of machinery
- you must not use for access (except for occasional use)
- undertake new drainage schemes in the period 15 January to 15 July (see flexibilities for maintenance of field drains below)
- change the land cover within the fallow period 15 January to 15 July inclusive with the exception of establishing a wild flower or wild bird seed mix
- top the fallow between the dates of 15 January to 15 July inclusive
- apply any fertiliser, except to aid in the establishment of a wild flower mix or a wild bird seed mix in the area of fallow from 15 January to 15 July inclusive

You are allowed to:

- claim temporary grass as EFA fallow if it has been declared as TGRS in no more than the five previous years (see table below)
- change the ground cover to establish a wild flower or wild bird seed mix within the fallow area
- temporarily store farm yard manure for that field
- undertake maintenance of field drains in the period 15 January to 15 March, this is limited to investigation (inspection pits, etc.) and replacement of pipes or tiles where existing 'bursts' have been identified
- In exceptional cases (subject to prior approval) you may undertake maintenance of field drains in the period 15 March to 15 July. In such cases you must seek prior written approval from your local area office to undertake drainage which will only be approved if you can demonstrate that the works are essential and immediate (recently identified after heavy rain)

Year	2017	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Land use	SB	TGRS1	TGRS2	TGRS3	TGRS4	TGRS5	FALW
EFA option	0	0	0	0	0	EFAFAL	EFAFAL

Helpful tips for EFA fallow land

- if you choose to put temporary grass in fallow the land retains its arable status for the period it is claimed as EFA fallow even if the grass is more than five years old
- if you've claimed temporary grass as EFA fallow in one year and decide not to claim this as EFA fallow in the following year, it will revert to being temporary grass if it's five years or younger, or permanent grass if it's older than five years

Helpful tips for EFA fallow land cont.

- you may be asked to provide a seed label if one element of your wild bird seed mix or wild flower mix fails, to prove eligibility
- if weed control is a problem, then you may consider establishing a wild flower mix or wild bird seed mix to aid weed control. See the [overview](#) for guidance on GAEC requirements

5.8.2 EFA margins (EFAM)

Margins provide an important habitat for farmland biodiversity, contribute to wildlife and ecological networks and benefit water quality from 1 January to 31 December inclusive.

What land is eligible to support EFA margins?

Your land:

- must be on, adjacent to, or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option
- can be around the margin of a field or splitting two crops within a field
- must be on your holding, on a claimed, Basic Payment Scheme eligible, agricultural parcel and claimed on your Single Application Form
- must be between one and 20 metres wide
- must be a minimum of 0.01 hectares in size
- must be clearly identifiable and distinguishable on the ground from 1 January to 31 December, inclusive

Requirements for EFA margins

You must:

- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Form, detailing the location and size of your EFA margins. [See Mapping requirements](#)
- control injurious weeds, invasive weeds and certain other weed species by spot herbicide application or hand rogueing. You must not breach GAEC – refer to the [overview](#) for guidance on GAEC requirements

You must not:

- apply any plant protection products to the area of margin from 1 January to 31 December inclusive, except by spot herbicide application for injurious weeds, invasive weeds and other weed species (refer to the [overview](#) or guidance on GAEC requirements)

- apply any fertiliser with the exception that you may apply fertiliser to aid the establishment of a wild bird seed mix, wild flower mix or grass
- clean ditches and spread the spoil on any area which has been claimed as an EFA margin
- graze the margin if it contains or is adjacent to a watercourse (to avoid diffuse pollution).
- store materials (including but not exclusively irrigation pipes, fuel bowsers, seed boxes, bales)
- use for regular access (except for occasional use including for Hay and Silage)

You are allowed to:

- change the cover to establish a wildflower mix, wild bird seed mix or a grass sward
- apply fertiliser to aid establishment of wild bird seed mix, wild flower mix or grass
- cut after 15 July (including for silage or hay)
- graze after 15 July, if the margin does not contain or is not adjacent to a watercourse

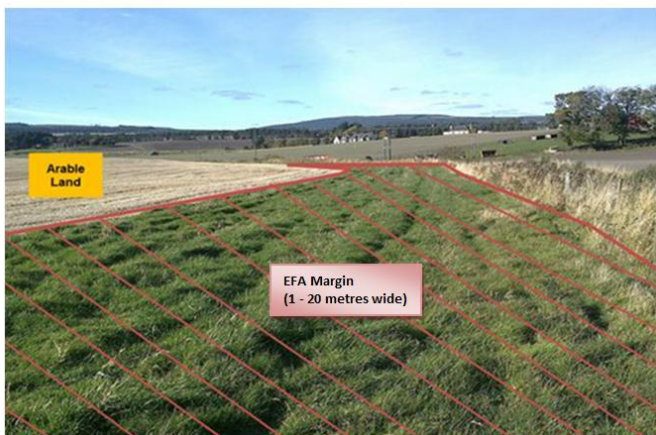
Helpful tips for EFA margins

- hedges and ditches defined as eligible landscape features (hedges up to three metres wide and ditches up to two metres wide) under GAEC, may be included as part of an EFA margin
- if you have existing beetle banks created under a previous agri-environment scheme this can be included in an EFA margin. However this may result in potential double funding and a reduction in your agri-environment payment
- if land was sown out a number of years previously and is now permanent grassland (i.e. more than five years old) the area is still eligible for an EFA margin if it is within five metres of arable land
- if the area of the EFA margin includes land ineligible for your Basic Payment this must be deducted from the area of the EFA margin claimed
- any permanent grassland claimed as an EFA margin is considered as 'arable' for the purposes of the Greening calculation and should be claimed as permanent cover on your Single Application Form
- if the EFA margin splits two crops these can be the same crop (such as a field of winter barley split in two by an EFA margin)

Examples of EFA margins

The following illustrations provide examples of EFA margins. Please note – these are indicative examples to help you when considering your EFA requirements. If you are unsure if your chosen area is eligible to count towards an EFA margin, please contact your local area office with details and they will provide further guidance.

Example one – EFA margin in an arable field



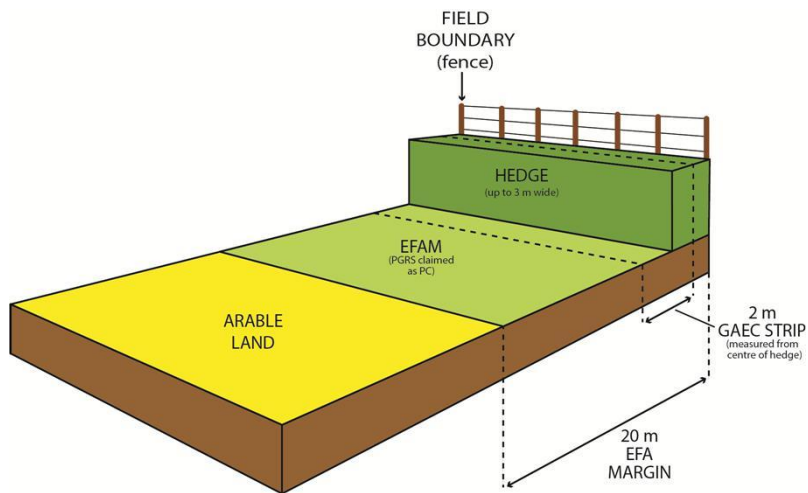
Above is an existing grass margin (possibly a former agri-environment option or a margin established in grass) running from the fence to the edge of an arable crop. The EFA margin is between one and 20 metres wide on arable land.

Example two – EFA margin adjacent to hedge including GAEC strip and Basic Payment Scheme eligible landscape feature

In the example below an EFA margin has been claimed and is EFA eligible as it is adjacent to arable land. The EFA margin is between one and 20 metres wide and is claimed as PC as it is on permanent grassland.

To be aware:

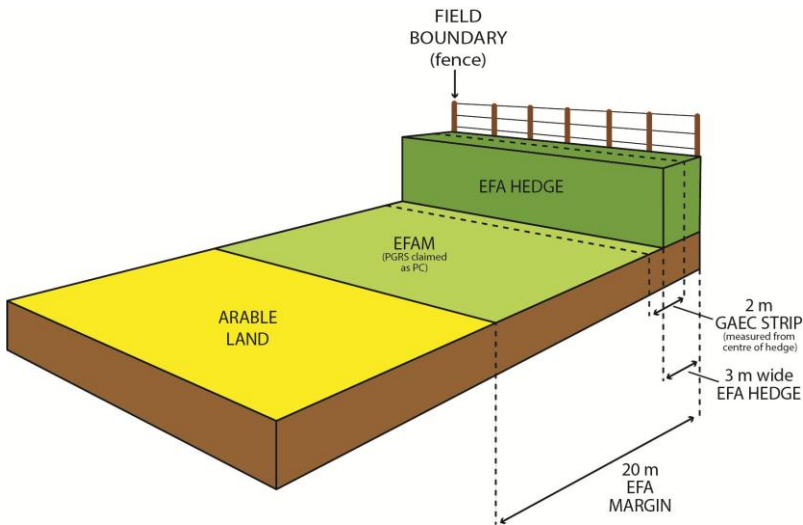
In this instance, there is a GAEC requirement to maintain a two metre wide, uncultivated strip from the centre line of the hedge.



Example three – margin and hedge both claimed as EFA

The example below shows the hedge is eligible to be claimed as an EFA hedge as it is contiguous to the EFA margin (see guidance on [Where can I put my EFA](#)).

In this example the hedge is being claimed for EFA, noting any hedge up to three metres wide is eligible as an EFA hedge.



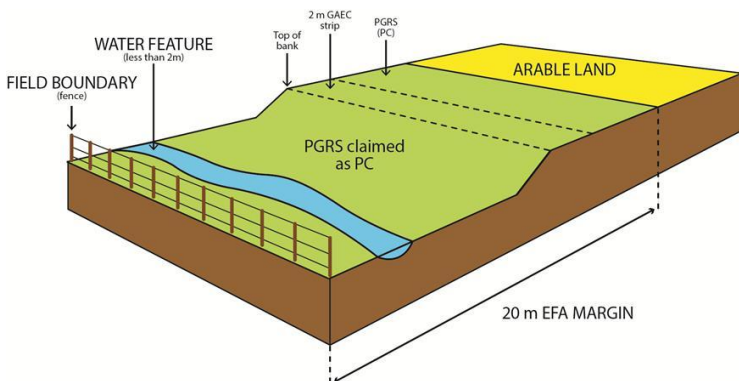
Example four – BPS eligible landscape feature included within the EFA margin

In the next example, the farmer has chosen to include an area from the fence to the edge of the cropped arable land.

This includes, as part of the EFA margin, the water feature as it is less than two metres wide (a Basic Payment Scheme eligible landscape feature) and the two metre wide, uncultivated GAEC strip for the water feature.

The two metre wide GAEC strip starts at the top of the bank (not from the water's edge). Refer to the [overview](#) for guidance on GAEC requirements.

This permanent grassland, if claimed as an EFA margin, is considered as 'arable' for the purposes of the Greening calculation and should be claimed as Permanent Cover (PC) on your Single Application Form.



Example for implementing the five metre adjacent rule for an EFA margin

Example 5 - claimed EFAM within 5 metres of arable land, note the watercourse is an ineligible landscape feature and must be deducted from the EFA margin.

In the example below a parcel of arable land has a three metre road on its boundary. The applicant wishes to claim an EFAM on an adjacent parcel using the five metre adjacent rule.

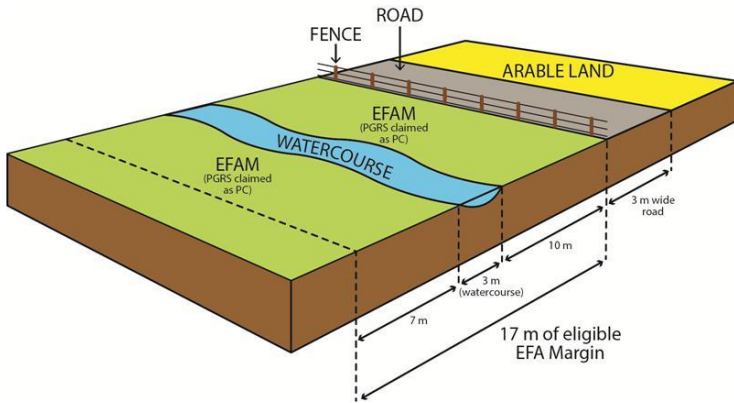
- Where do I start measuring the EFA margin from?

We would start measuring from the fence as the eligible land cover is within five metres of the arable land.

This width would be restricted to a maximum of 20 metres from this point. Any ineligible features found within this area would be excluded from the found area.

In this example, the EFAM claimed area is 20 metres wide however, as the watercourse is three metres wide (which makes it ineligible for BPS) it's area will need to be deducted from the overall area of EFAM to establish a net eligible area of EFA.

As the Permanent Grass (PGRS) is within five metres of arable land, we would claim this EFA supporting land cover as Permanent Cover (PC) and we would not include the road in the EFAM area.



5.8.3 EFA catch crop (EFACC)

In Scotland, the only catch crop you can grow will be a cereal nurse crop with under sown grass as the catch crop. A catch crop will provide an enhancement to biodiversity and prevent soil erosion.



Pictures above: EFA catch crop – barley under-sown with grass

What land is eligible to support EFA catch crop?

Your land:

- must be arable land
- must be on your holding, on a claimed, Basic Payment Scheme eligible, agricultural parcel and claimed on your Single Application Form
- must be a minimum of 0.01 hectares in size
- must be clearly identifiable and distinguishable on the ground

Requirements for EFA catch crop

You must:

- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Form, detailing the location and size of your EFA catch crop. See [EFA Mapping Requirements](#)
- the nurse crop will be under sown in the Spring with a recognised grass seed mix
- maintain the EFA Catch Crop up to the 31 December inclusive

You must not:

- use plant protection products from the date of harvest of the nurse crop to 31 December inclusive

- incorporate and sow any EFA catch crop to a winter crop in the autumn (prior to 31 December) of the year that it is claimed as an EFA

You are allowed to:

- graze the EFA catch crop after harvest of the nurse crop

Helpful tips for EFA catch crop

- Arable Silage for Stock Feed (ASSF) is not eligible for EFA catch crop, as it is not a main crop as defined in the Regulations
- it would be helpful to retain the seed label to prove eligibility, if your EFA catch crop fails

5.8.4 EFA green cover (EFAGC)

Green cover is the establishment of a temporary crop in the autumn that will provide an enhancement to biodiversity, improve soil structure and will prevent soil erosion.

What land is eligible to support EFA green cover?

Your land:

- must be arable land
- must be on your holding, on a claimed, Basic Payment Scheme eligible, agricultural parcel and claimed on your Single Application Form
- must be a minimum of 0.01 hectares in size
- must be clearly identifiable and distinguishable on the ground

Requirements for EFA green cover

You must:

- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Form, detailing the location and size of your EFA green cover. See [EFA Mapping requirements](#)
- establish the EFA green cover by 1 November
- maintain the EFA Green Cover up to the 31 December inclusive
- establish a green cover consisting of two or more of only the following crops: alfalfa, barley, red clover, white clover, mustard, oats, phacelia, radish, rye, triticale, vetch

You must not:

- use plant protection products from establishment of the EFA Green Cover until the 31 December
- incorporate and sow any green cover to a winter crop in the autumn (prior to 31 December) of the year that it is claimed as an EFA
- use EFA green cover to support any agricultural production during the maintenance period 1 November to 31 December inclusive, e.g. no grazing
- take to harvest any crop sown as EFA green cover

Helpful tips for EFA green cover

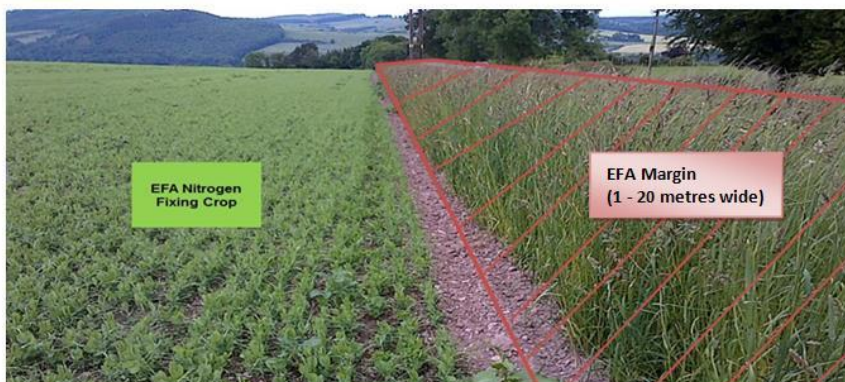
- you may be asked to provide a seed label to prove eligibility, if one element of your EFA green cover fails
- if you intend to sow your EFA green cover immediately after harvesting another crop, you must remember you are required to establish it by 1 November. If you are in any doubt about your ability to establish the crop by 1 November you should choose another EFA option

5.8.5 EFA nitrogen-fixing crops (EFA-NFIX)

These are plants that contain symbiotic bacteria called Rhizobia within the nodules of their root systems, producing nitrogen compounds that help the plant to grow and compete with other plants.

When the plant dies, the fixed nitrogen is released, making it available to other plants and this helps to fertilise the soil.

Example one : the picture below shows an EFA nitrogen-fixing crop with an associated claimed EFA margin.



Example one: the picture above shows an EFA nitrogen-fixing crop with an associated claimed EFA margin

What land is eligible to support EFA nitrogen-fixing crops?

Your land:

- must be arable land
- must be on your holding, on a claimed, Basic Payment Scheme eligible, agricultural parcel and claimed on your Single Application Form
- must be a minimum of 0.01 hectares in size
- must be clearly identifiable and distinguishable on the ground

Requirements for EFA nitrogen-fixing crops

To claim EFA nitrogen fixing crops, you must ensure that there are at least two different claimed EFA nitrogen-fixing crops on your EFA area to extend the flowering period for pollinators.

You must:

- **grow two or more of the following nitrogen-fixing crops:**
 - alfalfa
 - beans (including Faba beans)
 - birdsfoot trefoil
 - chickpea
 - red clover
 - white clover
 - lentil
 - lupin
 - peas
 - vetch
- if you wish to include mixtures of nitrogen-fixing crops with other crops for one or both of the EFA nitrogen-fixing crops, you should ensure that the nitrogen-fixing crop species are predominant by weight of seed. The predominant nitrogen fixing crop (for each claimed EFA nitrogen-fixing crop area) should be declared as the **Land use**
- ensure that the main EFA claimed nitrogen-fixing crop is less than or equal to 75 per cent of the total area of EFA, claimed as nitrogen-fixing crops
- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Form, detailing the location and size of your EFA nitrogen-fixing crops. See [EFA Mapping Requirements](#)

- ensure that **all your claimed EFA nitrogen-fixing crops are surrounded by a claimed EFA margin**. The margin must meet the EFA margin rules, including retention and management until 31 December inclusive.

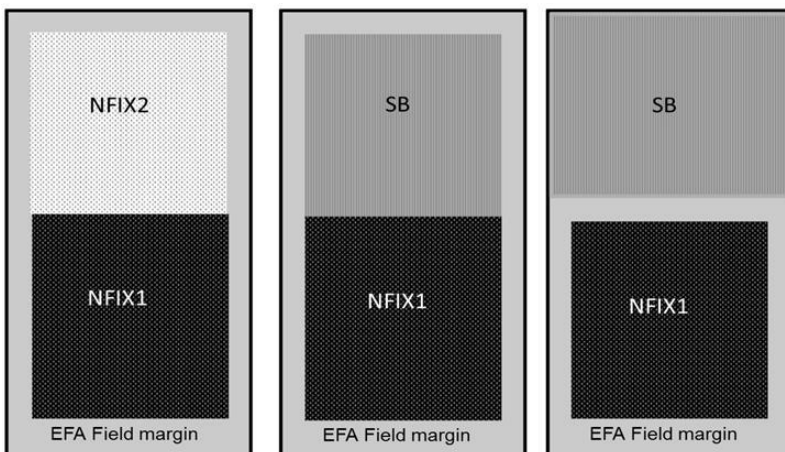
You must not:

- use plant protection products as they are prohibited on all areas of EFA Nitrogen fixing crops from establishment until after harvest of the nitrogen fixing crop
- harvest the crop before 1 August in order to protect ground-nesting birds

Helpful tip for EFA nitrogen-fixing crops

- the associated EFA margin must meet the EFA margin rules and be claimed as EFA. If you wish to graze the aftermath of the nitrogen-fixing crops, livestock must be **excluded** from any EFA margin adjacent to any watercourse

Example two: the diagram below shows examples of an EFA margin surrounding EFA nitrogen-fixing crop(s).



5.8.6 EFA hedges (EFAH)

Hedges provide a habitat and wildlife corridor for a variety of farmland birds, insects and mammals. They increase farmland biodiversity and also protect arable crops from the wind, thereby reducing soil erosion.

What is an EFA hedge?

An EFA Hedge is:

- any hedge having a length of at least 20 metres or a length of less than 20 metres where it meets another hedge at each end.
Any gap of less than 20 metres is treated as being part of the hedge
- a GAEC landscape feature and as such has no land cover and is fully eligible for BPS

What land is eligible to support an EFA Hedge?

Your hedge:

- must be on or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option in such a way that the longest edge of the hedge is parallel to the field
- must be on your holding, or under your control/responsibility, on a claimed or adjacent to a claimed parcel (see diagram 10), that is BPS eligible and claimed on your SAF
- can be any height but must be up to and including three metres wide from the centre of the hedge (hedges wider than three metres from the centre of the hedge are BPS and EFA ineligible)

How much does my EFA Hedge contribute to my EFA requirement?

- an EFA Hedge is a linear feature. Each linear metre is worth 10 m² of EFA contribution if claimed in its entirety
- if the EFA Hedge forms a boundary between two parcels, the hedge in each parcel will count as 5 m² (50 percent) of EFA contribution

Requirements for EFA Hedges

You must:

- if you want to claim a newly planted hedge as an EFA Hedge it must have been established before the BPS application is submitted (prior to the 15th May)
- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Form, detailing the location and length of your EFA Hedge. See [EFA Mapping Requirements](#)
- manage EFA Hedges in accordance with Cross Compliance [Retention of landscape features \(GAEC 7\)](#)

You must not:

- remove or destroy hedges without the written consent of the Scottish Ministers
- trim hedges or lop branches off trees during the bird nesting and rearing season starting on 1 March and ending on 31 August except for road safety reasons. Hedge laying can be carried out up to and including 31 March
- cultivate land within two metres of the centre line of a hedge unless one of the following exemptions apply:
 - cultivating to establish a green cover where one doesn't already exist. A green cover excludes crops that are grown for a commercial purpose, e.g. arable crops including crops that are under sown with grass
 - cultivating to establish a new hedge
- apply fertilisers (organic manure, chemical or nitrogen) or pesticides within two metres of the centre line of a hedge unless one of the following exemptions apply:

- applications of fertilisers or pesticides to establish a new hedge. This applies from the time the land is prepared for planting the new hedge to the end of the hedge's third growing season
- spot application of pesticides to control injurious weeds, invasive species and, after prior written consent of the Scottish Ministers and / or other statutory bodies, certain other weed species

Helpful tips for EFA hedges

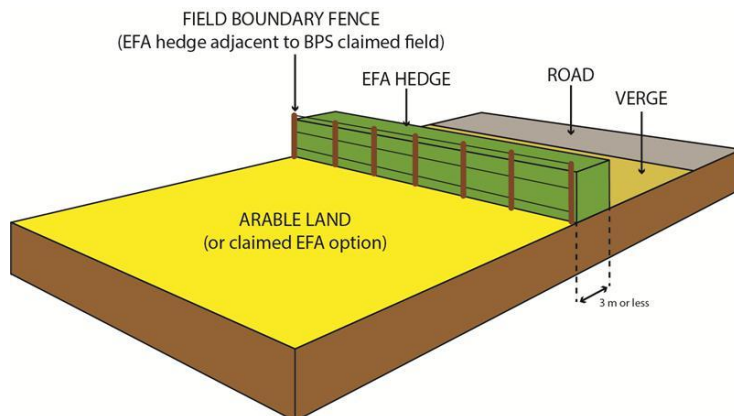
- hedges can include gaps, provided that no individual gap is greater than 20 metres
- if a hedge contains any individual trees then they are considered as part of the hedge
- if the hedge is a boundary between two fields half the hedge should be claimed against each field
- if you want to include areas in your EFA that are currently part of an agri-environment scheme you can do this. However:
 - you must ensure that the management of the two schemes are compatible
 - the payment you receive for your agri-environment scheme may be reduced to reflect the Greening payment you receive for your EFA feature
 - there may be delays in the payment of your Basic Payment as both schemes will need to be validated

How do I claim an EFA hedge?

Example one – EFA hedge adjacent to the boundary of a BPS claimed field

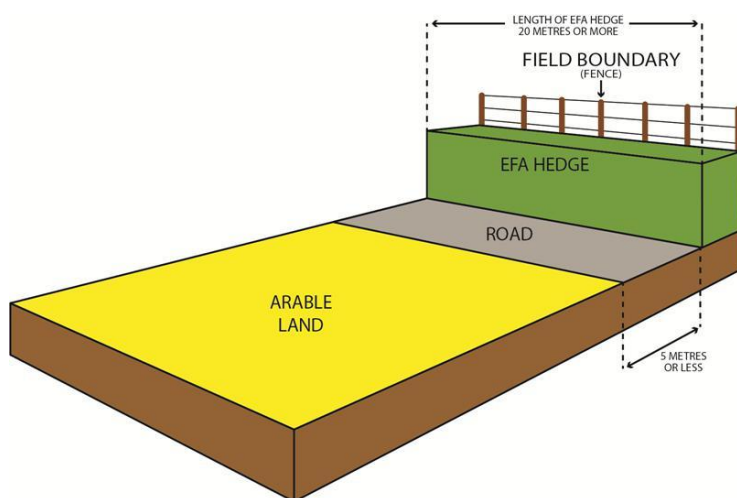
In this example the hedge is eligible to be claimed as an EFA hedge as it is within five metres of arable land and although the hedge is outside the field it is under the control/responsibility of the farmer and is adjacent to the BPS claimed field.

In this instance the EFA Hedge is 100 percent attributable to the farmer and can be claimed using the code EFAH100.



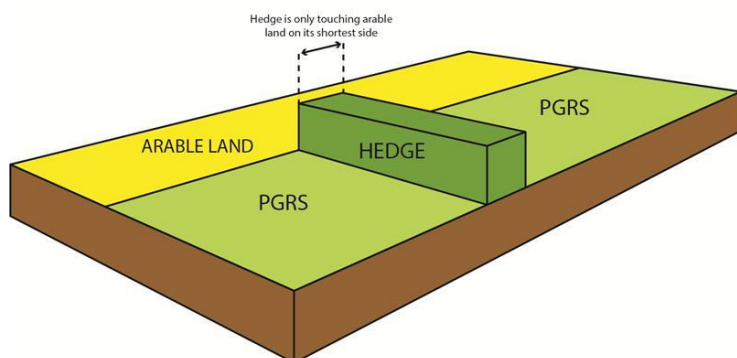
Example two – EFA hedge with a road adjacent to it

In this example the hedge is eligible to be claimed as an EFA hedge as the hedge is greater than 20 metres in length and it is within five metres of arable land. The farmer will claim using code EFAH100.



Example three – hedge with only shortest side touching arable land

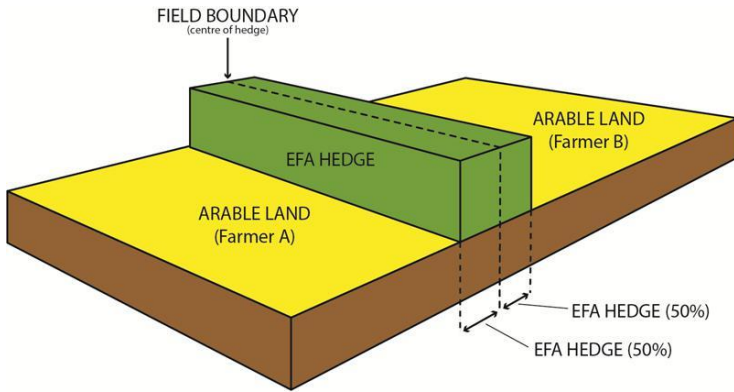
In this example the hedge is **ineligible** to be claimed as an EFA hedge as the hedge is surrounded by permanent grassland on its longest sides and is only adjacent to arable land on its shortest side.



Example four (A) – hedge claimed as an EFA hedge shared between two farmers

In this example a 'march' hedge is to be claimed as an EFA hedge by both farmer A and farmer B. As the field boundary runs along the centre of the hedge, each can claim their respective half of the hedge.

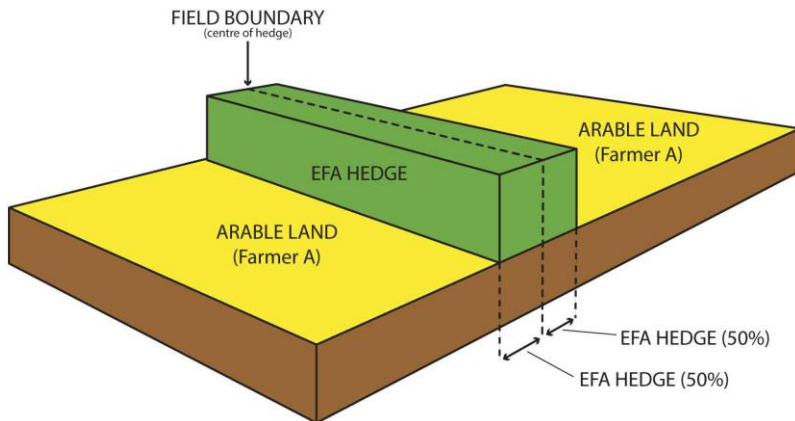
Both farmer A and farmer B would claim using code EFAH50 for their respective half of the hedge.



Example four (B) – boundary hedge between two arable parcels claimed as an EFA hedge by one farmer

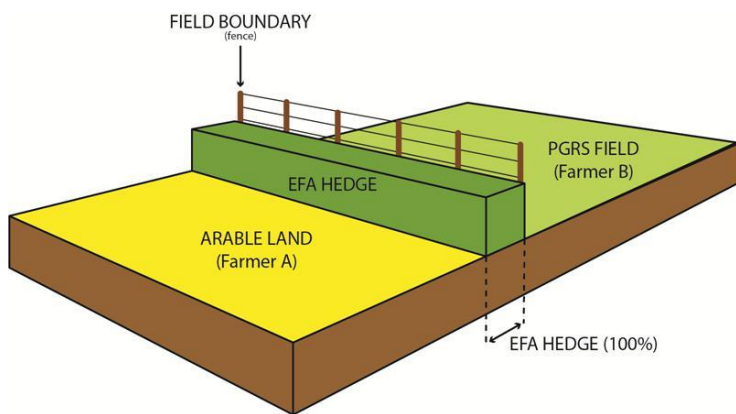
In this example, the field boundary runs along the centre of the hedge. Farmer A can claim either EFAH50 in both of the parcels or claim EFAH100 in one of the parcels.

Please note the entirety of the hedge can only be claimed once, either claiming EFAH50 twice or EFAH100 once.



Example five – hedge claimed as an EFA hedge by one farmer

In this example the hedge is to be claimed as an EFA hedge by only farmer A as the field boundary stops on the fence, only farmer A can claim the hedge and will claim 100 percent, using the code EFAH100



5.8.7 EFA agro-forestry (EFAAF) including small and farm woodland

The environmental benefits of agro-forestry systems are that they provide a diversity of habitats for wildlife and can reduce run-off and soil erosion.

What land is eligible to support EFA Agro-forestry?

Your land:

- must be permanently held by your business
- must have been BPS eligible, arable land
- must have been planted under a Forestry Grant Scheme (FGS) (Pillar 2) Scheme since 2015

Requirements for EFA Agro-forestry

You must:

- submit an EFA map with your Single Application Form, detailing the location and size of your EFA Agro-forestry. See [EFA Mapping Requirements](#)
- ensure that the area is subject to an agreement with Scottish Forestry under agro-forestry (FGS082-01 or FGS082-02) and have been planted since 1 January 2015 or subject to an agreement with Scottish Forestry under Woodland creation – small or farm woodland' scheme (FGS081-009)

Helpful tips for EFA Agro-forestry

- for further details regarding Woodland creation – small or farm woodland' scheme (FGS081-009) requirements, please refer to the [Forestry Grant Scheme \(ruralpayments.org\)](#) guidance or for Agroforestry guidance use the following link [Agroforestry \(ruralpayments.org\)](#)
- if you want to include areas in your EFA that are currently part of an agro-forestry grant scheme you can do this. However:
 - you must ensure that the management of the two schemes are compatible.- the payment you receive for your agro-forestry grant scheme may be reduced to reflect the Greening payment you receive for your EFA feature
 - there may be delays in the payment of your Basic Payment as both schemes will need to be validated

5.9 General tips for all EFA options

- **all land claimed for EFA is not eligible for LFASS payments**
- if you are unsure if your use of an area for access or tracking is more than occasional use then you should not use this as an EFA fallow area. Any consequences arising from access by a third party inconsistent with the Land Reform Act and the associated access guides will not be considered a breach of an EFA.
- the definition of 'plant protection products' can be found at the following link: [Definition of Pesticides](#)
- if you use temporary grass as EFA fallow, this land will retain its arable status for Greening purposes (including your commitment to have five per cent of your arable land subject to EFA). This applies for as long as you continue to use it for EFA fallow even if the grass becomes more than five years old
- remember – your arable land includes any temporary grassland that you include in a crop rotation. Temporary grassland is grassland that is five years old or less. **If you plough permanent grass and immediately sow a new grass ley, the land will retain its status as permanent grass and does not become temporary grass**

- if you choose to claim an EFA margin on permanent grassland, open grazed woodland or rough grazing – it must be adjacent to, or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option. You must claim this land as Permanent Cover (PC) on your Single Application Form. This permanent cover will be considered as arable land when calculating your total area of arable land for your Greening requirements including the area of EFA
- if you wish to undertake multiple EFA options in one field you can do this as long as you meet all the eligibility requirements of each and you are able to distinguish the location and extent of each option. In a practical example, this means you could have an area of fallow surrounded by a margin
- land can only count once as EFA so as detailed above you may have different EFA options in the same field but the land can only contribute to your EFA commitment once. For example it cannot be EFA fallow and EFA green cover in the same claim year
- many elements of EFA are complementary to GAEC. This means that margins or hedges can meet both GAEC and EFA requirements and be eligible land for the Basic Payment Scheme. Refer to the [Overview for guidance](#) on GAEC requirements
- there is no upper limit to the area you can manage and claim as EFA. So if you have a commitment of 10.6 hectares you can manage and claim above this figure. For example, 12.2 hectares, if you wish
- if you want to include areas in your EFA that are currently part of an agri-environment scheme you can do this. However:
 - you must ensure that the management of the two schemes are compatible.
 - the payment you receive for your agri-environment scheme may be reduced to reflect the Greening payment you receive for your EFA feature
 - there may be delays in the payment of your Basic Payment as both schemes will need to be validated

5.10 Flexibility under Greening rules

What is permitted under Scottish Greening rules within the Ecological Focus Areas (EFA's) as of 16 August, 2018.	
EFA fallow	Although no agricultural activity is allowed in EFA fallow between 15 January and 15 July , agricultural activity can be resumed after 15 July .
EFA margins	Can be grazed or cut from 15 July with the exception that livestock cannot graze in margins that contain or are adjacent to a watercourse.
EFA catch crops	The catch crop (grass) must be maintained until 31 December however, grazing can take place after the nurse crop (cereal) has been harvested.
EFA green cover	Although no agricultural activity is allowed on green cover between 1 November and 31 December (the maintenance period), agricultural activity can resume after 31 December ,

	allowing for spring grazing.
EFA nitrogen fixing crops	Can be grazed or cut after 1 August with the exception that livestock cannot graze associated margins that contain or are adjacent to a watercourse.

5.11 Recent changes

Section	Change
I'm Organic - am I exempt?	Added reminder to submit certificate along with SAF
Mapping requirements	Section replaced due to the introduction of the new map viewer and facility to submit EFA map.
5.12 Do the EFA requirements apply to me?	Only Scottish land counts for Cross border businesses' Greening calculations

5.13 Previous versions

[Previous versions of this page](#)

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6. Case studies

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the bottom of the page.

This guidance is effective from 1 January 2024

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Here are some examples of different types of farm businesses in Scotland and how the Greening requirements affect them. This might help you when considering your Greening requirements
Case study one – arable farm

Jack Smith is an arable farmer with 100 hectares of cropped land (arable) and 50 hectares of permanent grassland. He needs to consider each of the greening elements:

- permanent grassland – there are 50 hectares of permanent grassland on the unit but none are designated as Environmentally Sensitive Grassland. Jack must still complete an annual nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan for the permanent grassland to meet his Greening requirement.

He chooses grow to the following crops

- 32 ha winter wheat
- 28 ha spring barley
- 21 ha winter oilseed rape
- 4.80 ha field beans + 0.2 ha TGRS (associated EFA margins)
- 2.88 ha peas + 0.12 ha TGRS (associated EFA margins)
- 6 ha seed potatoes
- 5 ha fallow –(EFA fallow)

Using the table provided for EFA (Annex A), he also confirmed that to meet the EFA requirement at least five hectares (100 ha of arable land x 5% = 5 ha) must be managed as EFA. Jack's farm meets its EFA requirement by having five hectares of fallow land.

However if he decided not to choose the EFA fallow prescription, he could meet his EFA obligation with one of the following solutions:

Total = 100 ha arable land = 100%

Option A

3.4 ha of margins (3.4 ha x 1.5 = 5.1 ha EFA)

Please note: if Jack includes any of his permanent grassland area as EFA i.e. a margin, this will mean that the area of EFA on his permanent grassland will now be classed as arable land. He must claim it as permanent cover on his Single Application Form and it will be added to his total arable area calculation, effectively increasing his EFA requirement.

Option B

7.68 hectares of nitrogen fixing crops (field beans 4.8 ha x 1.0 = 4.80 ha and associated EFA margin 1 metre wide = 0.2 ha x 1.5 = 0.3 ha) and (peas 2.88 ha x 1.0 = 2.88 ha and associated EFA margin 1 metre wide = 0.12 ha x 1.5 = 0.18 ha). Total EFA for this option is: 8.16 ha EFA.

For this option, Jack can decide not to claim all of his nitrogen fixing crops as EFA, just the 5.1 ha required to meet his greening requirements.

Option C

17 hectares of catch crops (17 ha x 0.3 = 5.1 ha EFA)

This is not an exhaustive list of options available to Jack, just an example of how he may choose to meet his EFA requirement.

6.2 Case study two – dairy farm

Neil Groves is a dairy farmer with 100 hectares of which 20 hectares is arable crop and 80 hectares is temporary grass. Neil needs to consider each of the greening elements:

- permanent grassland – there is no permanent grassland on the unit, Neil's farm is exempt from the permanent grassland requirement
- EFA – Neil used the table provided on EFA (Annex A) and confirmed that as 75 per cent of the holding is temporary grass, he is exempt from any EFA requirements

6.3 Case study three – mixed upland farm

Hilary Chiles is a mixed upland farmer with 120 hectares of which 85 hectares is arable land (including 40 hectares of temporary grass) and 35 hectares of permanent grassland including two designated sites of Environmentally Sensitive Grassland.

Hilary needs to consider each of the greening elements:

- permanent grassland – there are 35 hectares of permanent grassland on the unit with two areas designated as Environmentally Sensitive Grassland. Hilary must complete an annual nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan for all the permanent grassland to meet her Greening requirement. Hilary must ensure that the designated grassland is not converted (ploughed or cultivated) or improved. She is familiar with the land as it is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which has been notified and regularly reviewed by Scottish Natural Heritage

She chooses to grow the following crops:

- 15 ha spring barley, under sown with grass
- 20 ha winter barley
- 40 ha of temporary grass
- 10 ha of turnips

Hilary checked our table on EFA (Annex A) and confirmed that to meet the EFA requirement at least 4.25 hectares (85 hectares of arable land x 5 per cent = 4.25 hectares) must be managed as EFA.

Hilary's farm could meet its EFA requirement by having at least:

- 4.25 ha of fallow land ($4.25 \text{ ha} \times 1 = 4.25 \text{ ha EFA}$)
- or
- 2.84 ha of margins ($2.84 \text{ ha} \times 1.5 = 4.26 \text{ ha EFA}$)
- or
- 14.17 ha of catch crops ($14.17 \text{ ha} \times 0.3 = 4.25 \text{ ha EFA}$)
- or
- a combination of these to meet the required EFA commitment

6.4 Case study four – hill farm

David Logan is a hill farmer with 198 hectares of which four hectares is forage rape, 24 hectares temporary grass and 170 hectares permanent pasture. David needs to consider each of the greening elements:

- permanent grassland – there are 170 hectares of permanent grassland on the unit but none are designated as Environmentally Sensitive Grassland. David completes an annual nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan for all the permanent grassland to meet his Greening requirement. His farm is now “green” as far as permanent grassland requirements are concerned
- EFA – David used our table on EFA (Annex A) and does not have an EFA requirement as:
 - his arable land is more than 15 hectares and less than or equal to 30 hectares
 - more than 75 per cent of his arable land is temporary grass (TGRS, fallow, herbaceous forage or leguminous crops)
 - more than 75 per cent of his business is grassland (PGRS and TGRS) and herbaceous forage

6.5 Recent changes

Section	Change

6.6 Previous versions

[Previous versions of this page](#)

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7. Glossary

Date published: August 2023

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the bottom of the page.

This guidance is effective from 1 January, 2024

Arable land

Arable land means land cultivated for crop production, including areas that are temporary grassland (grass up to five years old following an arable or break crop).

It also includes areas of land which are available for crop production but which are lying fallow. It does not include areas under permanent crops (see below).

The initial 100 percent arable area figure will be the area of determined arable land which is the arable land claims across the business following validation/inspection.

If you choose to claim an EFA margin on permanent grassland, open grazed woodland or rough grazing, it must be adjacent to, or within five metres of arable land or contiguous to a claimed EFA option.

You must claim this land as Permanent Cover (PC) on your Single Application Form (SAF). This Permanent Cover will be considered as arable land when calculating your total area of arable land for your Greening requirements, including the area of EFA.

If you have arable land registered for organic production or in organic conversion you may choose not to include this as arable land.

Arable crops

Land with arable crops including temporary grass and land lying fallow which is claimed by the business.

It does not include arable land used for organic production. See Annex C for Arable crop list.

Grass in a long rotation

Areas of grass which are more than five years old, including those that have been reseeded as grass without a break crop (arable or catch crop), are considered to be permanent grass and therefore do not count as arable area.

Agricultural area

Agricultural area means any area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland or permanent crops.

Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC)

Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) refers to a set of European Union standards which are aimed at sustainable agriculture. Keeping land in good agricultural and environmental conditions is related to issues such as soil erosion, maintaining the total area of grassland and soil organic matter.

Many elements of EFA are complementary to GAEC. This means that margins along hedges and water courses can count for both GAEC and EFA and as eligible land for the Basic Payment Scheme (Refer to [Overview](#) for guidance on GAEC requirements).

Surface water

This can include coastal water, lochs, rivers, burns, streams and ditches which contain free water and also temporarily dry ditches.

Injurious weeds

These are species specified in the Weeds Act 1959:

- Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten.)

- Creeping or Field Thistle (*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.)
- Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus* L.)
- Broad-leaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius* L.)
- Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea* L.)

Invasive species

This means:

- Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)
- Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
- Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*)

Hedge

A hedge means any hedge which has a length of at least 20 metres or a length of less than 20 metres where it meets another hedge at each end. Any gap of less than 20 metres is treated as being part of the hedge.

EFA margins

EFA Margins is a collective term that includes both buffer strips and field margins.

Claimed

Our regulations require beneficiaries to claim for eligible land when applying for support under a scheme, such as the Basic Payment Scheme.

Declared

The Commission requires that a beneficiary must record all the agricultural land on their holding on their annual Single Application Form.

Temporary grassland

Temporary grassland is land that has been in grass or other herbaceous forage for five years or less, (included in Annex C).

Permanent grassland

Permanent grassland and permanent pasture (together referred to as permanent grassland) means land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or more.

For clarity, areas declared as Permanent Grassland (PGRS), Rough Grazings (RGR) or Open Woodland (grazed) (WDG) are all included within permanent grassland for the purposes of the Basic Payment Scheme and Greening.

Permanent crops

Means non rotational crops other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture (including rough grazing) that occupy the land for five years or more and yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice. See permanent crops, Annex E.

Organic land

Land that is in conversion or maintenance and has been certified by a recognised certifying body.

Cross-border farming

There will be no cross border processing in 2024 and applicants will need to meet the relevant conditions for each Administration they submit an application to.

For a claim submitted to Scotland the Greening Requirements can only be met on land located and claimed in Scotland.

Plant Protection Products

Plant Protection Products are 'pesticides' that protect crops. A 'pesticide' is something that prevents, destroys, or controls a harmful organism ('pest') or disease, or protects plants or plant products. The term includes, amongst others: herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, acaricides, nematicides, molluscicides, rodenticides, growth regulators, repellents, rodenticides and biocides. A more detailed definition can be found via the following link:

[Pesticides \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)

7.1 Recent changes

Section	Change
Cross-border farming	Change in definition

8. Annexes

8.1 Annex A - Ecological Focus Area (EFA)

Permanent Grassland	Arable Land	Is more than 75% of the arable land in temporary grass, herbaceous forage, fallow or leguminous crops?	Is more than 75% of your total land in temporary grass or permanent grass or herbaceous forage?	Ecological Focus Area (EFA)
None	≤ 15	NA	NA	Exempt
None	> 15	Y	NA	Exempt
None	> 15	N	Y	Exempt
None	> 15	N	N	EFA requirement
Yes	≤ 15	NA	NA	Exempt
Yes	> 15	Y	NA	Exempt
Yes	> 15	N	Y	Exempt
Yes	> 15	N	N	EFA requirement

Symbol	Meaning
PGRS	Permanent grassland
TGRS	Temporary grassland
>	Greater than
≥	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
≤	Less than or equal to

8.2 Annex B - Guidance on the use of Nitrogen fertiliser and lime

In order to deliver climate change benefits, all claimants for the Basic Payment Scheme are required to maintain a Nitrogen Fertiliser and Lime Plan for their claimed permanent grassland fields that contain no arable land and/ or rough grazings.

This involves recording the amount of inorganic nitrogen and lime you intend to apply in each permanent grassland field for that scheme year.

Two of the main limitations to grassland production that farmers can manage are nitrogen (N) and soil pH. The efficient and profitable use of nitrogen and other plant nutrients in grassland can only be achieved if the pH is maintained at optimum levels and the soil structure and drainage are maintained in good condition.

Improving farm soil and making best use of nutrients can make your business more efficient by:

- reducing costs
- reducing diffuse pollution risks
- reducing greenhouse gases implicated in climate change

A study of agricultural soils in 2013 in Ayrshire found that 73 per cent of grassland soils were being managed below optimal pH status. This is both a production and an environmental issue as the fertilisers applied are being used less efficiently.

This poses a potential risk to the environment from the emission of greenhouse gases, such as nitrous oxide and pollution of watercourses.

For soils with a pH lower than seven, natural processes (e.g. rainfall, crop growth and leaching in drainage water) and some farming practices (e.g. use of some nitrogen fertilisers) tend to acidify soil.

Acidifying processes can cause soil pH to fall quite quickly, particularly in sandy soils, and regular pH checks every four to five years are required

Soil pH impacts on the plant availability of the P and K fertilisers you apply and has a role in determining nitrogen use efficiency.

Soils in Scotland naturally have a low pH. It ranges from about pH 4 (very acid), when most crops will fail, to about pH 8 (alkali) for soils naturally rich in calcium or magnesium carbonate. Maintaining the optimum pH in the topsoil in all parts of the field is important to achieve optimum yields and consistent quality.

Where the pH status of the soil is too low, applying lime is a simple and effective way to increase grassland productivity.

For each field the amount of lime to apply will depend on the current soil pH, texture, organic matter and the optimum pH needed. Clay and organic soils need more lime than sandy soils to increase pH by one unit. A lime recommendation is usually for a 20 cm depth of cultivated soil and seven cm for grassland soil.

SRUC Technical Note TN656: 'Soils information, texture and liming recommendations' provides lime recommendation rates required for each soil types to achieve the optimum pH level.

Nitrogen is an essential element for plant growth and is needed to achieve good yields. Plant available nitrogen (N) is naturally scarce and the rate and timing of its application is central to profitable crop production.

Unlike other nutrients, soil testing is not used to determine nitrogen requirements. Rates and timing are based on crop type, establishment practices and yield requirements and these are available from the SRUC Technical Note TN652 'Fertiliser recommendations for grassland'.

This technical note [tn656.pdf \(sruc.ac.uk\)](#) can be used along with PLANET Scotland, a free software tool designed for routine use by Scottish farmers and consultants to plan and manage nutrient use on individual fields.

Overall, good soil management using soil testing on permanent grassland can have the following benefits:

- optimise nutrient use reduces costs
- maximise grassland productivity
- reduce nitrogen escaping to the atmosphere as nitrous oxide, a powerful greenhouse gas
- reduce nitrogen escaping into the water environment

Further information of other practical steps that can be taken to reduce your carbon footprint and save your business money can be found at SRUC Farming for a Better Climate webpages.

Nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan template

The following example template can be used for your nutrient plan. The information for your nutrient plan is essential but if the information is available in other records (i.e. NVZ records) that will meet the requirements.

Nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan

Main farm Code: 00/111/1111

Scheme year: 2024

LPID number	Inorganic Nitrogen		Application of Lime	
	Do you intend to apply inorganic Nitrogen to this parcel in scheme year... Yes or No	If yes, approximate quantity or application rate?	Do you intend to apply Lime to this parcel in scheme year ... Yes or No	If yes, approximate quantity or application rate?
AA/01234/56789	Yes	200 kg/ha	Yes	3 tonnes/ha

8.3 Annex C - List of Arable crops for calculating your Greening requirement

Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Alfalfa	ALF	medicago	Alfalfa
Arable Silage for Stock Feed	ASSF		Ensiled crop
Aromatic, Medicinal and Culinary	AMCP		Aromatic, Medicinal Plants and Culinary Plants
Artichokes	ARTC	cynara	Artichokes
Asparagus	ASPG	asparagus	Asparagus
Bedding and Pot Plants	BPP		Bedding & Pot Plants
Beetroot	BRT	beta vulgaris	Beet family
Birdsfoot Trefoil	BFT	lotus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
Brussels Sprouts	BSP	brassica oleracea	Cabbage family
Buckwheat	BW	fagopyrum	Buckwheat
Bulbs/Flowers	BFLO		Bulbs/Flowers
Cabbages and Savoys	CABB	brassica oleracea	Cabbage family
Calabrese	CALA	brassica oleracea	Cabbage family
Canary Seed	CANS	phalaris	Canary Seed
Carrots	CARR	daucus	Carrots
Cauliflowers	CAUL	brassica oleracea	Cabbage family
Celery	CEL	apium	Celery
Chickpea	CHP	cicer	Chickpea
Chicory	CHIC	cichorium	Chicory
Clover – Red	CLOR	trifolium	Clover
Clover – White	CLOW	trifolium	Clover
Energy Beet	ENG_B	beta vulgaris	Beet family
Ex-Structural Set-Aside	EX_SS		Ex-Structural Set-Aside
Fallow	FALW		Fallow
Fallow land that has been fallow for	FALW_5		Fallow over 5 years
Fibre Flax	FFS	linum	Flax and linseed

Fodder Beet	OCS_B	beta vulgaris	Beet family
Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Forage Maize	MAIZ	zea	Forage Maize
Garlic	GAR	allium	Onion family
Hemp	HS	cannabis	Hemp
Kale and Cabbages for Stock Feed	OCS_K	brassica oleracea	Cabbage family
Leeks	LEEK	allium	Onion family
Lentil	LEN	lens	Lentil
Lettuce	LETT	lactuca	Lettuce
Linseed	LIN	linum	Flax and linseed
Millet	MIL	panicum	Millet
Mixed Brassica for Stock Feed	MBSF	brassica rapa	Turnip family
Mustard	MU	brassica sinapis / juncea	Mustard
Onions	ONI	allium	Onion family
Other Soft Fruit	OSFRT		Other Soft Fruit
Other Vegetables	OVEG		Other Vegetables
Parsnips	PAR	pastinaca	Parsnips
Permanent Cover - for EFA Margins	PC	n/a	n/a
Phacelia	PHA	Baraginaceae phacelia	Phacelia
Pumpkin	PUM	cucurbita	Pumpkin
Rape for Stock Feed	RAST	brassica rapa	Turnip family
Rotational Grass Year 1	TGRS1		Temporary grass
Rotational Grass Year 2	TGRS2		Temporary grass
Rotational Grass Year 3	TGRS3		Temporary grass
Rotational Grass Year 4	TGRS4		Temporary grass
Rotational Grass Year 5	TGRS5		Temporary grass
Seed Potatoes	SPOT	solanum	Potato family
Shopping Swedes	SWS	brassica napus	Spring oilseed & swedes
Shopping Turnips	STS	brassica rapa	Turnip family
Sorghum	SOR	sorghum	Sorghum
Spring Barley	SB	hordeum	Spring Barley

Spring Beans for human consumption	SBEAN	vicia	Spring beans & vetch
Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Spring Oats	SO	avena	Spring Oats
Spring Oilseed Rape	SOSR	brassica napus	Spring oilseed & swedes
Spring Peas for human consumption	SPEAS	pisum	Spring peas
Spring Protein Peas	SPP	pisum	Spring peas
Spring Rye	SRYE	secale	Spring Rye
Spring Spelt	SSPELT	triticum spelta	Spring Spelt
Spring Triticale	STRIT	triticosecale	Spring Triticale
Spring Wheat	SW	triticum	Spring Wheat
Strawberries grown in the open	STRB_OPEN	fragaria	Strawberries
Strawberries polytunnels	STRB_POLY	fragaria	Strawberries
Sunflowers	SUN	helianthus	Sunflowers
Swedes for Stock Feed	SSF	brassica napus	Spring oilseed & swedes
Sweet Lupins	SL	lupinus	Sweet Lupins

8.4 Annex D - List of Permanent grassland options for calculating Greening requirements

Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Permanent Grassland	PGRS	n/a	n/a
Rough Grazing	RGR	n/a	n/a
Open Woodland (Grazed)	WDG	n/a	n/a

8.5 Annex E - List of Permanent crops for calculating Greening requirements

Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Bilberries	BLB	vaccinium	
Blackberries	BKB	rubus	
Blackcurrants grown in the open	BLR_OPEN	ribes	
Blackcurrants polytunnels	BLR_POLY	ribes	
Blueberries grown in the open	BLU_OPEN	vaccinium	
Blueberries polytunnels	BLU_POLY	vaccinium	
Cranberries	CRB	vaccinium	
Gooseberries	GSB	ribes	
Loganberries	LGB	rubus	
Miscanthus	MSC	miscanthus	
Mulberries	MLB	morus	
New Woodland and Forestry - Arable	NETR_A		
New Woodland and Forestry - Non Arable	NETR_NA		
Nursery - Fruit Stock	NU_FS		
Nursery - Ornamental Trees	NU_OT		
Nursery - Roses and Rose Stock	NU_RRS		
Nursery - Shrubs	NU_SH		
Other Nursery Stock	ONU		
Raspberries grown in the open	RASP_OPEN	rubus	
Raspberries polytunnels	RASP_POLY	rubus	
Rhubarb	RHB	rheum	
Redcurrants	RRC	ribes	
Short Rotation Coppice	SRC		
Top Fruit	TFRT		
White Currants	WRC	ribes	

8.6 Annex F - List of Leguminous crops for calculating Greening requirements

Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Alfalfa	ALF	medicago	Alfalfa
Chickpea	CHP	cicer	Chickpea
Lentil	LEN	lens	Lentil
Sweet Lupins	SL	lupinus	Sweet Lupins
Spring Beans for human consumption	SBEAN	vicia	Spring beans & vetch
Spring Field Beans	SFB	vicia	Spring beans & vetch
Spring Peas for human consumption	SPEAS	pisum	Spring peas
Spring Protein Peas	SPP	pisum	Spring peas
Winter Beans for human consumption	WBEAN	vicia	Winter beans
Winter Field Beans	WFB	vicia	Winter beans
Winter Peas for human consumption	WPEAS	pisum	Winter peas
Winter Protein Peas	WPP	pisum	Winter peas

8.7 Annex G - List of Herbaceous forage crops for calculating Greening requirements

Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Birdsfoot Trefoil	BFT	lotus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
Chicory	CHIC	cichorium	Chicory
Clover - Red	CLOP	trifolium	Clover
Clover - White	CLOW	trifolium	Clover
Vetch	VET	vicia	Spring beans & vetch

8.8 Annex H - List of Fallow options for calculating Greening requirements.

Crop description	Crop code	Genus	Crop family
Fallow	FALW	n/a	Fallow
Fallow land that has been fallow for over 5 years	FALW_5	n/a	Fallow
Uncropped Arable Land	UCAA	n/a	Uncropped Arable Land

8.9 Annex I - Area Office contact address details

RPID area offices Email: sgrpid.areaoffice@gov.scot (for example sgrpid.avr@gov.scot)

AYR RPID Russell House King Street AYR KA8 0BE Tel: 0300 244 6300	HAMILTON RPID Cadzow Court 3 Wellhall Road HAMILTON ML3 9BG Tel: 0300 244 3665	PERTH RPID Broxden Business Park Lamberkine Drive PERTH PH1 1RX Tel: 0300 244 5400
BENBECULA RPID Balivanich ISLE OF BENBECULA HS7 5LA Tel: 0300 244 9600	INVERNESS RPID Government Building 28 Longman Road INVERNESS IV1 1SF Tel: 0300 244 4968	PORTREE RPID Estates Office PORTREE IV51 9DH Tel: 0300 244 6716
DUMFRIES RPID Government Buildings 161 Brooms Road DUMFRIES DG1 3ES Tel: 0300 244 5888 Fax: 0300 244 8844	INVERURIE (Thainstone) RPID Thainstone Court INVERURIE AB51 5YA Tel: 0300 244 6822	STORNOWAY RPID 10 Keith Street STORNOWAY HS1 2QG Tel: 0300 2448501
ELGIN RPID Alexander Fleming House 8 Southfield Drive ELGIN IV30 6GR Tel: 0300 244 1570	KIRKWALL RPID Government Buildings Tankerness Lane KIRKWALL KW15 1AQ Tel: 0300 244 9626	THURSO RPID Strathbeg House Clarence Street THURSO KW14 7JS Tel: 0300 244 3534
GALASHIELS RPID Cotgreen Road Tweedbank GALASHIELS TD1 3SG Tel: 0300 244 1400	LERWICK RPID Charlotte House Commercial Road LERWICK ZE1 0HF Tel: 0300 244 9599	
GOLSPIE RPID The Links Golspie Business Park GOLSPIE KW10 6UB Tel: 0300 067 6841	OBAN RPID Cameron House Albany Street OBAN PA34 4AE Tel: 0300 244 9340	

9. PDF versions of previous guidance

Greening guidance 2023



greening-guidance
-2023.pdf

Greening guidance 2022



greening-guidance
-2022.pdf

Greening guidance 2021

[Greening-guidance-2021.pdf](#)

Greening guidance 2020

[Greening guidance \(2020\) \(ruralpayments.org\)](https://ruralpayments.org/guidance/greening-guidance-2020)



Greening guidance 2019

[Greening Guidance 2019](#)

Greening guidance - 2018

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Greening guidance for 2018

Greening - 2017 guidance

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Greening guidance for 2017

Greening - 2016 guidance

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Greening guidance for 2016 - updated March 2016

Greening - 2015 guidance

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Published February 2015 and sent to customers in March 2015. This is applicable to 2015 only.

