

Greening guidance (2020)

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

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1 Introduction and updates

Date published: 29 August, 2019

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

This guidance is effective from 1 January, 2020.

Following an extended period of wet weather the Scottish government has approved a derogation for Crop Diversification 2020. The two/three crop rules will not be implemented for the scheme year 2020.

This guidance provides details on the three 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](#)
- [Cross Compliance](#)

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 and other changes for 2020

o Clarification of EFA Margin requirements – You must not use to store materials or use for regular access.

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2 Overview

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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. The Greening requirements cover:

- permanent grassland
- crop diversification
- 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. From 2017, in addition to this reduction, you may incur an administrative penalty which can be applied to your Basic Payment.

What does Greening mean to me?

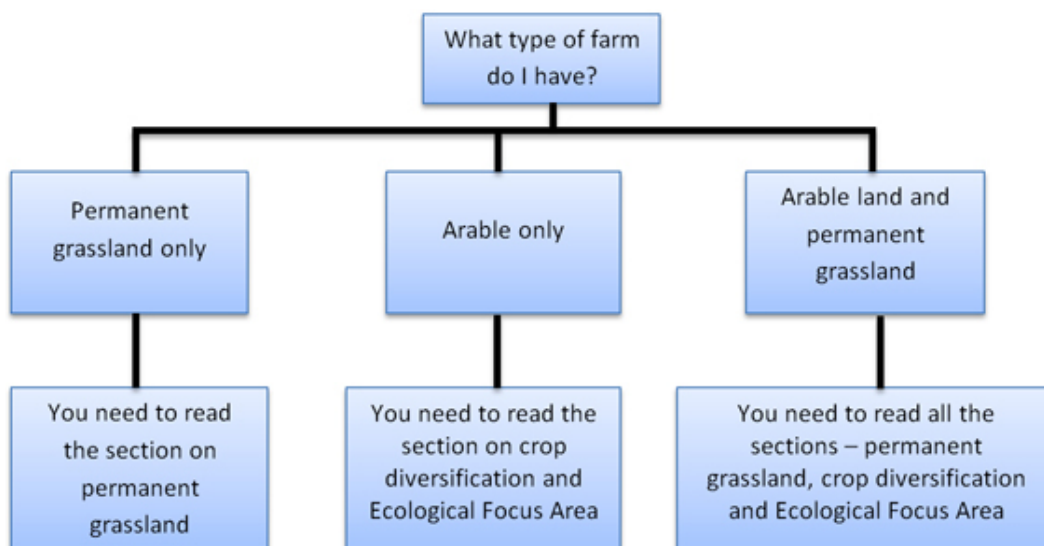
To make sure you receive the Greening payment with your basic payment, you must comply with Greening requirements. Many businesses already comply with Greening requirements as part of their normal agricultural practices.

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
- growing a minimum number of crops
- farming five per cent of your arable area in a manner that promotes biodiversity – known as an Ecological Focus Area (EFA)

What do I need to read?

This guidance will describe the three 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 the [Application of Herbicide in or Near Water](#) page of the SEARS website

- 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](#).

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3 Permanent grassland

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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.

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.



Pictures above: examples of permanent grassland

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.

Your 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 C](#).

- 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, 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 C](#).

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.

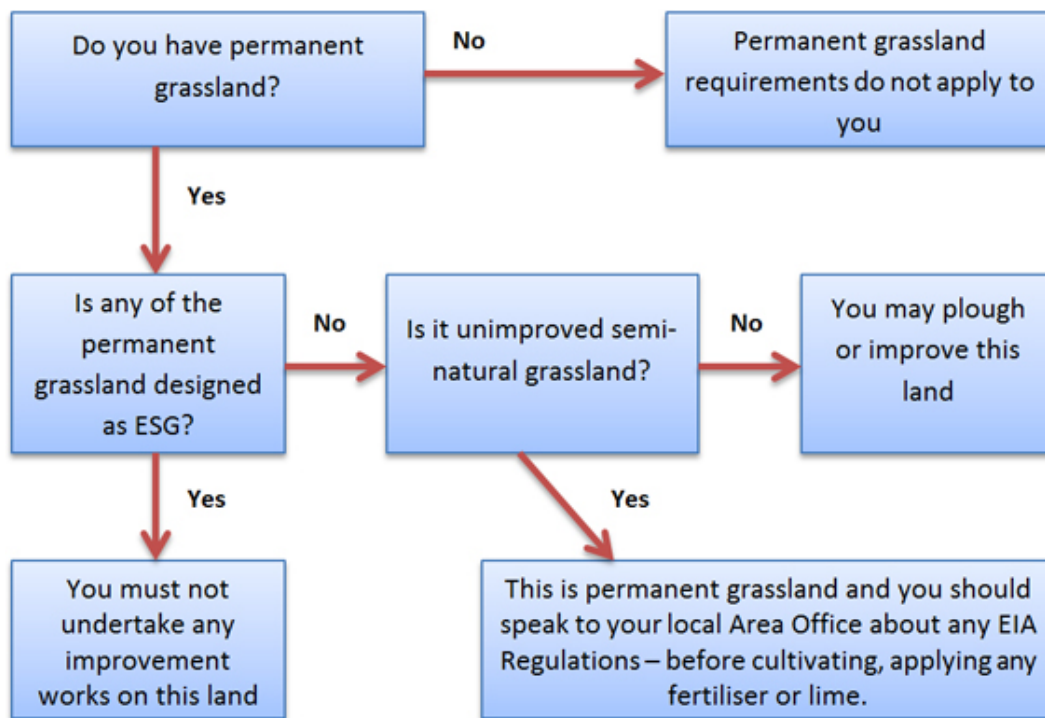
You can check the ESG on your holding using 'View only maps' when you log in to Rural Payments and Services.



Pictures above: examples of environmentally sensitive grassland

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 above](#) 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 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.

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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.

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4 Crop diversification

Date published: 29 August, 2019

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This guidance is effective from 1 January, 2020

Following an extended period of wet weather the Scottish government has approved a derogation for Crop Diversification 2020. The two/three crop rules will not be implemented for the scheme year 2020.

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What is crop diversification?

Crop diversification is the growing of a number of different crops. It enhances biodiversity and may improve soil organic matter by:

- reducing soil erosion, pest and weed control
- improving water quality
- reducing the effects of climate change

I'm organic – am I exempt?

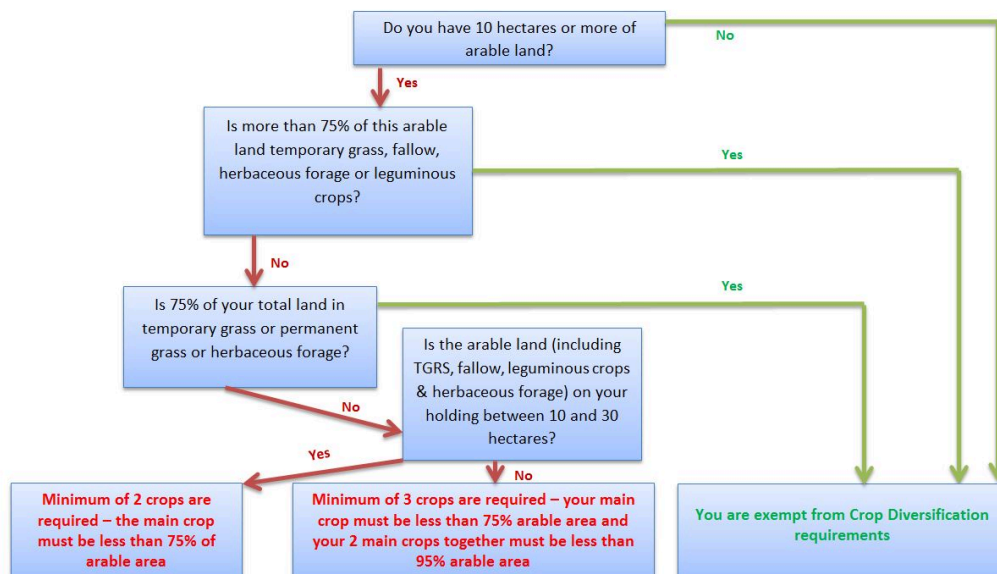
If all of your holding (all of the land claimed on your Single Application Form) is certified as organic or in organic conversion, the crop diversification requirements do not apply to you.

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 crop diversification.

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 Greening requirements across all your arable land. In this case the organic crops would count towards the crop diversification requirement

Do the crop diversification requirements apply to me?

The areas of land are those claimed for Basic Payment Scheme. (Please also see below).



What land is included in the calculation and then subject to crop diversification?

For the purposes of calculating your crop diversification 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 Ecological Focus Areas (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).

When calculating your arable area you should ensure that you include any land that is fallow, any land in an EFA margin (see [Ecological Focus Areas](#)) and any land that is currently in an agri-environment scheme that does not allow production, which was formerly arable. For example: beetle banks, grass margins and 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).

Crop diversification requirements

Unless exempt, you will be required to have a minimum of two or three crops as detailed in the flow chart above for the months of May & June.

Other exemption

If you have taken control of new land that is more than 50 per cent of what you claimed in the previous year, and provided that all arable land is being cultivated differently to that of the previous year, you may be exempt. You should contact your local area office to clarify your crop diversification requirements.

Can I grow more than two or three crops?

The requirements detailed for crop diversification do not apply in 2018.

You can grow as many crops as you like, but if you are not exempt and have between 10 and 30 hectares of arable land you must have at least two crop types with no one crop occupying more than 75 per cent of the arable land.

If you have more than 30 hectares of arable land and are not exempt, then you must have at least three crops with the main crop not occupying more than 75 per cent of the arable land and no two crops occupying more than 95 per cent of the arable land area. Any additional crops must therefore occupy at least five per cent of the arable land area.

These limits are maximum percentages that you must not exceed but you can grow smaller amounts and/or more crops if you wish. For example, if you had 100 hectares of arable land you could grow:

- 40 hectares of spring barley
- 30 hectares of winter wheat
- 20 hectares of temporary grass
- and leave 10 hectares as fallow

Fallow can also count towards your EFA requirement. See [Ecological Focus Areas](#).

Eligible crops for crop diversification

For the purposes of crop diversification, a crop is defined in the regulations as any of the following:

- (a) a culture of any of the different genera defined in the botanical classification of crops

- (b) a culture of any of the species in the case of Brassicaceae, Solanaceae and Cucurbitaceae
- (c) land lying fallow
- (d) grass or other herbaceous forage (clovers, lucerne, sainfoin and forage vetches) on arable land (temporary grass).

Winter and spring crops count as separate crops.

Most crops grown in Scotland meet the definition of a crop outlined in the regulations. The exceptions to this are permanent grassland and permanent crops which do not count as crops for the purposes of crop diversification.

Permanent crops are non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland that occupy the land for five years or more and yield repeated harvests. The table in [Annex D](#) provides examples of crops which meet the definitions of (a) and (b) above. It should be noted that these are not exhaustive.

If the crop that you are intending to grow is not on the list or you have any queries as to what would be regarded as a separate crop for the purposes of crop diversification, please contact your local area office.

It's important to note that individual crops which fall within a single genus or single species (in the case of Brassicaceae, Solanaceae and Cucurbitaceae) count as only one crop for the purposes of crop diversification. We have grouped crops of like genus or single species into a 'crop family'. If you grow only onions and leeks, these would count as only one crop because they fall within the same genera (Allium) as we have identified these as the 'onion family'.

The end use of the crop has no impact on how it is counted for the purposes of crop diversification. For example, if you grow some winter wheat as wholecrop and some for grain, this counts as one crop (winter wheat). Potatoes will be considered to be a single crop regardless of whether they are being grown for seed or ware markets.

See the list of arable crops to meet the requirements of crop diversification at [Annex D](#).

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5 Ecological Focus Areas

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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.

I'm organic – am I exempt?

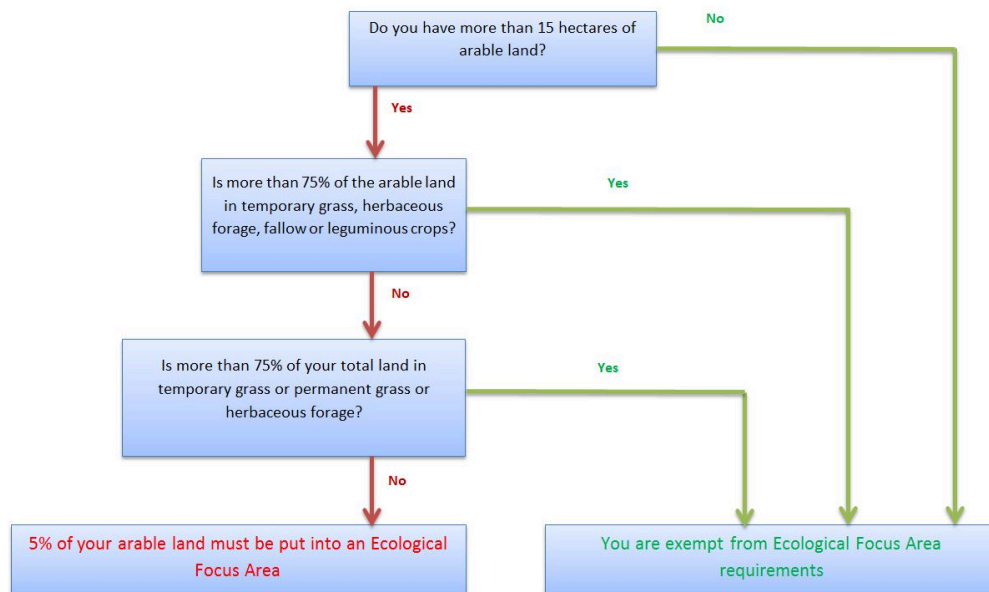
If all of your holding (all of the land claimed on your Single Application Form) is certified as organic or in organic conversion, the Ecological Focus Area (EFA) requirements do not apply to you.

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.

Do the EFA requirements apply to me?

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



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.

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).

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

The European Commission has set out a number of weighting factors for the different types of EFA which will contribute to each EFA option. 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)	On BPS eligible land in 2015	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 m2
	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 m2

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.

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.

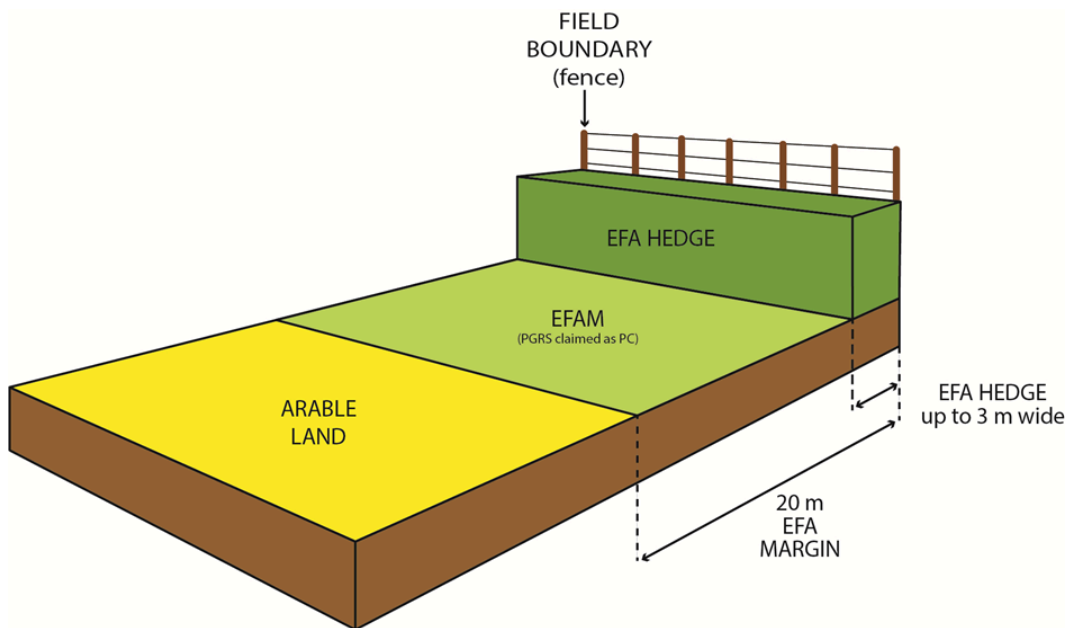
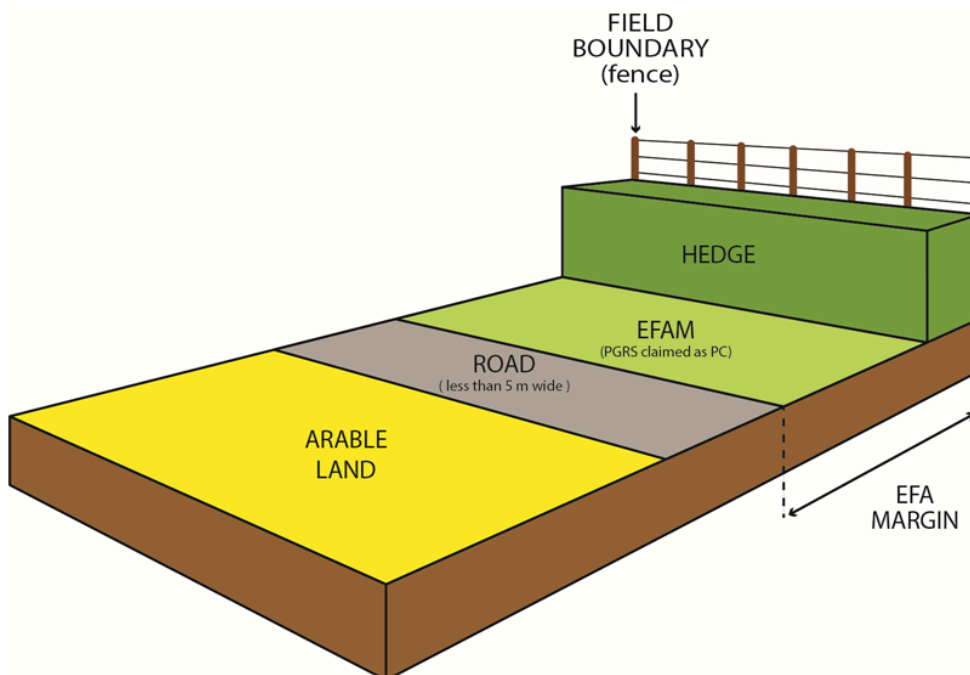


Diagram 2 below shows an EFA margin on permanent grassland (claimed as land use PC) within five metres of arable land.

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:

- 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

Mapping requirements

If you undertake any EFA on your holding, it is mandatory that you submit a map detailing the type, location and size of each EFA feature with your annual SAF application.

Your notes regarding EFA areas must include the following, where appropriate:

- LPID
- EFA option name
- area
- width
- length

You only need to include 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.

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

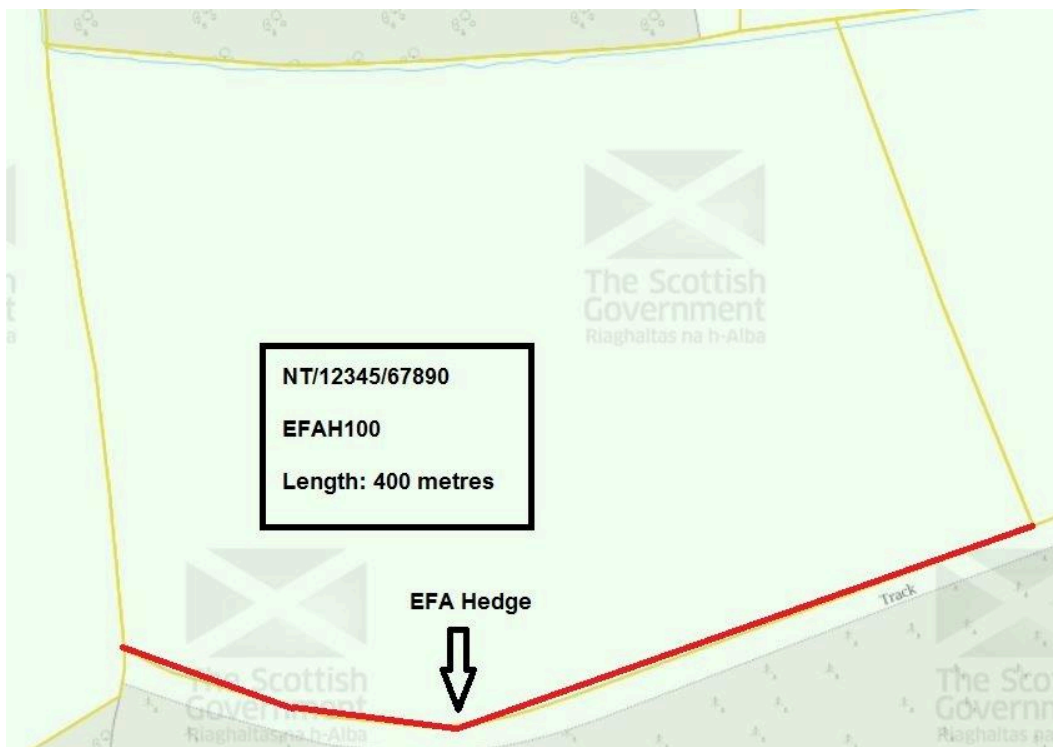


How do I draw an EFA Hedge on my EFA map?

An EFA Hedge is a linear feature therefore it can be drawn on your EFA map as a line.

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

The following diagram is an example of an EFA map showing an EFA Hedge (the red line). The 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, but you would still draw the EFA hedge as a line on the map (in this example the red line).



Types of EFA

The following sections describe each type of EFA. Each EFA option has its own unique management requirements. You should consider carefully which EFA options you wish to implement to suit your circumstances.

EFA fallow land (EFAFAL)

EFA fallow land is arable land that has no crop production or grazing on it from 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](#) for 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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
- 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

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](#) for 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 (EFA and crop diversification) 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



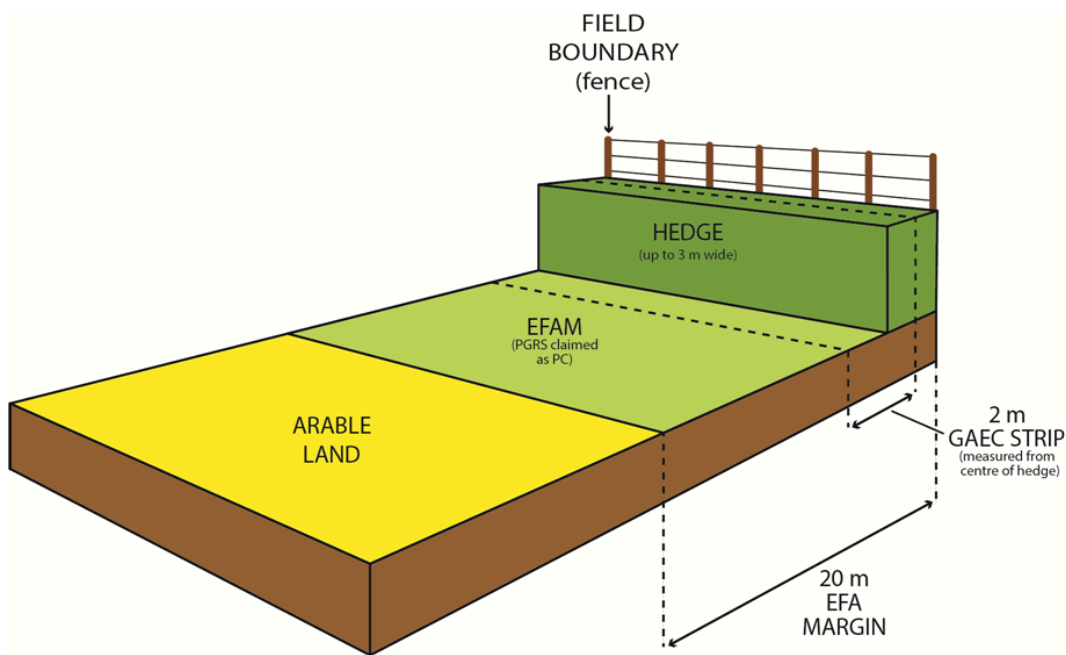
Above is an existing grass margin (possibly a former agri-environment option or a margin established in grass) running from the fence to the edge of an arable crop. The EFA margin is between one and 20 metres wide on arable land.

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:

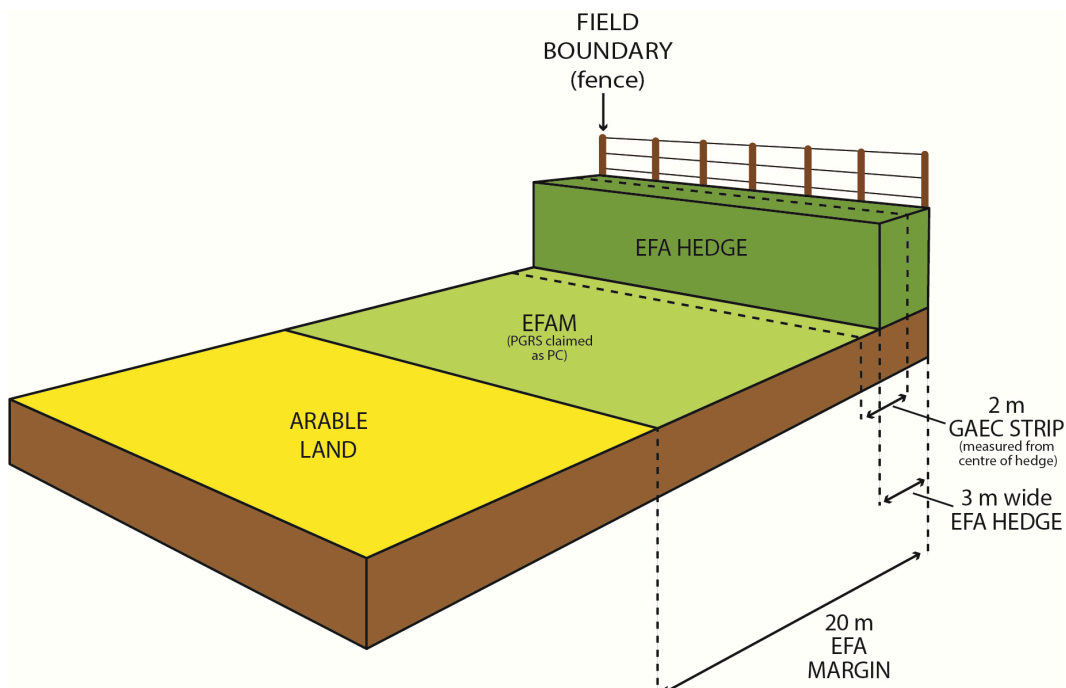
In this instance, there is a GAEC requirement to maintain a two metre wide, uncultivated strip from the centre line of the hedge.



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.



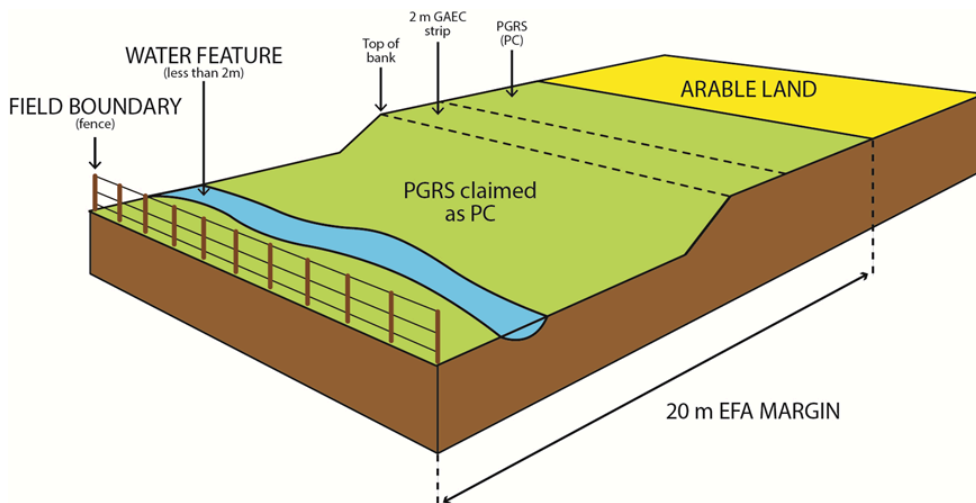
Example four – BPS eligible landscape feature included within the EFA margin

In the example below, 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 (EFA and crop diversification) 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.

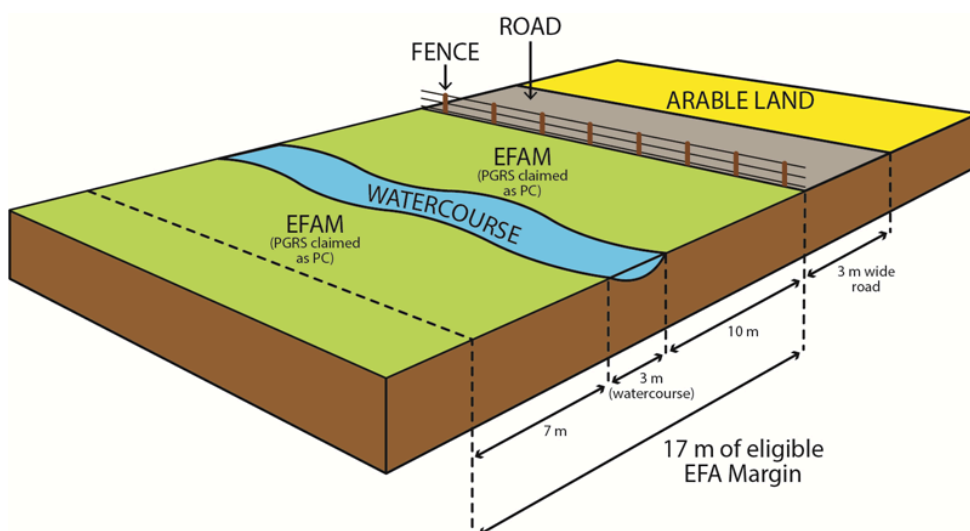
- Where do I start measuring the EFA margin from?

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.



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

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

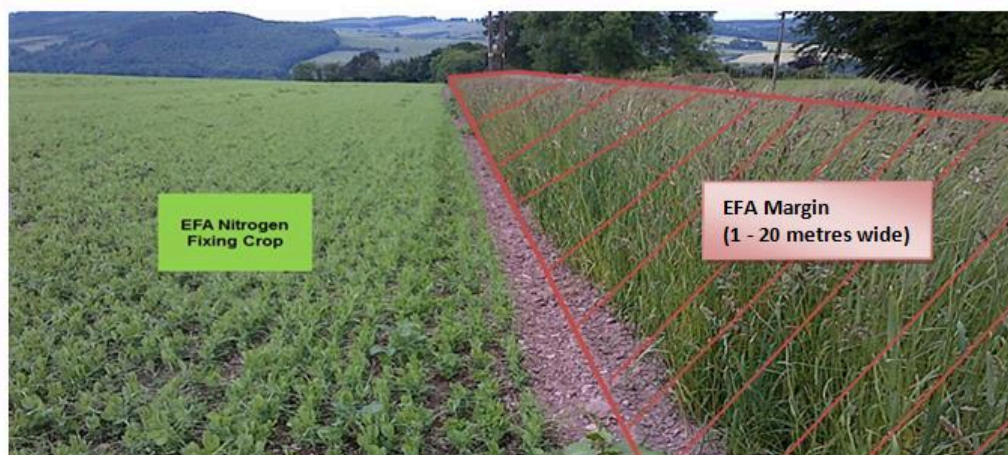
- you may be asked to provide a seed label to prove eligibility, if one element of your EFA green cover fails
- if you intend to sow your EFA green cover immediately after harvesting another crop, you must remember you are required to establish it by 1 November. If you are in any doubt about your ability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

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.

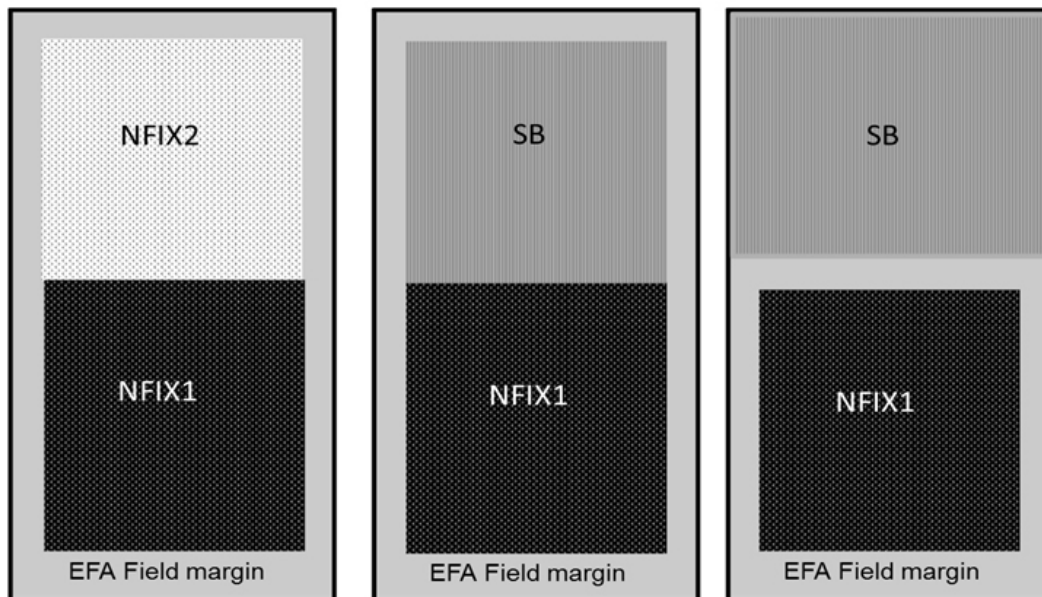
You must not:

- 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).



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 ([GAEC 7 – Retention of landscape features](#)) - [cross compliance guidance](#)

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. Hedgelaying 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

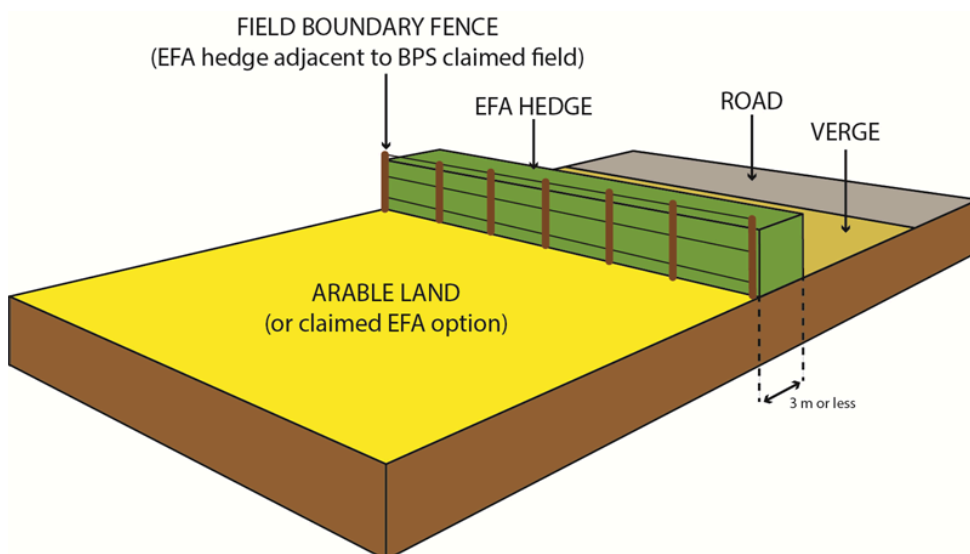
- hedges can include gaps, provided that no individual gap is greater than 20 metres
- if a hedge contains any individual trees then they are considered as part of the hedge
- if the hedge is a boundary between two fields half the hedge should be claimed against each field
- if you want to include areas 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

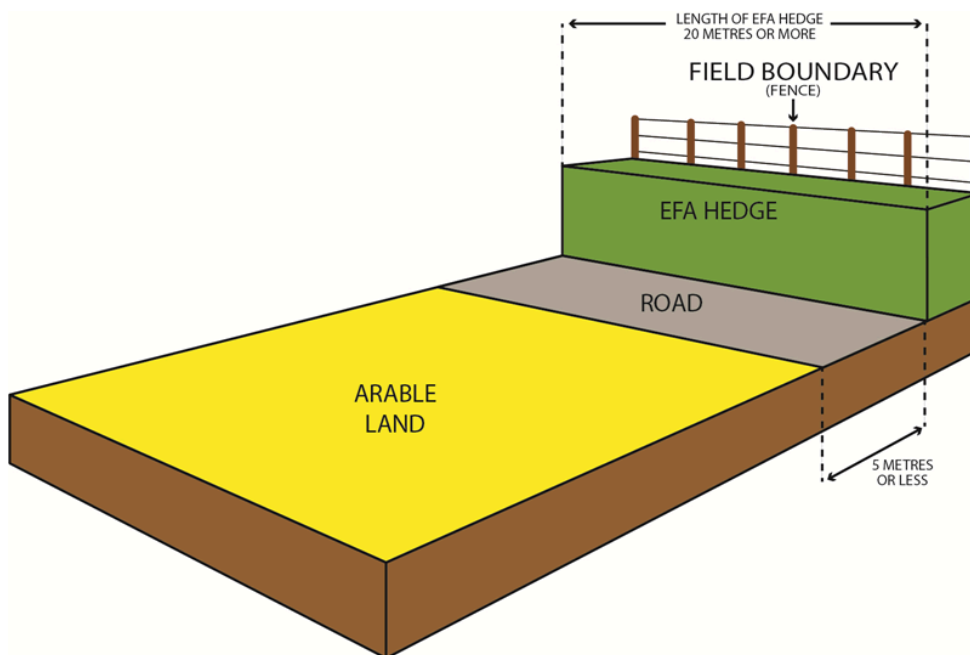
In this example the hedge is eligible to be claimed as an EFA hedge as it is within five metres of arable land and although the hedge is outside the field it is under the control/responsibility of the farmer and is adjacent to the BPS claimed field.

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



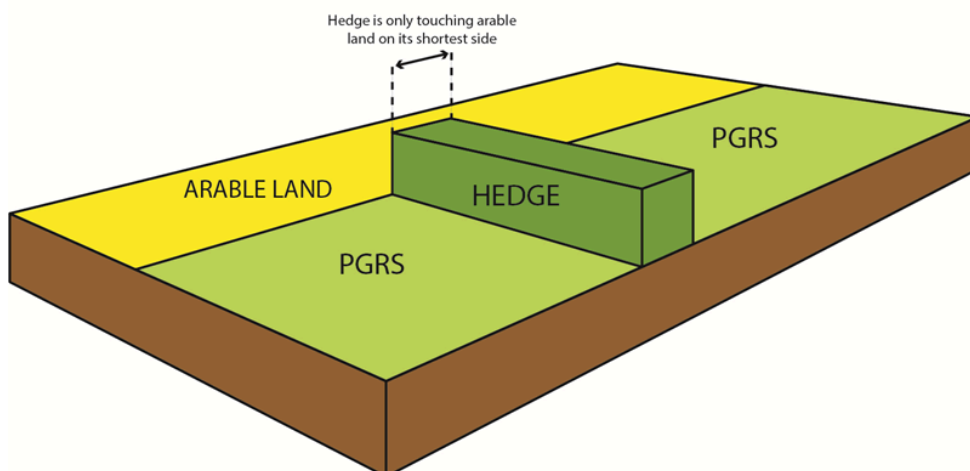
Example two – EFA hedge with a road adjacent to it

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

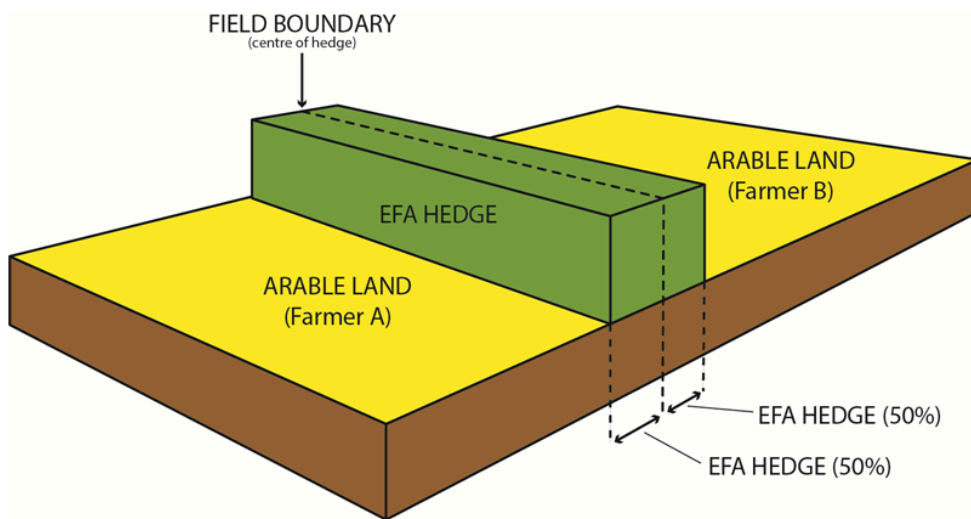
In this example the hedge is **ineligible** to be claimed as an EFA hedge as the hedge is surrounded by permanent grassland on its longest sides and is only adjacent to arable land on its shortest side.



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.

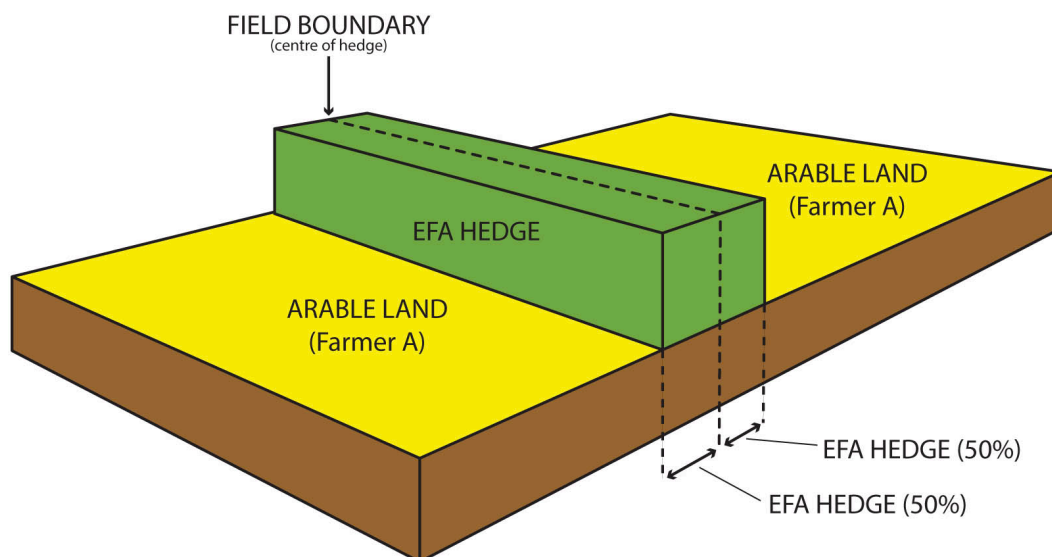
Both farmer A and farmer B would claim using code EFAH50 for their respective half of the hedge.



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

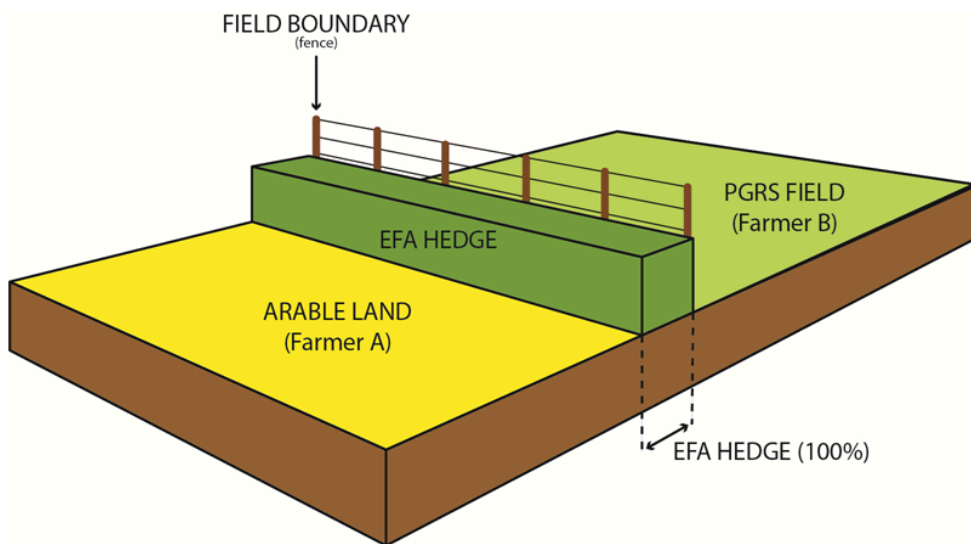
In this example, the field boundary runs along the centre of the hedge. Farmer A can claim either EFAH50 in both of the parcels or claim EFAH100 in one of the parcels.

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



EFA agro-forestry (EFAAF)

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 have been BPS eligible, arable land in 2015
- must have been planted under a 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 the Forestry Commission under agro-forestry and have been planted since 1 January 2015

Helpful tips for EFA Agro-forestry

- for further details regarding agro-forestry requirements, please refer to the Forestry Grant Scheme guidance
- 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

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: https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides_en
- 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 and

crop diversification). 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

Flexibility under 2018 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 in margins that contain or are adjacent to a watercourse.

Recent changes

Section	Change
Requirements for EFA margins	Update to clarify requirements for storage or damage

Previous versions

[Previous versions of this page](#)

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6 Case studies

Date published: 29 August, 2019

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

This guidance is effective from 1 January, 2020

Table of Contents

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 three 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
- crop diversification – Jack used the table we provided for crop diversification ([Annex A](#)) and confirmed that to meet the Greening crop diversification requirement, three separate crops must be grown

He chooses to meet this requirement with the following crops:

- 32 ha winter wheat – 32%
- 28 ha spring barley – 28%
- 21 ha winter oilseed rape – 21%
- 4.80 ha field beans + 0.2 ha associated EFA margins (TGRS) - 5%
- 2.88 ha peas + 0.12 ha associated EFA margins (TGRS) - 3%
- 6 ha seed potatoes – 6%
- 5 ha fallow – 5% (EFA fallow)

Total = 100 ha arable land = 100%

There are eight crops for the purposes of crop diversification, the main crop is not more than 75 per cent of the arable area and the two main crops together are not more than 95 per cent of the arable land.

Using the table provided for EFA ([Annex B](#)), 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:

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 ($17 \text{ ha} \times 0.3 = 5.1 \text{ ha EFA}$)

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

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 three greening elements:

- permanent grassland – there is no permanent grassland on the unit, Neil's farm is exempt from the permanent grassland requirement
- crop diversification – Neil looked at our table on crop diversification ([Annex A](#)) and confirmed that as 75 per cent of the holding is temporary or permanent grassland there is no requirement to grow multiple crops
- EFA – Neil used the table provided on EFA ([Annex B](#)) and confirmed that as 75 per cent of the holding is temporary grass, he is exempt from any EFA requirements

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 three 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
- crop diversification – Hilary used our table on crop diversification ([Annex A](#)) and confirmed that at least three crops must be grown

She chooses to meet this requirement with the following crops:

- 15 ha spring barley, under sown with grass – 17.6%
- 20 ha winter barley – 23.5%
- 40 ha of temporary grass – 47.1%
- 10 ha of turnips – 11.8%

Total = 100% Two main crops total ($23.5\% + 47.1\%$) = 70.6%

There are four crops for the purposes of crop diversification. The main crop is not more than 75 per cent of the arable area and the two main crops together are not more than 95 per cent of the arable land.

Hilary checked our table on EFA ([Annex B](#)) and confirmed that to meet the EFA requirement at least 4.25 hectares (85 hectares of arable land \times 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

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 three 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
- crop diversification – David looked at our table on crop diversification ([Annex A](#)) and found that he is exempt from crop diversification as more than 75 per cent of the holding is grassland (temporary grassland and permanent grassland)
- EFA – David used our table on EFA ([Annex B](#)) 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

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Section	Change
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7 Glossary

Date published: 29 August, 2019

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

This guidance is effective from 1 January, 2020

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, used for the crop diversification calculation, 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 D](#) 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

European Commission 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 D](#)).

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 F](#) .

Organic land

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

Cross-border farming

Every farm business needs to be sure that it is meeting relevant Greening requirements and this includes businesses that have farms in different parts of the UK.

A cross-border business would need to meet the crop diversification requirement across the business as a whole. A cross-border business could grow a mix of crops on each of its farms no matter where they are located or, the business could grow different crops in different parts of the UK. For example, as long as the business overall meets the crop diversification requirement, it could chose to grow spring barley in Scotland, potatoes in England and temporary grass in Wales.

A cross-border farming business would also need to meet its EFA requirement across the business as a whole. This means that the requirement could be met in just one part of the UK. Where the EFA requirement is delivered in different parts of the UK, the measures will need to meet the conditions set in the country in which the EFA is located, i.e. meet English conditions for EFA in England and meet Scottish conditions for EFA 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, nematocides, molluscicides, rodenticides, growth regulators, repellents, rodenticides and biocides. A more detailed definition can be found via the following link:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides_en

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8 Annexes

To access previous versions of updated annexes, please check the [bottom of the page](#).



[Annex A - crop diversification \(PDF, Size: 122.9 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-anex-A.pdf> Use this document to determine what Greening requirements apply to you - published 24 January, 2018.



[Annex B - Ecological Focus Areas \(PDF, Size: 104.4 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greeninh-annex-B.pdf> Use this document to compare permanent grassland with arable land - published 24 January, 2018



[Annex C - Nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan template \(PDF, Size: 198.5 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-annex-C-Jan-2017.pdf>
Guidance on the use of nitrogen fertiliser and a template for a nitrogen fertiliser and lime plan - published 9 January 2017



[Annex D - list of arable crops \(PDF, Size: 202.6 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-Annex-D.pdf> List of arable crops to meet the requirements of crop diversification - published 24 January, 2018



[Annex E - list of permanent grassland options \(PDF, Size: 84.6 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-Annex-E-March-2016.pdf>
List of permanent grassland options - published 9 March, 2016



[Annex F - List of permanent crops \(PDF, Size: 97.7 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-Annex-F-March-2016.pdf> list of permanent crops - published 9 March, 2016



[Annex G - list of Leguminous crops \(PDF, Size: 89.6 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-Annex-G-March-2016.pdf>
List of Leguminous crops for calculating Greening requirements - published 9 March, 2016



[Annex H - list of Herbaceous forage crops \(PDF, Size: 32.4 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/greening_annex_h_march_2016.pdf
List of Herbaceous forage crops for calculating Greening requirements - published 9 March, 2016



[Annex I - list of Fallow options \(PDF, Size: 84.9 kB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-Annex-I-March-16.pdf> List of Fallow options for calculating Greening requirements - published 9 March, 2016

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9 PDF versions

Greening - 2019 guidance



[Greening booklet \(PDF, Size: 4.0 MB\)](#)

doc_external_url: https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/greening_guidance_2019.pdf Greening guidance for 2019

Greening - 2018 guidance



[Greening booklet \(PDF, Size: 4.0 MB\)](#)

doc_external_url: https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/greening_guidance_2018-3.pdf
Greening guidance for 2018.

Greening - 2017 guidance



[Greening booklet \(PDF, Size: 3.9 MB\)](#)

doc_external_url: https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening_Guidance_2017.pdf
Greening guidance for 2017

Greening - 2016 guidance



[Greening booklet \(PDF, Size: 4.4 MB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Full-book.pdf> Greening guidance for 2016 - updated March 2016

Greening - 2015 guidance



[Greening booklet \(PDF, Size: 1.5 MB\)](#)

doc_external_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/Greening-Booklet-for-online---February-2015.pdf> Published February 2015 and sent to customers in March 2015. This is applicable to 2015 only.