

USE OF CORRECT NOTATION ON DEFINITIVE MAP MODIFICATION ORDERS AND PUBLIC PATH ORDERS
Introduction

1. The purpose of this Advice Note is to inform all Order Making Authorities (OMAs) about the Planning Inspectorate's expectations in terms of the notation to be used in order maps. It supersedes the advice contained in our letter of 7 September 2011 which was issued to all OMAs in England.
2. This advice note is publicly available but has no legal force.

Background

3. All new opposed orders are checked by us to ensure they are valid in terms of the relevant regulations. One of the things we check is the notation used on the order map to depict the way being stopped-up/deleted, added, diverted, upgraded or downgraded.

Definitive Map Modification Orders

4. Regulation 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside (Definitive Maps and Statements) Regulations 1993 (SI 1993 No.12) states that '*Rights of Way to which part III of the Act (public rights of way) applies shall be shown on the definitive map as indicated in Schedule 1 of these Regulations*'. Schedule 1 sets out the various line styles to be used to depict footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byway open to all traffic. The notation for a restricted byway is the same as that previously used to depict a road used as a public path – either a green broken line or a broken line and small arrow heads as thus: v_v_v_v_. Different options are provided for each type of way.
5. Regulation 6 of SI 1993 No.12 clearly states that '*Regulations 2 (map scale) and 3 (notation) above shall apply to the map contained in the modification...order as they apply to a definitive map*'.
6. On this basis, an order is considered to be fatally flawed if the wrong notation or non-standard notation (i.e. notation other than that set out in SI 1993 No.12) is used to depict the routes affected by the order. We will therefore reject any order containing incorrect notation.
7. If the same order happens to contain a new route of the same type, for example the deletion and addition of a restricted byway, then the route to be deleted could be shown as a broken green line and the route to be added as a broken line and small arrowheads or vice-versa.
8. In our view, the unaffected routes should also be shown using the appropriate notation as it helps with clarity. In all cases, the map key should clearly identify the different notation types used and what they

mean. For additional clarity, the map key should also clearly describe the points of the order route i.e. A-B-C against the relevant notation style.

9. In addition to using the correct notation, OMAs are reminded that the Regulations also set out specific colours for the various line styles. These must be adhered to. The Regulations do not refer to the use of red ink for any line style but, in any event, we prefer you not to use this colour as it is used by Inspectors if they need to modify an order.
10. It has been argued that the increasing reliance on the use of digitally prepared maps makes it difficult to apply the correct notations. We do not consider this to be an acceptable excuse for not adhering to the notations set out in the Regulations.
11. Another concern that has been expressed is the fact that a map produced in colour may become unclear if reproduced in black and white. We do not consider this to be a problem so long as the map key clearly identifies the different line styles used and what they mean. Again the map key should clearly describe the points of the order route i.e. A-B-C against the relevant notation style.

Public Path Orders

12. Authorities should ensure that they follow the appropriate Regulations¹ when preparing public path orders. Public path orders are considered to be fatally flawed if the wrong notation or non-standard notation is used to depict the routes affected by the order. We will therefore reject any order containing incorrect notation.
13. Again, our view is that the unaffected routes should be shown using the appropriate notation as set out in SI 1993 No.12 as this helps with clarity (paragraph 8 above refers).

Combined Orders

14. Combined orders are covered by the Public Rights of Way (Combined Orders)(England) Regulations 2008 as amended by the Public Rights of Way (Combined Orders)(England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010. Whilst they do not specifically state what notation should be used on order maps, Regulation 5 (of the 2008 Regulations) requires that, where a combined order is to be made, the combined order shall be in the form prescribed for an order of the type in question (e.g. a creation order or a diversion order). This is supported by the Guidance for English Surveying Authorities issued in October 2010 which contains, at Annex 1, model forms for each type of order. These clearly state that routes to be stopped-up/diverted shall be shown by a bold continuous line and ways to be added as a bold broken line.
15. On this basis, and unless further guidance is produced by Defra, OMAs will be expected to use the notation set out in the form of order under the relevant public path order regulations.

¹ SI 1993 No.10 for orders under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and SI 1993 No.11 for orders under the Highways Act 1980