Sustainable Farming Scheme (SFS): How to Use My SFS Map

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The purpose of this document is to give you step-by-step instructions on how to use your Sustainable Farming Scheme map online. Because this document is so detailed, it is primarily intended for online use.

If you are having problems or are unable to access our website, please contact the RPW Online Helpdesk on 0300 062 5004.

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Disclaimer.

The purpose of this guide is to help you use the Rural Payments Wales Online service. This Guide has been divided into sections with detailed step by step instructions. As the Rural Payments Wales Online facilities are being developed this Guide will change from time to time.

Produced by the Welsh Government

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Sustainable Farming Scheme (SFS) Map – Overview

The SFS map has been designed to help and support you understand the land types, landscape features and other important land based information that might be relevant for your farmland and your participation in the SFS – Universal Layer from 1 January 2026.

The map is interactive and is based on the latest mapping data and field parcel information we have for your holding.

Please note: Details may change as we continue to update our mapping system from Ordnance Survey map updates or from future land changes submitted by you via Manage My Land (MML) or the Single Application Form (SAF). It is also our intention to include a hedgerow layer in future versions of the SFS map.

Habitat Baseline Review (HBR)

On the SAF 2026 you will have to complete a Habitat Baseline Review. This will be your final opportunity to confirm, add, remove or amend the following mapped areas for the SFS Universal Layer:

- Existing habitat as defined under UA5: Habitat Maintenance: All semi natural habitat must be confirmed as one of the 12 broad habitat classifications.
- Areas of land being used to create temporary habitat in accordance with UA6 Temporary habitat on improved land, if required.
- Tree canopy, to confirm areas of trees canopy cover and/or woodland on your holding, including established broadleaf woodland of 0.1ha or greater which will count towards UA9: Woodland maintenance.

Please note: If the habitat is present on a constraint layer you must provide supporting documentation if you wish to amend or delete the existing habitat.

The mapping layers included within the map, and how they could relate to the SFS requirements are detailed below:

1. **SFS Regulatory Baseline: All Statutory Management Requirements (SMR) and Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) details are available here: [Sustainable Farming Scheme](#)**

Slope 12 degrees or more

- This layer can be used to help comply with The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 requirements as set out under SMR 1.

Public Rights of Way

- This layer will show you the Public Rights of Way on your holding which should be managed in line with the requirements set out for SMR 14.

Open Access

- This layer will show you areas of Open Access on your holding which should be managed in line with the requirements set out for SMR 14.

2. **SFS - Universal Code: Full details are available in Section H of the [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)**

The Universal Code is made of 4 parts:

       Part 1 - Soil protection
       Part 2 - Biodiversity and habitats, including 10% habitat on your farm
       Part 3 - Trees
       Part 4 - Landscape features

Aerial Photography

- This layer will show the latest aerial imagery we have across Wales. It can be used to check and validate field boundary changes, landscape features and man-made features. Imagery is often used to check many aspects of the Universal Code.

Water Dependant Sites

- This layer will show the parcels designated as Water Dependant Sites. Additional restrictions apply to Part 1: Soil Protection, where there are areas covered by the Water Dependant Sites layer.

Flood Risk

- This layer will show any areas with a potential flood risk and should be used when considering whether to plant Maize, as these areas will need to be undersown with an additional crop in line with specific requirements apply for planting under Part 1: Soil Protection.

Slope 12 degrees or more

- This layer will show field parcel areas with a slope of 12 degrees, or more, and should be avoided when considering whether to plant Maize, due to the planting restrictions under Part 1: Soil Protection.
- The layer can also be used to help comply with The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021.

Peatland

- This layer will show the areas of peatland and should be used to ensure you follow the requirements of Part 2: Biodiversity and habitats.
- Additional maintenance considerations may also be applicable under UA5: Habitat Maintenance.

Tree Canopy

- This layer will show you individual and group of tree canopies up to 0.10 ha in canopy cover. These are covered by Part 3: Trees requirements.
- For areas of tree canopy cover and woodland of 0.10 ha or over, see UA9: Woodland Maintenance.

Ancient Woodland

- This layer will show areas of Ancient Woodland and can be used to identify ancient trees which may require additional protection or management above the details outlined in Part 3: Trees requirements.

3. **SFS Universal – Land Eligibility. Full details are available in Section D of the** [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)

Permanent Features

- This layer will show you the permanent features on each field parcel.
- Some permanent features will be ineligible and not be included in your Whole Farm Area used to calculate the Universal Baseline Payment.
- A list of eligible permanent features for SFS are detailed in Annex 4 of the [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)
- Any new or changes to permanent features must be mapped using the Manage My Land (MML) form available on RPW Online.

4. **SFS UA1: Soil Health. Full details are available in Section J1 of the** [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)

Habitat

- Field parcels or areas classified as permanent habitat land do not need to be soil tested.
- All remaining field parcels or parcel areas will be classified as land that has been managed to improve agricultural productivity, for example by reseeding, or that has previously received or may receive lime and/or inputs.
- Field parcels with agricultural improved land may be subject to soil health requirements.

5. **SFS UA5: Habitat Maintenance. Full details are available in Section J5 of the** [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)

Habitat

- This layer will show you the habitat areas on each field parcel.
- There are 12 permanent broad habitat classification types. The requirements, above and beyond the Universal Code, for each habitat type are detailed in Annex 2 of the [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)
- **Please note.** Following the SAF submission, any mapped temporary habitats on improved land will also be displayed in this layer.

<u>EIA Screening Refused</u>

- This layer will show the EIA Screening Refused areas. These are areas where an Environmental Impact Assessment Screening has previously been refused.
- These areas will act as a constraints layer for habitat purposes and will require additional information to be provided for any request to remove habitat as part of the HBR process.

<u>Glastir Management Options</u>

- This layer will show areas previously supported under Glastir Management Options and will act as a constraints layer for habitat purposes and will require additional information to be provided for any requested to remove habitat as part of the HBR process.

<u>Peatland</u>

- This layer will show the areas of peatland and should be used in conjunction with the Habitat Maintenance requirements to understand when additional management considerations may be applicable for the area.
- The layer can also be used to help comply with the Universal Code: Part 2: Biodiversity and habitats requirements.

<u>Chough SPA (Special Protection Areas)</u>

- This layer will show the designated areas of Chough SPA and should be used in conjunction with the Habitat Maintenance requirements for Enclosed semi-natural dry grassland (acid, neutral, calcareous, and calaminarian grasslands) to understand when additional management considerations may be applicable for the area.

<u>Breeding Waders</u>

- This layer will show the designated areas as a Breeding Wader site and should be used in conjunction with the Habitat Maintenance requirements for Enclosed semi-natural dry grassland (acid, neutral, calcareous, and calaminarian grasslands) to understand when additional management considerations may be applicable for the area.

- **Please note.** These designated areas may not be appropriate for establishing new hedgerow trees due to ground nesting birds in the area.

6. **SFS UA6: Temporary habitat creation on improved land. Full details are available in Section J6 of the <u>SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance</u>**

<u>Habitat</u>

- There are 11 temporary habitat types in Annex 3 of the <u>SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance</u>.
- Following the SAF submission, any mapped temporary habitats on improved land will also be displayed in this layer.

7. **SFS UA7: Designated Sites Management Plan. Full details are available in Section J7 of the <u>SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance</u>**

<u>Designated Sites</u>

- This layer will show Designated Sites. You can click on the feature within the summary tab, to see site references.
- Designated sites will act as a constraints layer for habitat purposes and will require additional information to be provided for any request to remove habitat as part of the HBR process.
- Where Designated sites are present there will be additional management requirements that may include requiring consents for certain operations as listed in the original designation.
- If there are any area of designated sites on your holding UA7: Designated Sites Management Plan will be applicable to you.

8. **SFS UA8: Hedgerow Management. Full details are available in Section J8 of the <u>SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance</u>**

<u>Breeding Waders</u>

- This layer will show the designated areas as a Breeding Wader site where it may not be appropriate to establish new hedgerow trees due to ground nesting birds in the area.

9. **SFS UA9: Woodland Maintenance. Full details are available in Section J9 of the** SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance

Tree Canopy

- This layer will show you individual and groups of tree canopies up to and over 0.10 ha in canopy cover.
- For areas of tree canopy cover and woodland of 0.10 ha or over, see UA9: Woodland Maintenance.
- **Please note:** any areas of broadleaf woodland (tree canopy of 0.10 ha or more) can also count towards the 10% habitat requirement. Details are provided in Section I of the SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance

10. **SFS UA10: Tree and Hedgerow Planting Opportunity Plan. Full details are available in Section J10 of the** SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance

Please note: The Tree and Hedgerow Planting Opportunity Plan will be available for you to complete via your RPW Online account from Summer 2026. In the meantime, please use the SFS map to consider where additional trees and hedgerows integrated throughout your holding could provide biosecurity barriers, if planted as farm boundaries, and shade and shelter benefits to your livestock and crops if planted as shelterbelts or interspersed across your land.
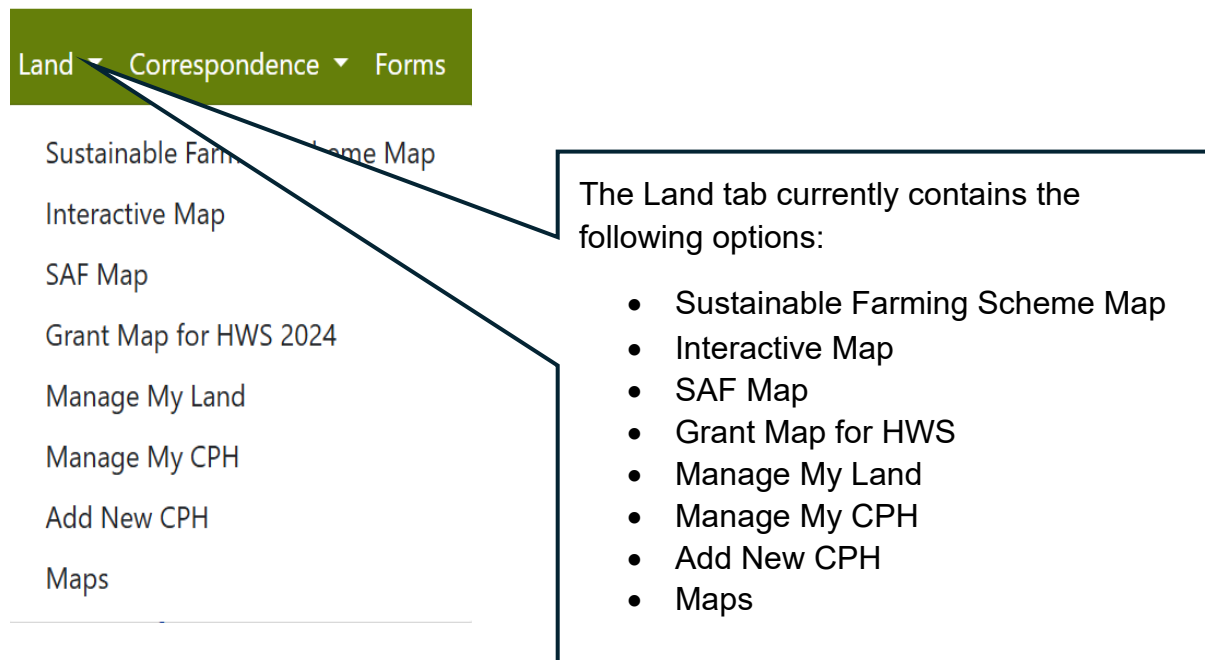
11. **SFS UA11: Historic Environment. Full details are available in Section J11 of the** SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance

Historic Environment

- This layer will show all Historic Environment features. You can click on the feature within the summary tab, to see site information.
- If there are any area of Historic Environment features on your holding, UA11 Historic Environment will be applicable to you, and you must manage all features as set out in the requirements.

RPW Online

Land.

The Land tab currently contains the following options:
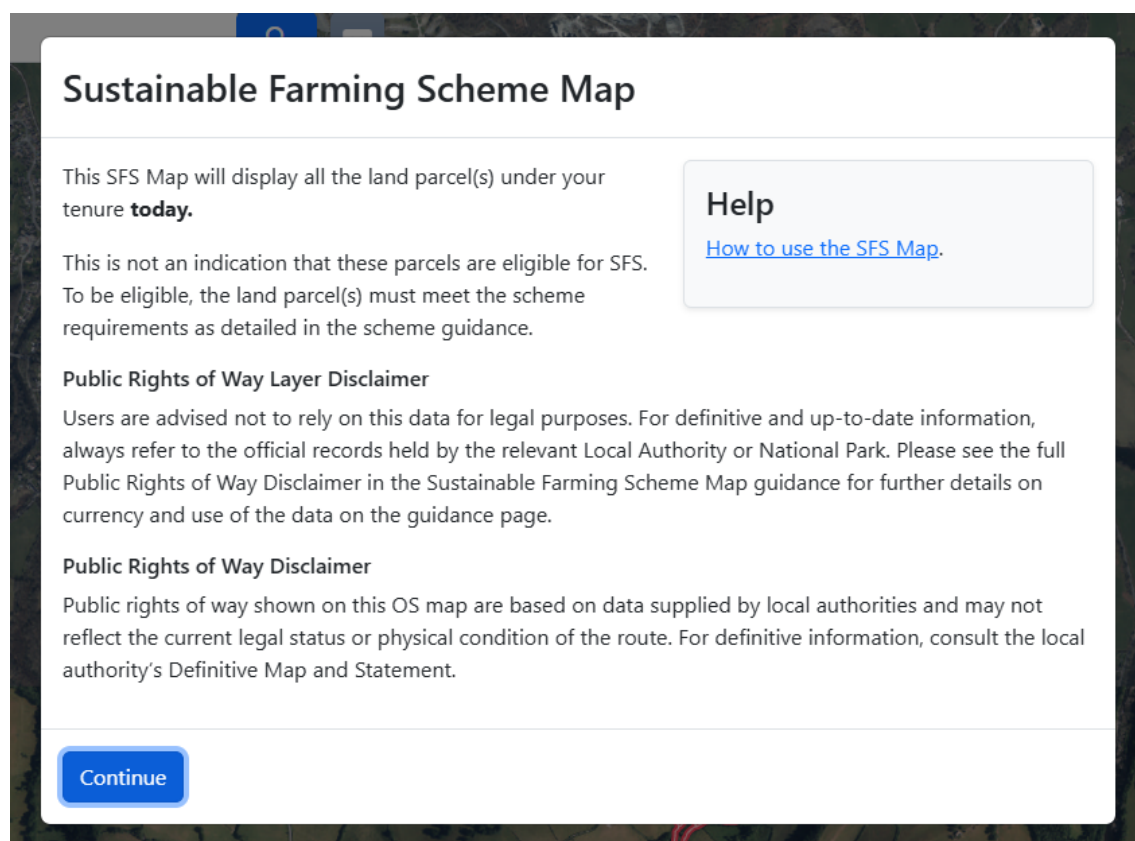
- Sustainable Farming Scheme Map
- Interactive Map
- SAF Map
- Grant Map for HWS
- Manage My Land
- Manage My CPH
- Add New CPH
- Maps

When you select 'Sustainable Framing Scheme Map' from the Land menu option you will see the following page:

There are two Public Rights of Way disclaimers shown:

- The 'Public Rights of Way Layer Disclaimer 'relates to the information supplied by the Local Authorities and is shown in the 'Public Right of Way' layer.
- The Public Rights of Way Disclaimer relates to the information supplied by Ordnance Survey and is integrated into the 'Map Layer'.

Please note: A full Public Rights of Way disclaimer can be found at Annex A

You will see a link to this guidance on the right-hand side of the map pop up.

Once you press to continue, you will be shown the following page:
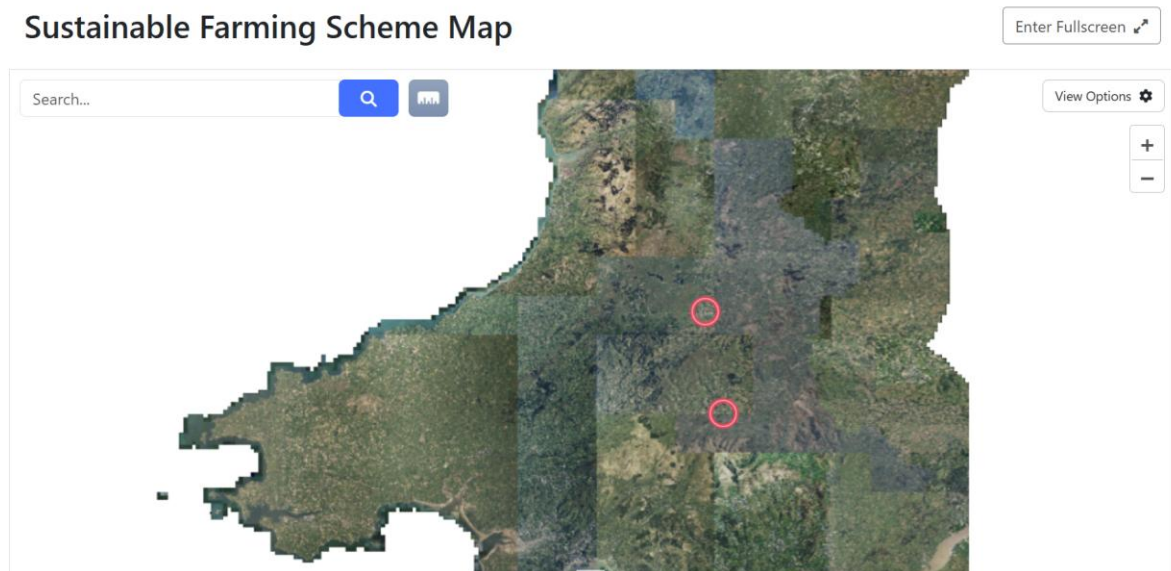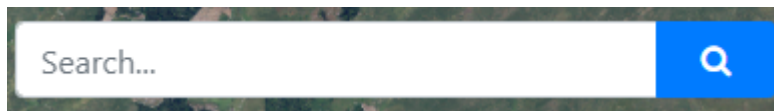
Once loaded, your Sustainable Farming Scheme Map page will look similar to this.

The full extent of your holding will be viewable by default.

Sustainable Farming Scheme Map

Any land mapped to your holding will be outlined in red.

If the scale bar shows 1000m or larger, the fields will be grouped together into clusters.
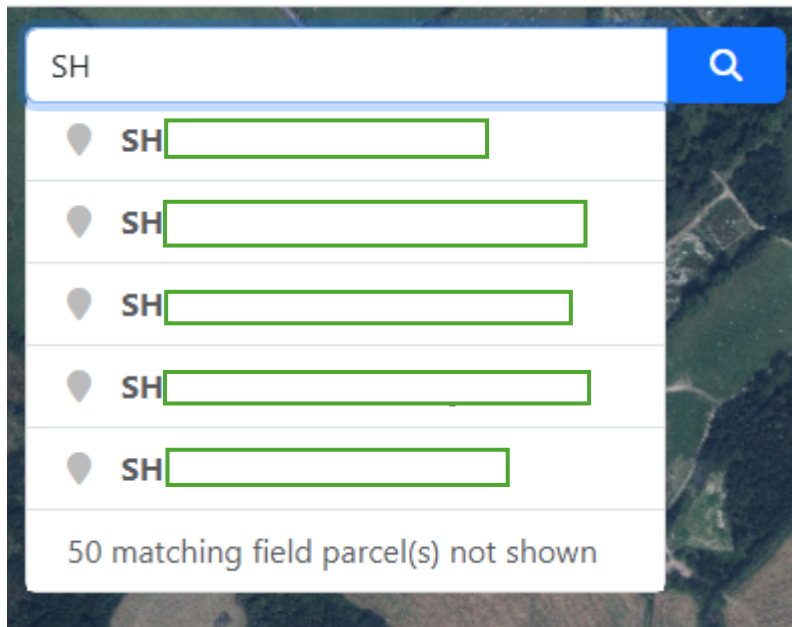
Please refer to guidance on clustering.

Search...

On the left of the page, you will see a Search box.

SH

SH

SH

SH

SH

SH

50 matching field parcel(s) not shown

You can filter your fields using the Search facility. Enter the Sheet Reference, Field Number or the Field Name and as you type, the system will start to locate the field you are looking for. To clear the search, you must delete the data entered in the Search bar.

A list of the first five matching field parcels will be shown. The results will be in ascending order.

If the number of field parcels in the list contains greater than five matches, this message will display how many more have matched the search.

Summary Tab

A field summary will be displayed for the selected field parcel. Details of the land parcel will be displayed in the box on the left-hand side.

When selected, the chosen field is highlighted with a light blue border.
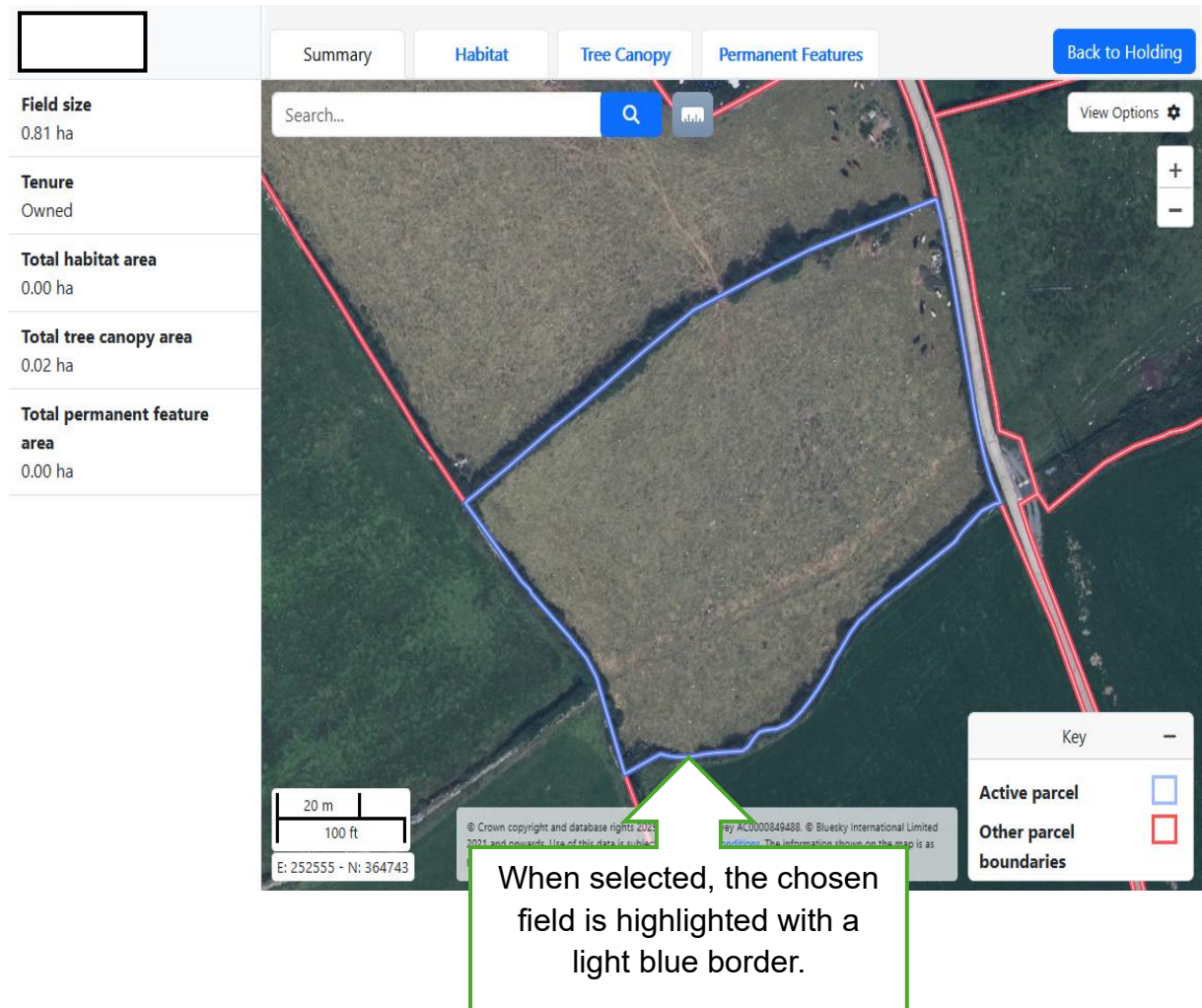
Habitat Tab

A habitat summary will be displayed for the selected field parcel. Details of the habitat, classification and size will be displayed in the box on the left-hand side.

Habitat classifications can be found in the main SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance

The area and classification of each habitat type within the parcel will be viewable.

When you access the Habitat tab on the top of your map, the Habitat will default to ON and you will be able to see the Habitat features on the left side of your map.
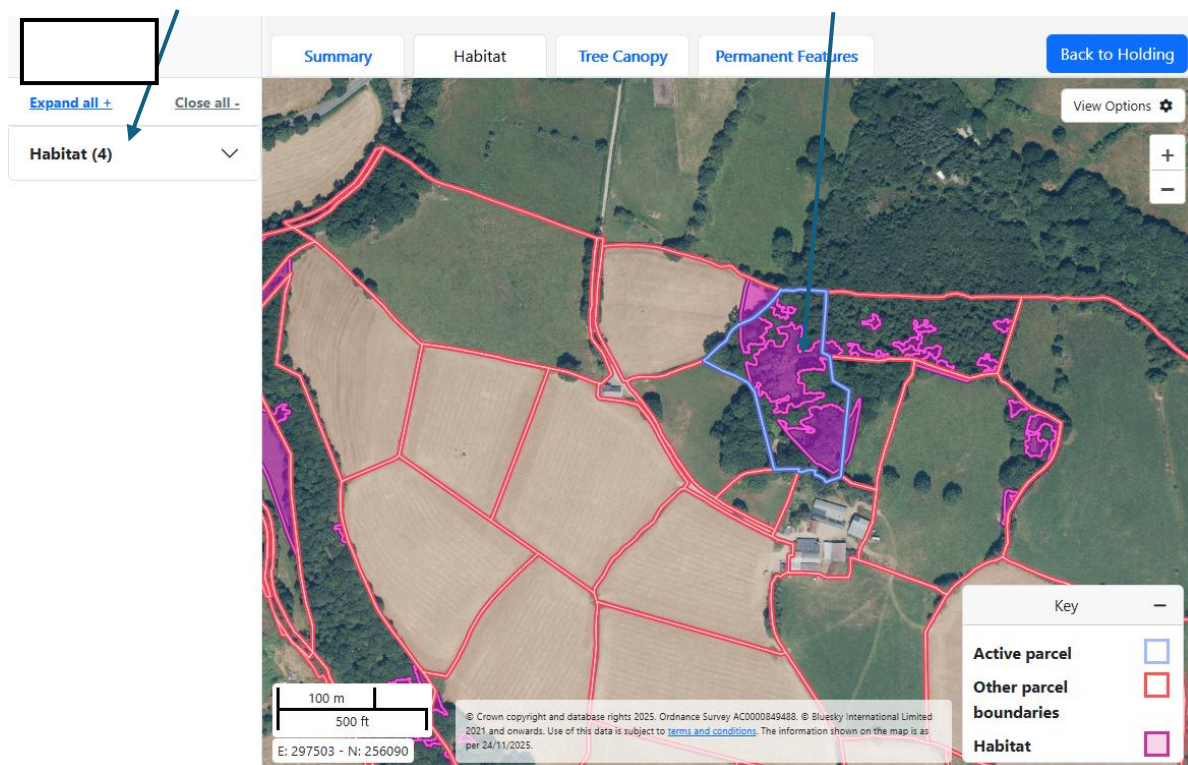
If you click on the drop-down arrow, a list of Habitat features within that parcel will be displayed.
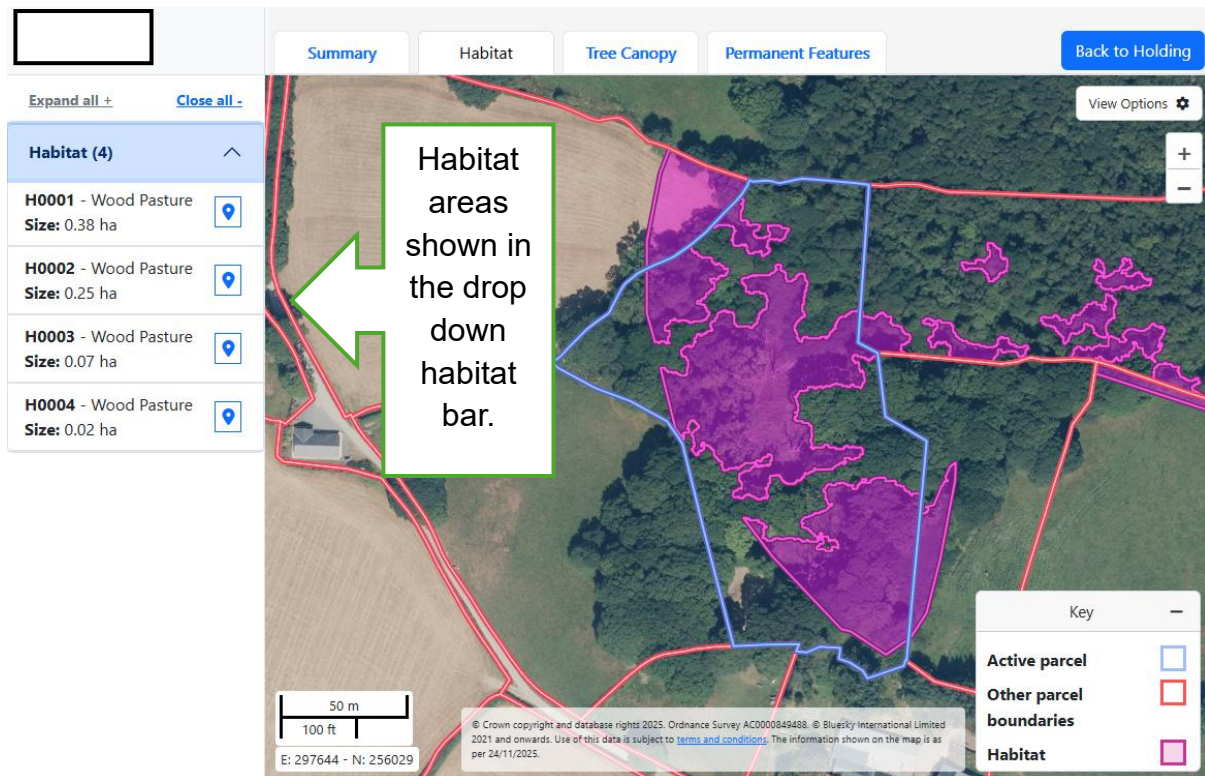
If you wish to view the habitat, you can click on the information icon and it will highlight the habitat features on the field parcel:

Alternatively, you can click on a habitat on the map to zoom in. The classification and area for the habitat will be highlighted in blue in the Habitat tab.

The habitat will be highlighted in blue on the Habitat tab when selected on the map.

The habitat classifications are in line with the [SFS – Universal Layer: Guidance](#)

1. Coastal saltmarsh
2. Coastal sand dune and shingle beach
3. Lowland and coastal heath
4. Enclosed wetland and marshy grassland
5. Enclosed semi-natural dry grassland
6. Upland open habitats
7. Traditional orchards
8. Dense bracken
9. Scrub
10. Wood pasture
11. Permanent wildlife ponds
12. Newly created habitat areas on improved land

Tree Canopy Tab

A tree canopy summary will be displayed for the selected field parcel. Details of the tree canopy classification and size will be displayed in the box on the left-hand side.

When you access the Tree Canopy tab on the top of your map, the Tree Canopy will default to ON and you will be able to see the Tree Canopy features on the left side of your map.

If you click on the drop-down arrow, a list of Tree Canopy within that parcel will be displayed:
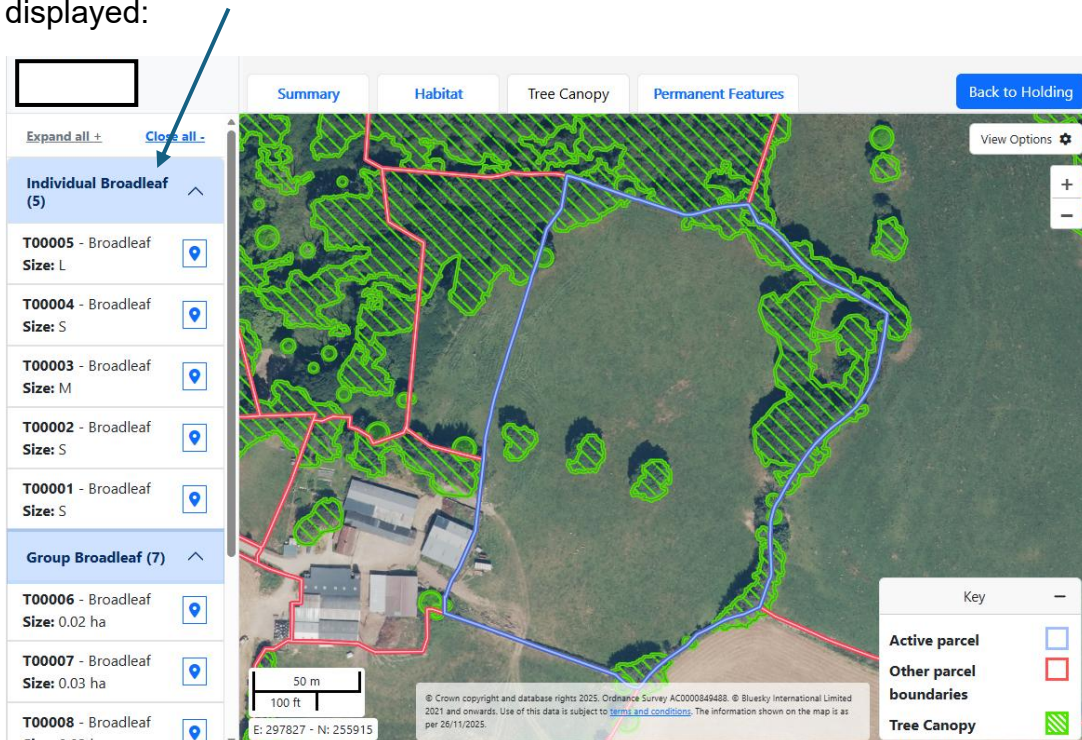
20

If you have a field with more than one tree canopy classification within it, you can zoom into the habitat by clicking on the information icon. The tree canopy will be highlighted in a blue outline.

The tree canopy will be highlighted in blue on the Tree canopy tab when selected on the map.

The area and classification of each tree canopy type within the parcel will be viewable. The tree canopy classifications are:

Individual Trees:

- Broadleaf
- Conifer

These will be shown in measurements of the following:

- Very Small
- Small
- Medium
- Large
- Very Large.

Tree Canopy Groups:

- Broadleaf
- Conifer
- Mixed mainly broadleaf (between 50% and 80% of area is broadleaf)
- Mixed mainly conifer (between 50% and 80% of area is conifer)

Permanent Feature Tab

Permanent features are areas within a field parcel that normally do not change each year. Permanent features are mapped within a field parcel using a Manage My Land (MML) Form.

Permanent Features are displayed as a red square grid with a thick purple boundary for Spatial Permanent Features.

When you access the permanent features tab on the top of your map, the permanent features will default to ON and you will be able to see the permanent features on the left side of your map.
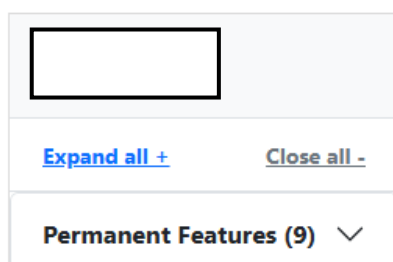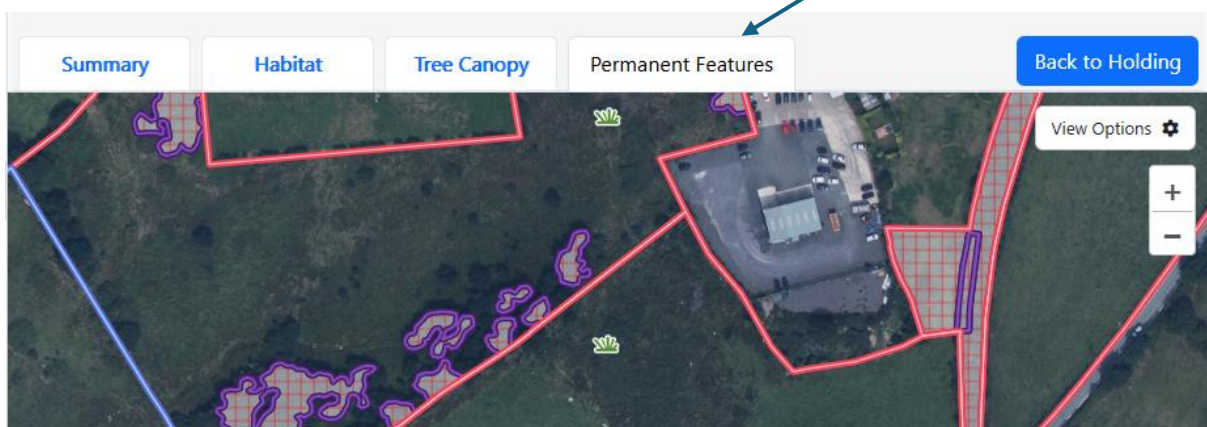
If you click on the drop-down arrow, a list of permanent features within that parcel will be displayed.

If you wish to view the permanent feature, you can click on the information icon, and it will highlight the permanent features on the field parcel:

Image A shows when the information for YY23 has been clicked:

Image A.

Image B shows when the ZZ11 permanent feature has been clicked:

Image B:

There are currently 5 different permanent feature indicators within the SFS Map.

ZZ98 – Trees – individual, trunks/ stumps will be shown with a small tree image.

ZZ40 & YY41 – Scree/rock outcrops/boulders/sand – group and scattered, will be shown with red dots.

Most Permanent Features * will be shown with shaded grey with red hatching.

* excludes ZZ20, YY21, ZZ40, YY41, ZZ22, YY41 & ZZ98

ZZ22 & YY41 – Scrub/gorse/briar – group and scattered, will be shown with the below green image.

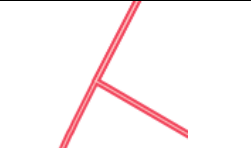ZZ20 & YY21 – Bracken – group and scattered, will be shown with the below brown image.
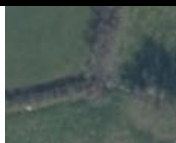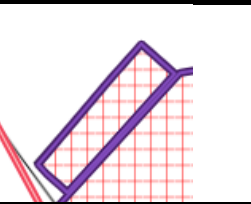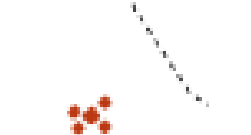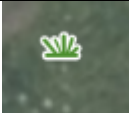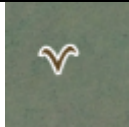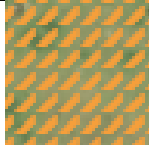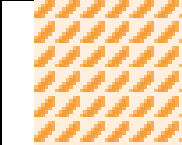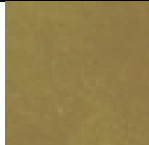
The current permanent feature codes are as follows:
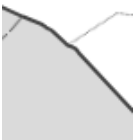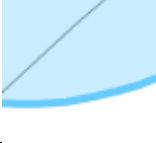
Crop Code.	Crop Land Description.
NO1	Non-agricultural activities
PD1	Ponds - eligible for BPS
TR2	Woodland - coniferous - ungrazed (including Christmas trees)
WS1	Woodland - broadleaf - ungrazed
YY14	Woodland - coniferous - scattered
YY15	Woodland - broadleaf - scattered
YY16	Woodland - trunks and stumps
YY21	Bracken - scattered
YY23	Scrub / Gorse / Briar - scattered
YY41	Scree / Rock outcrops / Boulders / Sand - scattered
ZZ10	Woodland - coniferous - group
ZZ11	Woodland - broadleaf - group
ZZ20	Bracken - group
ZZ22	Scrub / Gorse / Briar - group
ZZ30	Ponds - ineligible
ZZ31	Rivers and Streams
ZZ40	Scree / Rock outcrops / Boulders / Sand - group
ZZ89	Buildings / yards
ZZ92	Hardstandings
ZZ94	Roads
ZZ97	Tracks - ungrazed

Key Table

The purpose of this key table is to provide you with images of different areas within the SFS Map, so you have a reference of what is displayed.

Layer	Base Colour	Example AP View	Example MM View
OS MasterMap (MM) layer	High Water features: Blue All other features: Grey Opacity: 100%	N/A	Morgannwg
Aerial Photography (AP) layer	Opacity: 100%		N/A
Field Parcels will be outlined with red boundaries to be easily identified	Border: Red Fill: None (AP view) / Yellow (MM view) Opacity: 60%		
Selected Field Parcels will be outlined with a blue border	Border: Blue Fill: None Opacity: 100%		
Field Parcel Numbers/Labels	Border: N/A Background: Light Green (AP view only) Opacity: 60%	SO	SO
Most Permanent Features * will be shown with red hatching *excludes ZZ20, YY21, ZZ40, YY41, ZZ22, YY41 & ZZ98	Border: Blue Fill: Red Hatching Opacity: 60%		
ZZ40 & YY41 – Scree/rock outcrops/boulders/sand – group and scattered will be shown with red dots	Opacity: 60%		
ZZ98 – Trees – individual, trunks/ stumps will be shown with a small tree image	Opacity: 60%		

ZZ22 & YY41 – Scrub/gorse/briar – group and scattered will be shown with the below green image	Opacity: 60%		
ZZ20 & YY21 – Bracken – group and scattered will be shown with the below brown image	Opacity: 60%		
Habitat Layer	Border: Dark blue Background: Pink		
EIA Screening Refused Layer	Orange hatched diagonal lines.		
Glastir Management Options Layer	Light orange layer.		
Designated Sites Layer	White with white border.		N/A
Historic Environment Layer	Light grey with dark grey border.		
Slope 12 degrees or more Layer	Dark brown layer.		
Public Rights of Way Layer	Yellow hatched lines.		
Open Access Layer	Light orange layer with darker orange border.		
Ancient Woodland Layer	Hatched green lines with light green background and dark green border.		

Peatland Layer	Yellow diagonal lines with yellow border.		
Flood Risk Layer	Blue background with dark blue border.		
Chough SPA Layer	White diagonal lines with grey background and grey border.		
Water Dependant Sites Layer	Light blue background with light blue border.		
Breeding Waders Layer	Dark grey diagonal lines with grey background and grey border.		

Interactive Icons

There are four buttons available for you to select when you view your interactive map. They are shown as icons near the top of the map.

Measurement Tool – will allow you to measure lengths and areas.
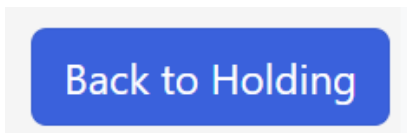
Back to Holding

Back to holding – will zoom out to show the full extent of your holding.

Enter Fullscreen ⤢

Enter Fullscreen will extend your map to the full extent of your screen.
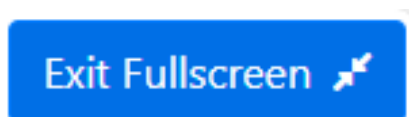
Exit Fullscreen ⤡

Exit Fullscreen will only be available when you have entered the full screen. It will allow you to go back to the default screen.

Back to Holding

This button will allow you to view the full extent of your holding.
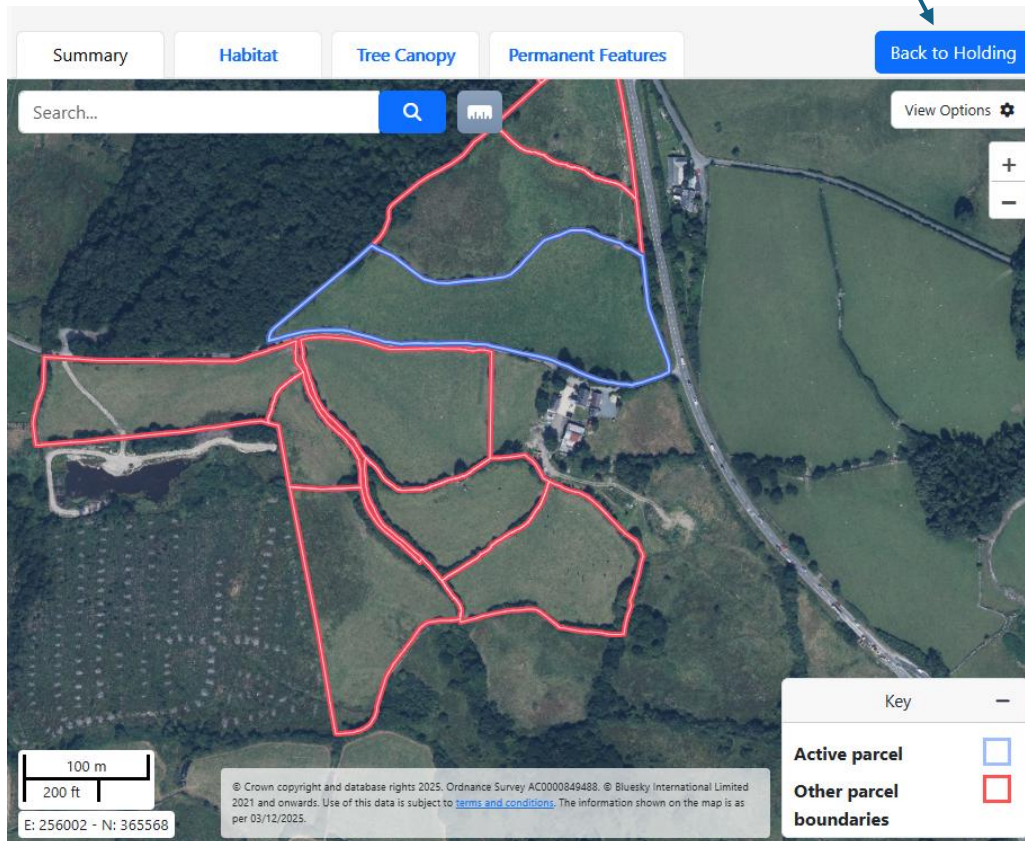
When selected, the map will display the full extent of your holding:
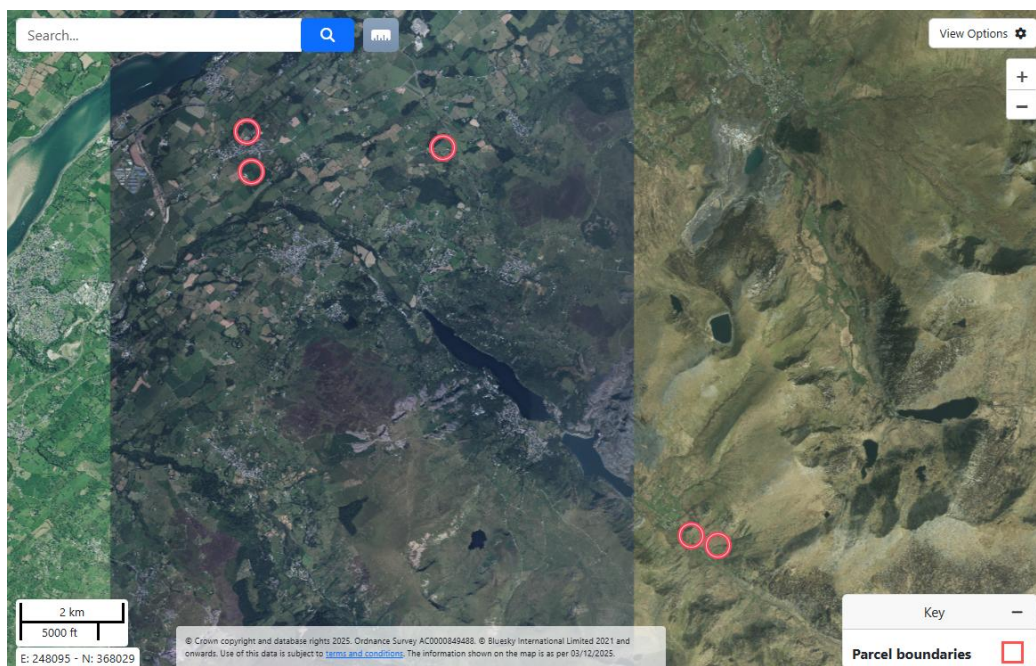
Measurement Tool

This button will allow you to measure lengths and areas in m, km, or ha as appropriate. This tool can be used to measure one length, multiple lengths or the length and area of a polygon. It can be used at any extent but would be most beneficial when the holding has been zoomed in. Only one measurement can be completed at one time, so if you wish to make multiple measurements on your map they will need to be done separately. If a new measurement is started, any previously measured lines or polygons will be cleared from the screen.

Hover your mouse curser over this grey button. A pop-up box will tell you that this button will 'Toggle the measure tool'. The button should be selected to turn the measurement tool on.
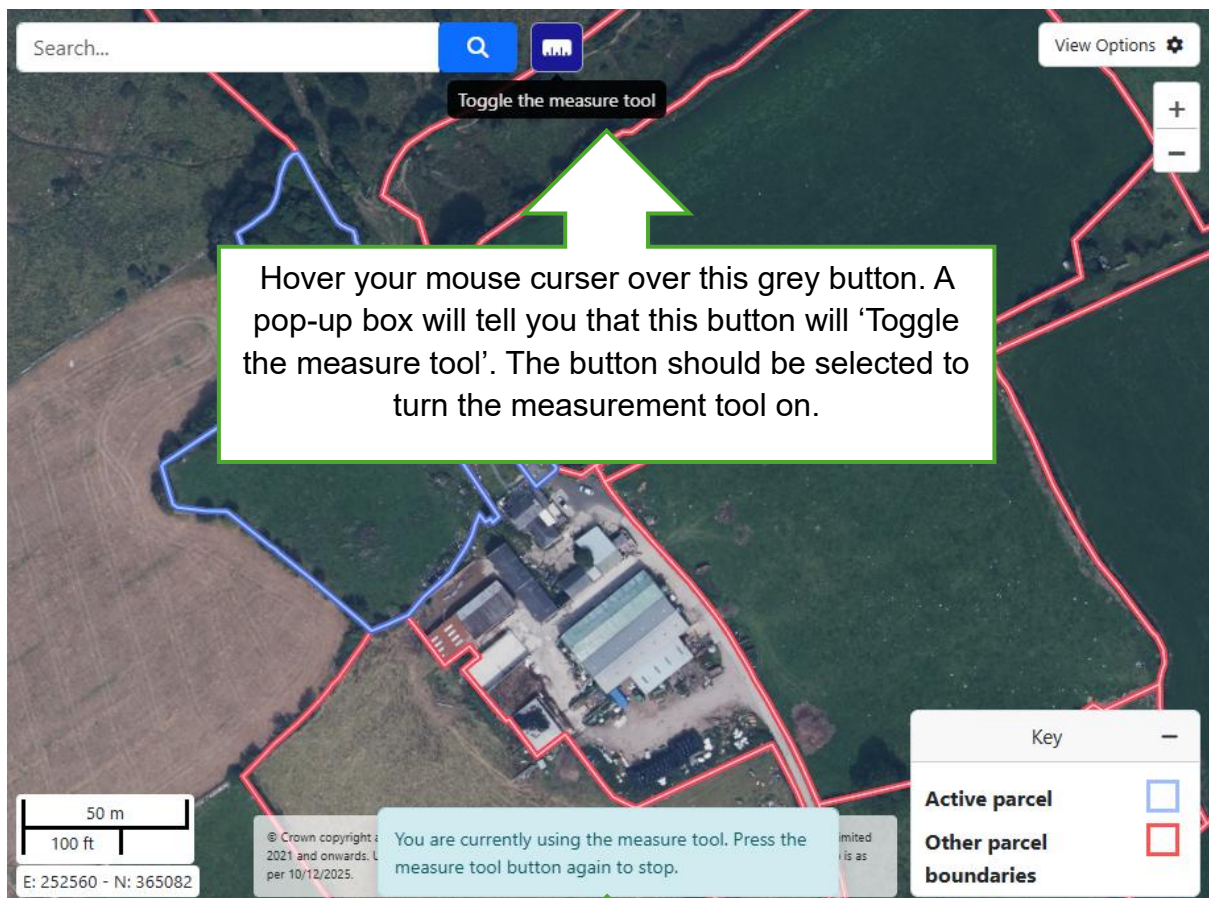
A message will appear on the bottom of the screen when the measurement tool is in use.

You are currently using the measure tool. Press the measure tool button again to stop.

To turn the measurement tool off, the button can be selected again. Any previously measured lines or polygons will be cleared when the measurement tool is turned off.
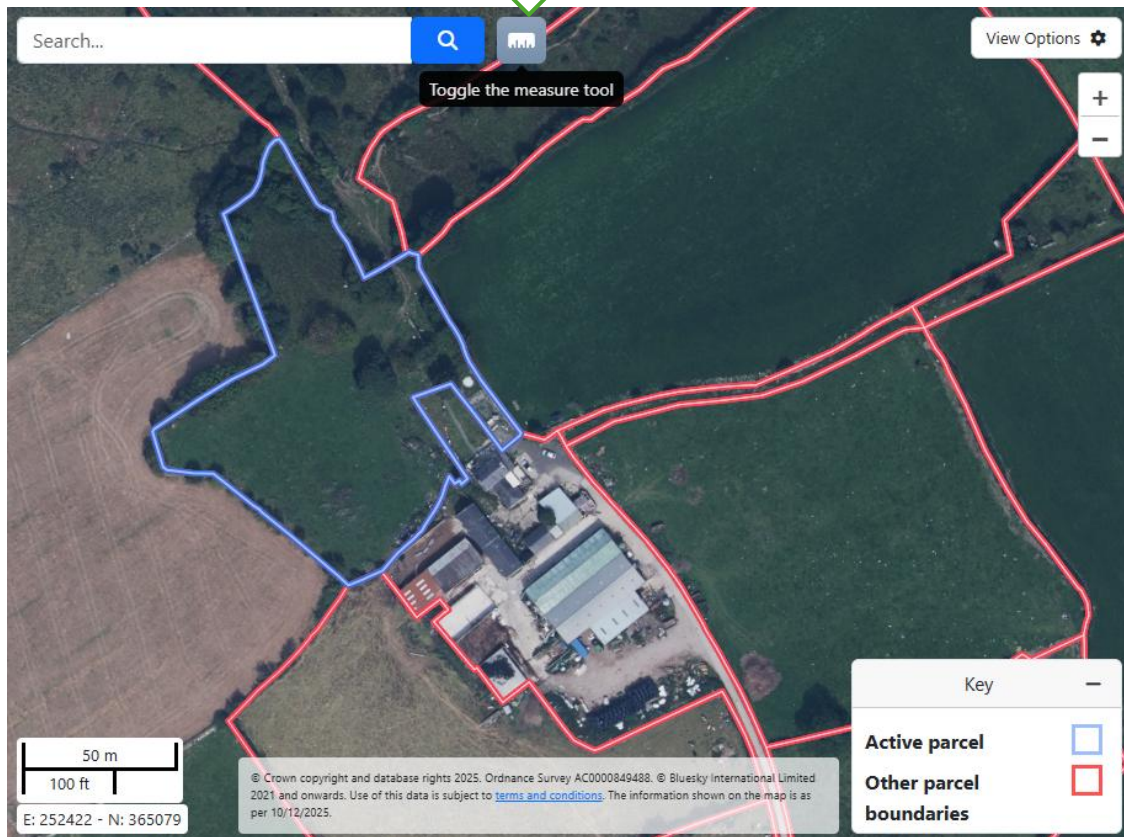
You will be able to measure areas throughout your holding when you are using the measure tool:

Clustering

The SFS Map will open at the full extent of your holding. If the scale bar shows 1000m or larger your fields will be grouped together into clusters and displayed as a red circle.
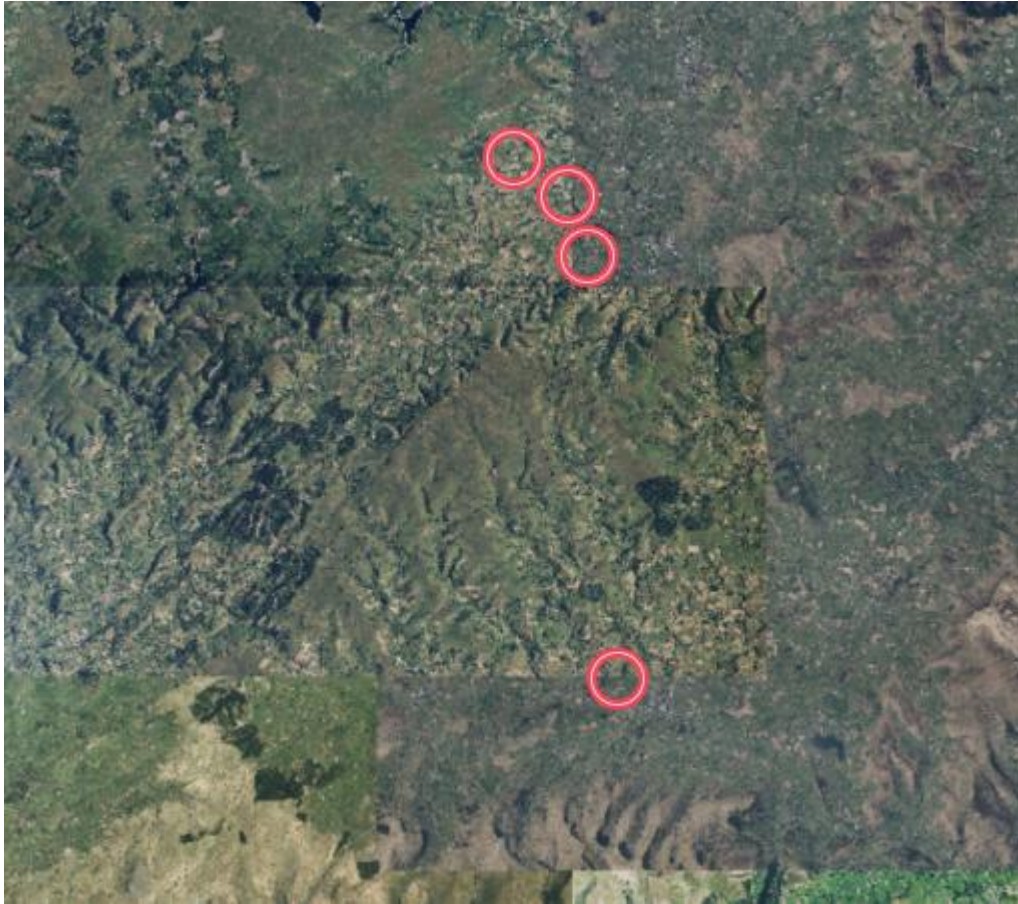
This will also happen if the full extent of your holding is less than 1000m and you zoom out to a point where the scale bar exceeds this. The number of red circles used to depict the clusters will decrease as you zoom out. The more you zoom out, the clusters will decrease.

10 km
10 mi
E: 213787 - N: 403293

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As you zoom out, the number of red circles used to depict the clusters will decrease.

When clusters show on the map all other layers apart from Aerial Photography or Map Layer and Permanent Features will be switched off.

View Options   ×

Aerial Photography   On

Map Layer   Off

Field Labels   Off

Permanent Features   Off

Habitat   Off

Tree Canopy   Off

EIA Screening Refused   Off

Glastir management options Off

Designated Sites   Off

Historic Environment   Off
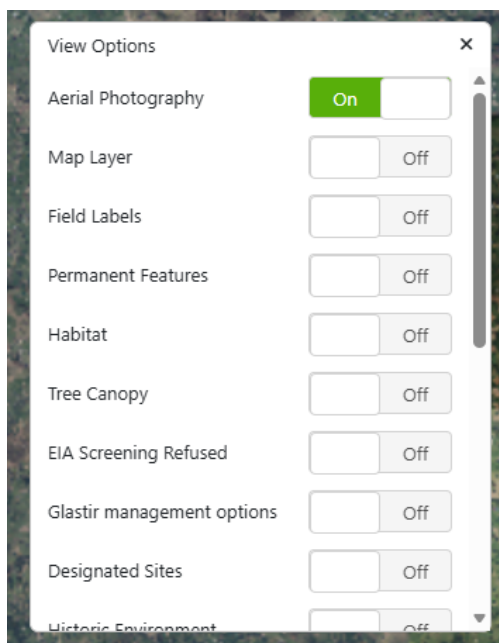
All layers will be switched off when the zoom level is 1000m or larger.

If you select one of the clusters the map will zoom into the fields and turn on any layers that were previously on (providing the scale is appropriate for their display, please refer to Selecting Layers section for guidance).

When a cluster is selected, the map will zoom into the fields.
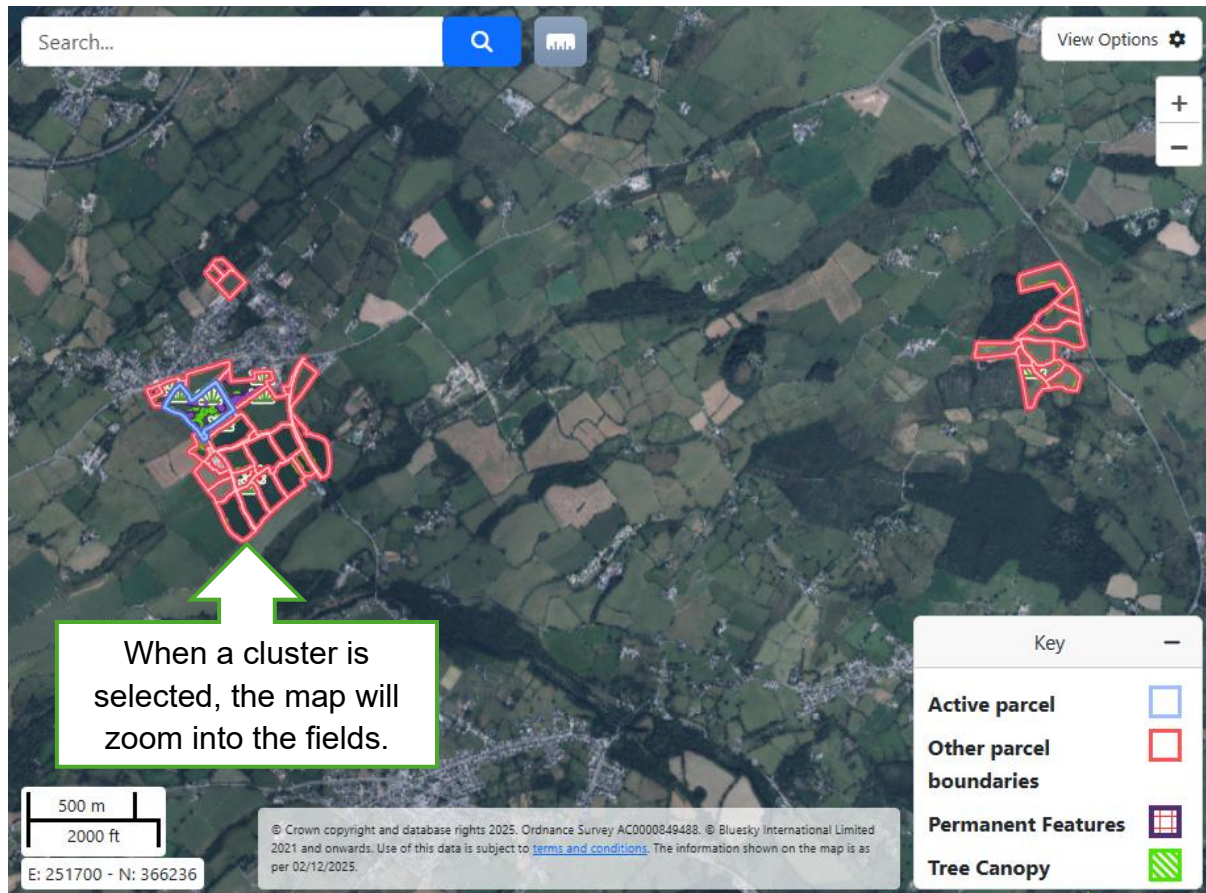
Any layers that were previously on will be displayed.

Please note: If you wish to move to another parcel – you will only be able to do so when in the Summary Tab.

You can use the search to enter the field parcel details of any field within your holding, and it will take you directly to it.
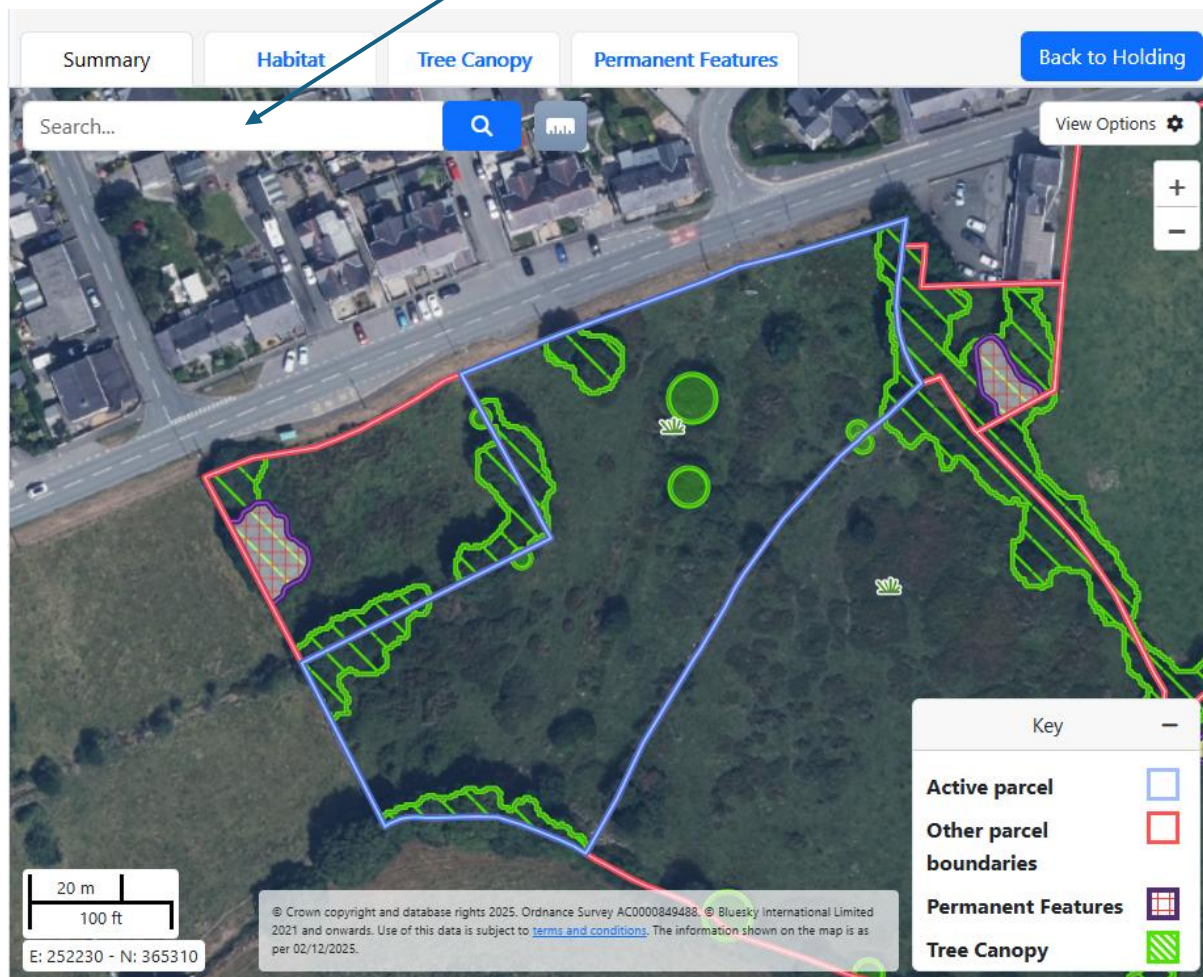
Zooming In

There are four different ways of zooming in on the Map. Which one you use will depend on what you are trying to achieve.

1. To zoom in on a single field is quick and easy:

2. On the SFS Map, if you single left click on a parcel it will take you to that parcel. Double clicking outside the holding will gradually zoom in. See examples below demonstrating zooming in from the full holding extent to a single field. This zoom will also allow you to view the area surrounding the selected field.

After double clicking once on the left mouse button, a field summary will appear for the field that was clicked on. The map will also zoom in slightly. You can continue to double click and zoom in until they reach their desired
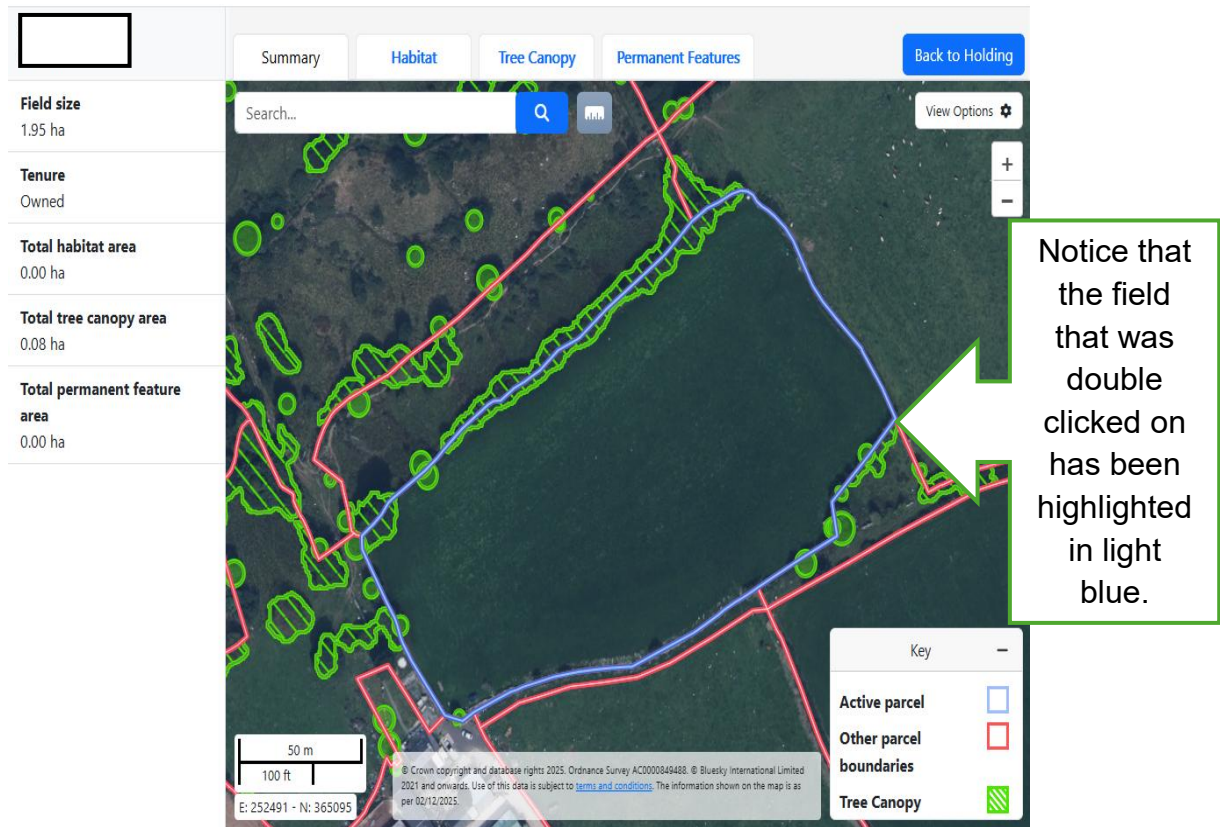
If you want to zoom into a group of fields, there are several ways to do this:

3. Should you have a mouse that has a scrolling wheel, you will find that the scroll wheel will allow you to zoom in.

Image A –
holding extent
before zooming
in.

Image B –
after using the
scroll wheel,
the map will
zoom in.

You can continue to zoom in via this method until you have reached your desired extent.

4. Another way of zooming in is to use the Plus (+) button on the zoom bar.

Clicking on the Plus (+) button will zoom your map in.
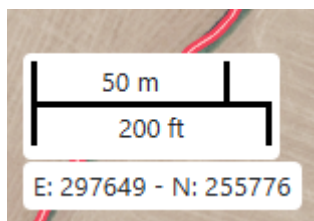
The bottom of your map will show the scale you are currently zoomed to. As you zoom in this will adjust accordingly.

Zooming Out

The quickest and easiest way to zoom out is to use the 'Back to Holding' button.
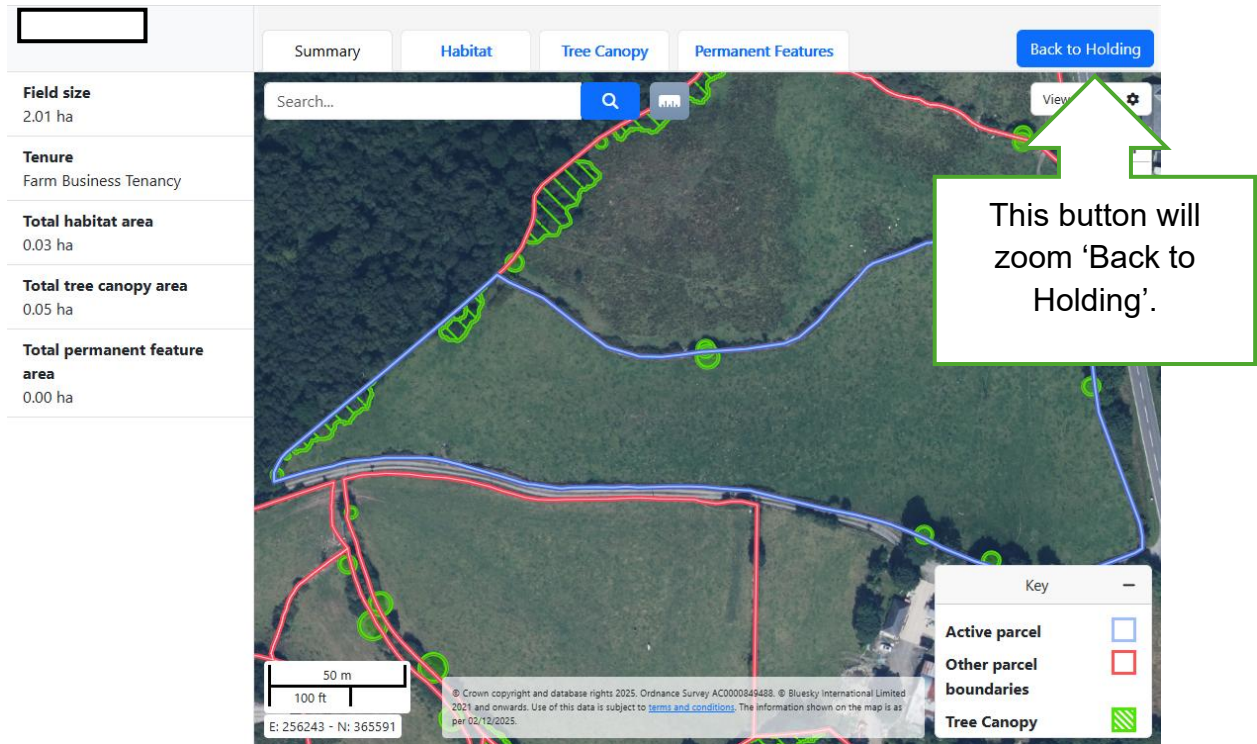
When the 'Back to Holding' button is selected the system will zoom out to show the full extent of your holding and your map will look like this:
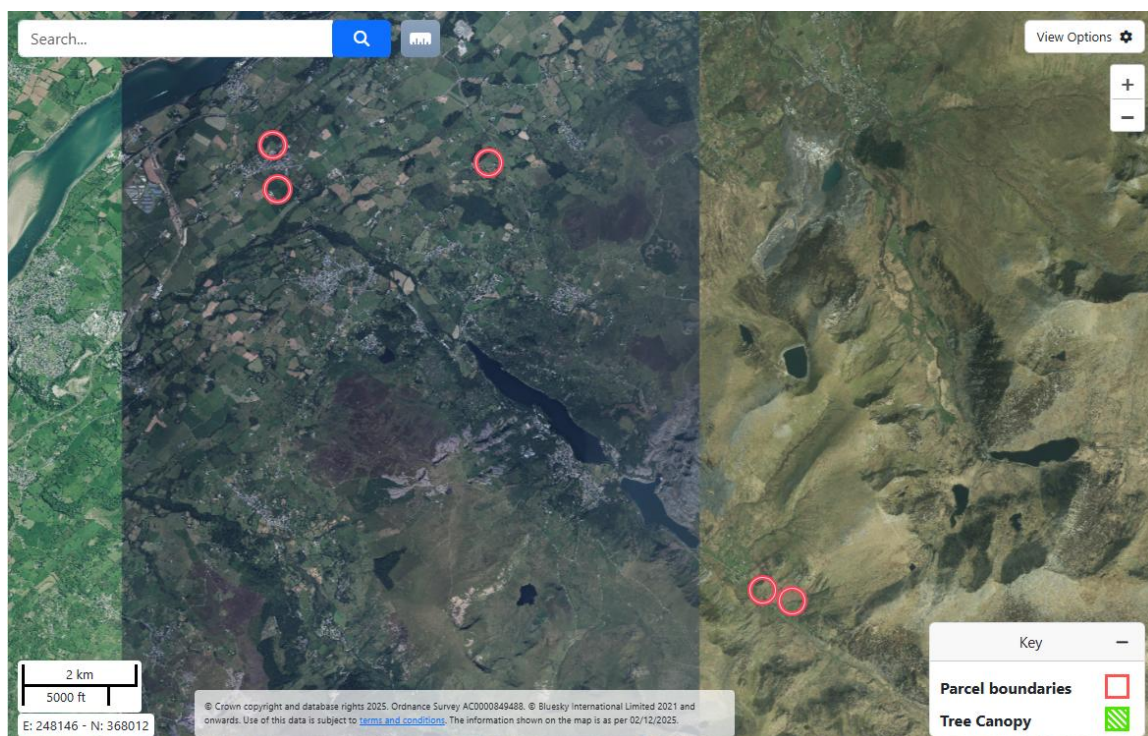
1. Should you have a mouse that has a scrolling wheel, you will find that the scrolling wheel will allow you to zoom out.

A map which has been zoomed in.

Key

Active parcel	□
Other parcel boundaries	□
Tree Canopy	▨

100 m
500 ft
E: 255943 - N: 365474

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After using the scroll wheel, the map will zoom out.

You can continue to zoom out via this method until you have reached your desired extent.

Key

Active parcel	□
Other parcel boundaries	□
Tree Canopy	▨

1000 m
2000 ft
E: 253464 - N: 367685

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2. Another way of zooming out is to use the Minus (-) button on the zoom bar.
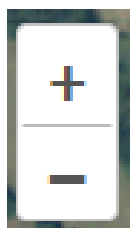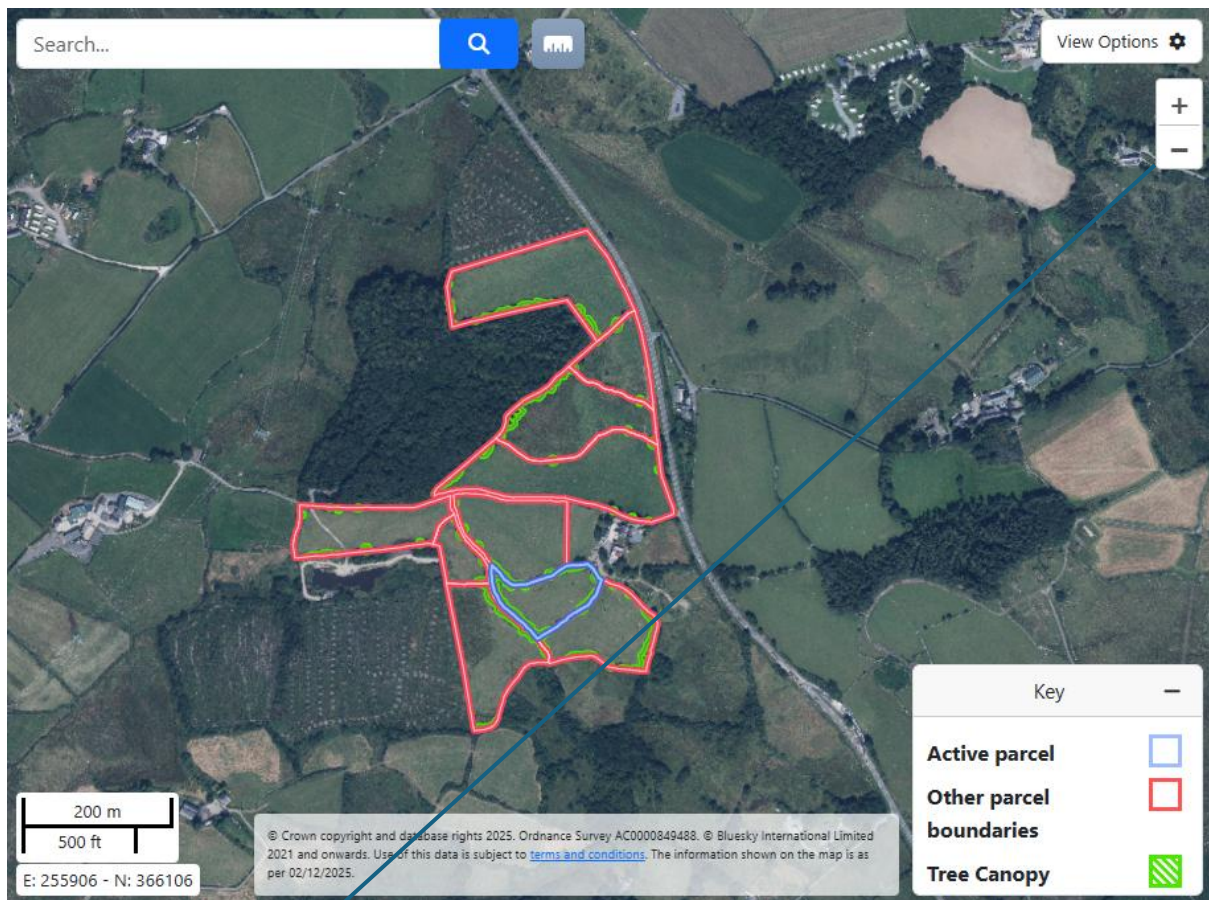
Clicking on the Minus (-) button will zoom your map out.
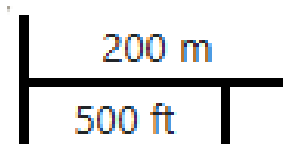
The bottom of your map will show the scale you are currently zoomed to. As you zoom out this will adjust accordingly.

Panning

'Panning' refers to the action of moving an image around in order to see it from different perspectives.

In order to pan your map, left click on the map image and, whilst holding that left button down, drag your mouse up, down, left or right.

For example: see Image A below, and then see Image B.

Image A.

Image B.

The selected field has now been 'panned' to the right side and bottom of the image.
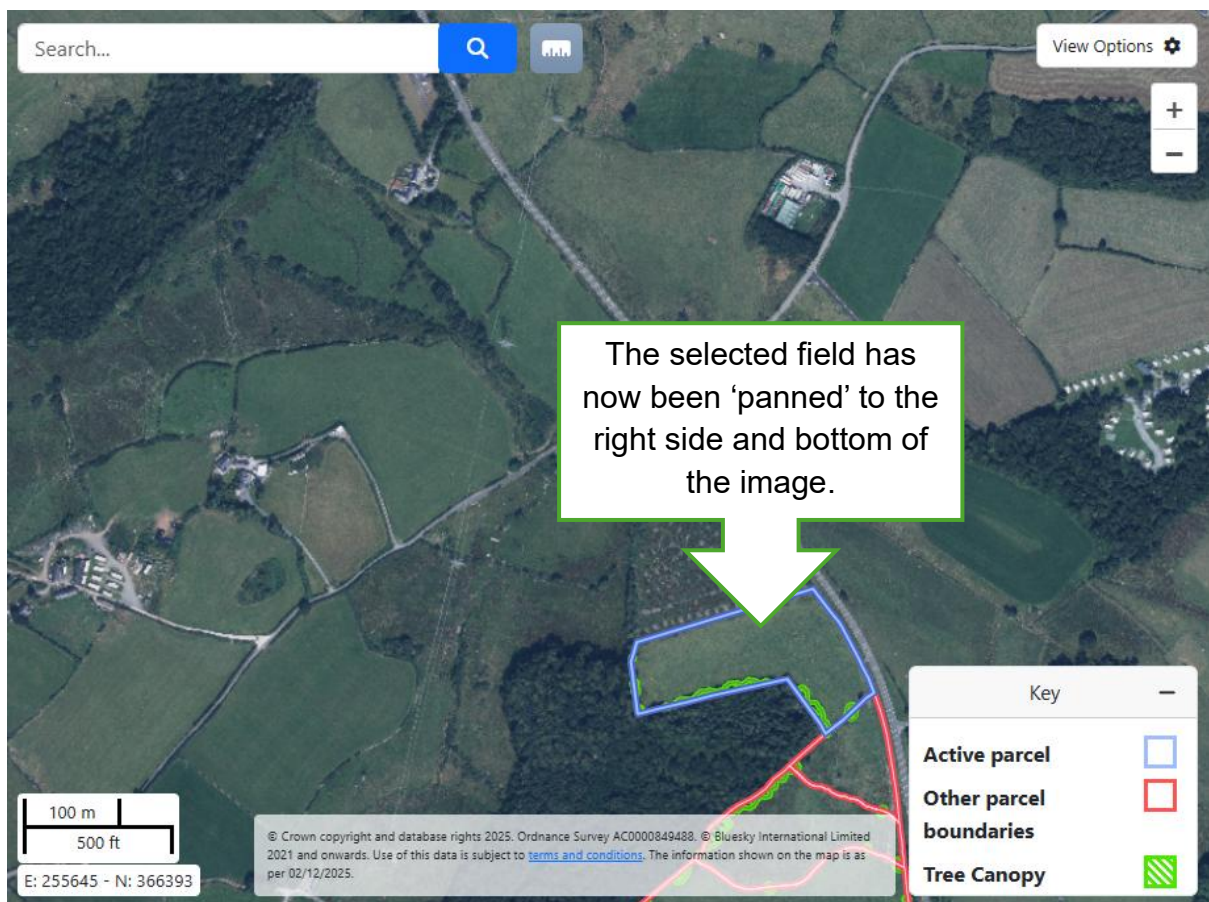
Selecting Layers

When you first open your map, the map will default to the Aerial Photography layer.

The map allows you to view different layers for you holding. Layers are exactly what they sound like, layers of different information laid over the top of each other on one base image. Turning on and off different layers will create different effects.

A list of the available layers can be found by maximising the View Options box.

Scale of Layer Display.

A number of the layers can only be viewed at or below a certain level of zoom.

- Aerial Photography - On at all scales
- Map Layer - On at all scales
- Field Labels - 50m and closer
- Permanent Features - 500m and closer

All other layers are displayed at 1000m and closer.

Aerial Photography Layer

When the 'View Options' box is maximised, you will have the option of selecting the aerial photography layer. When viewing the map, this layer will be 'On' by default.

Map Layer

If you turn the 'Map layer' 'On' the system will remove the aerial photography layer. If this layer is turned 'Off' the system will automatically re-apply the aerial photography layer.

If you select On the map will look like this.

If the map is zoomed in the Map Layer will look like this. To view the map you will need to zoom out.

Search...

View Options ⚙

Key —

Active parcel

Other parcel boundaries

Permanent Features

50 m
200 ft

E: 252337 - N: 365288

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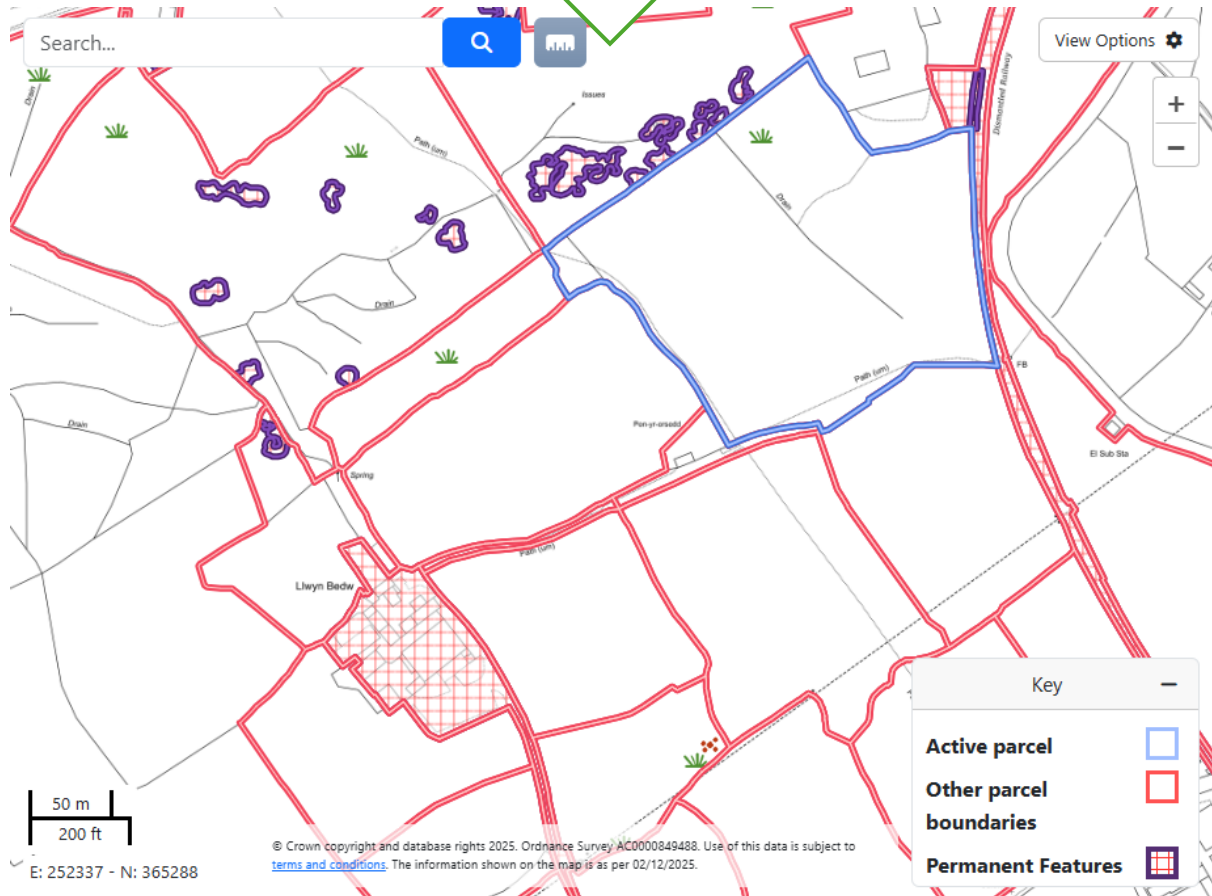
Permanent Features Layer

Permanent features are areas within a field parcel that normally do not change each year. Permanent features are mapped within a field parcel using a Manage My Land (MML) Form.

Permanent Features will be shown with red hatching and a purple border.

You have the option to turn the Permanent Features layer On or Off.
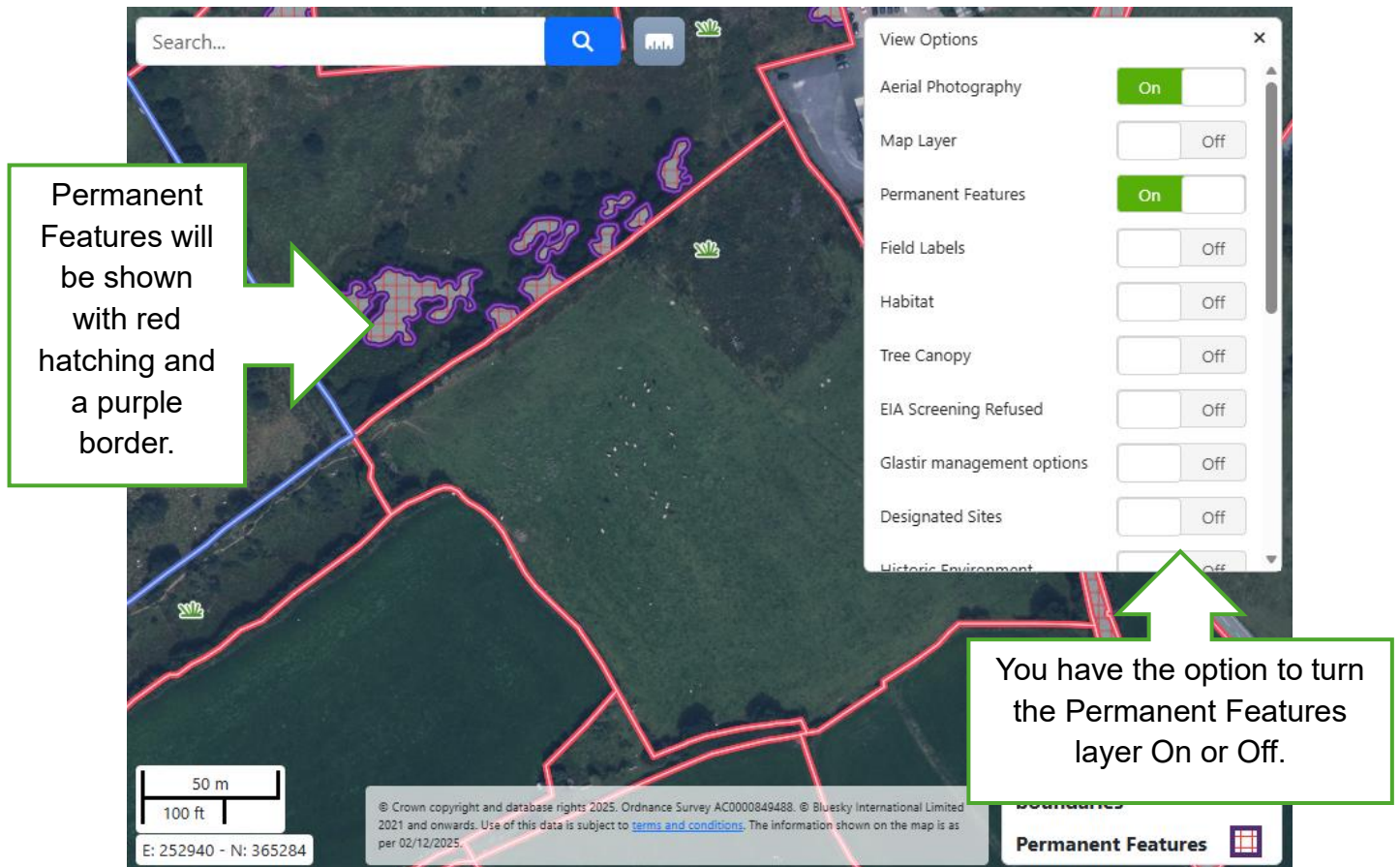
Field Labels

This layer will allow you to view the Sheet References and Field Numbers for your parcels.

You have the option to turn the Field Labels Layer On or Off.
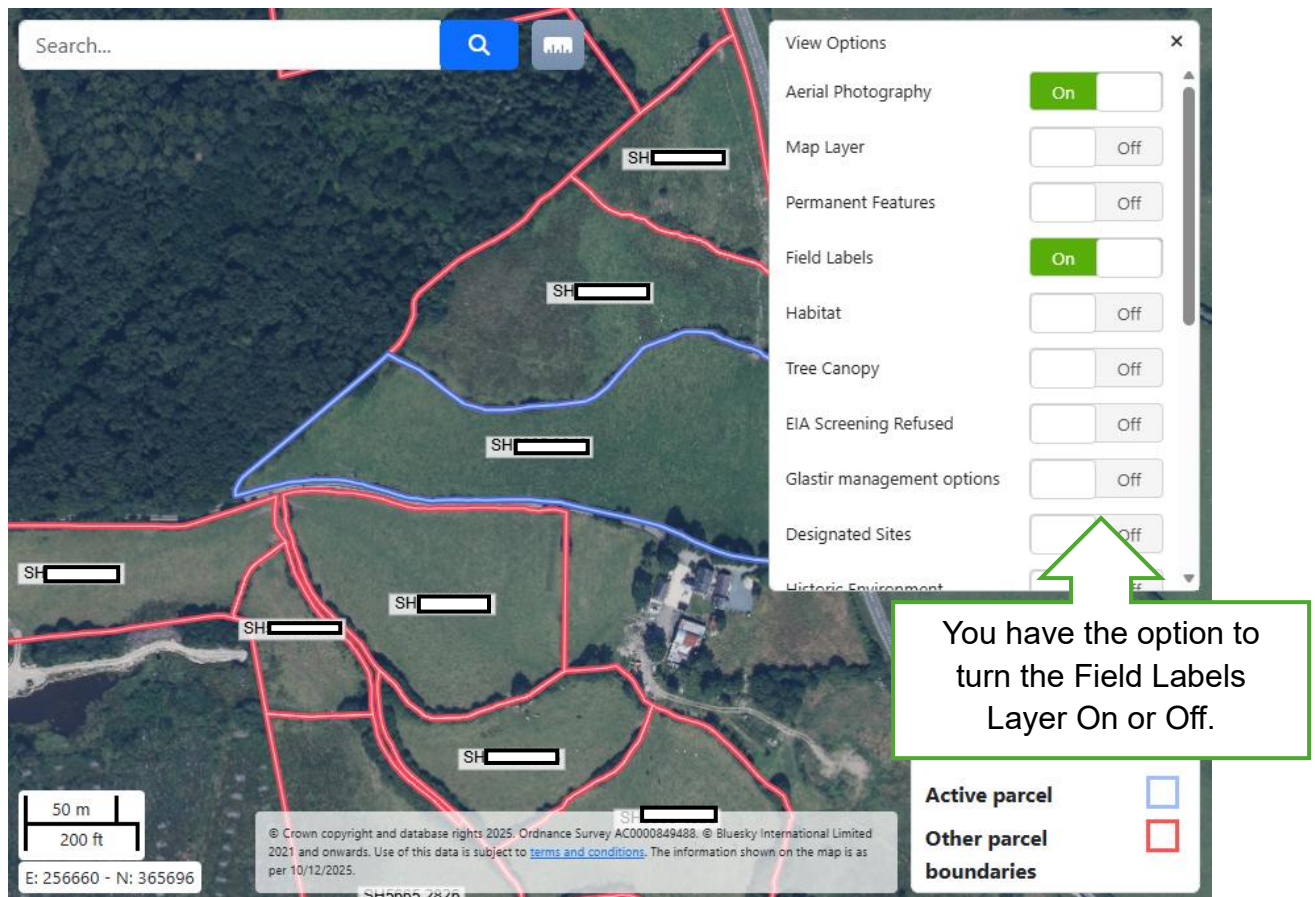
Habitat Layer

This layer will allow you to view the habitat that is on your parcels.

Areas of Habitat will be shown in purple.

You have the option to turn the Habitat layer On or Off.
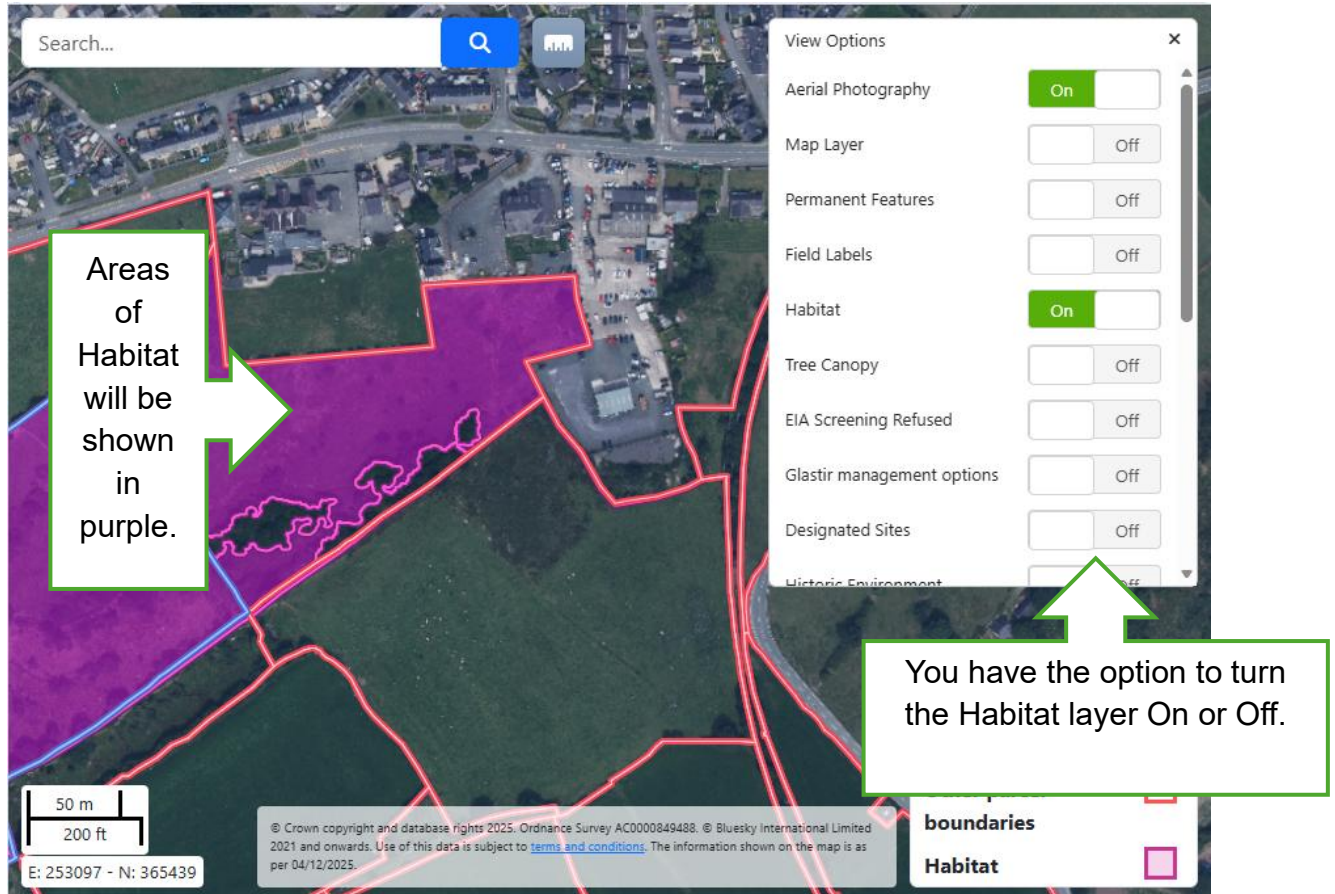
Tree Canopy Layer

This layer will allow you to view the tree canopy that is on your parcels.

Tree Canopy will be shown with green lines and a green border.

You have the option to turn the Tree Canopy layer On or Off.
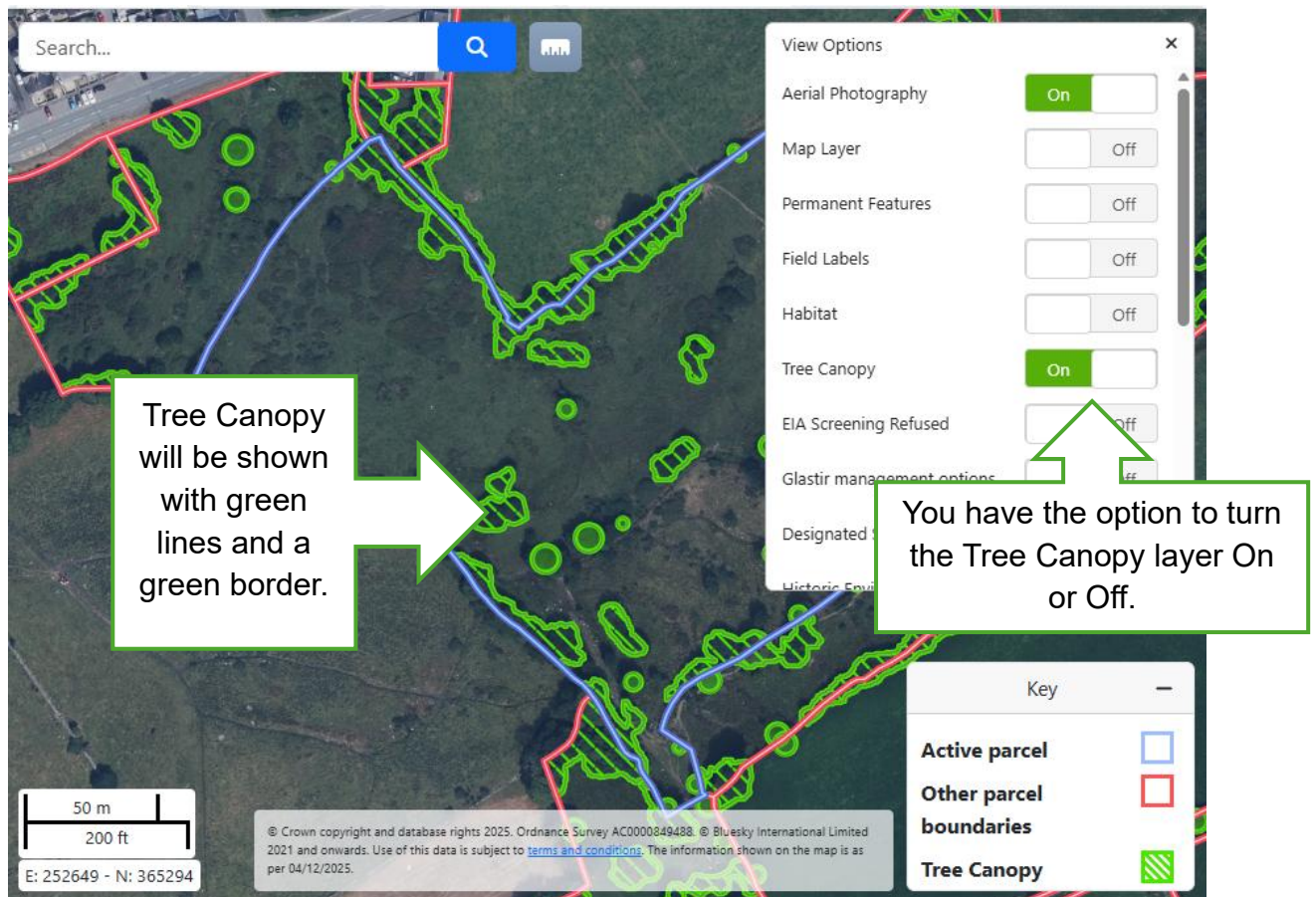
EIA Screening Refused Layer

This layer will allow you to view the EIA Screening Refused Layers on the map.

EIA Screening Refused layer will be shown in orange hatched lines with an orange border.

You have the option to turn the EIA Screening Refused layer On or Off.
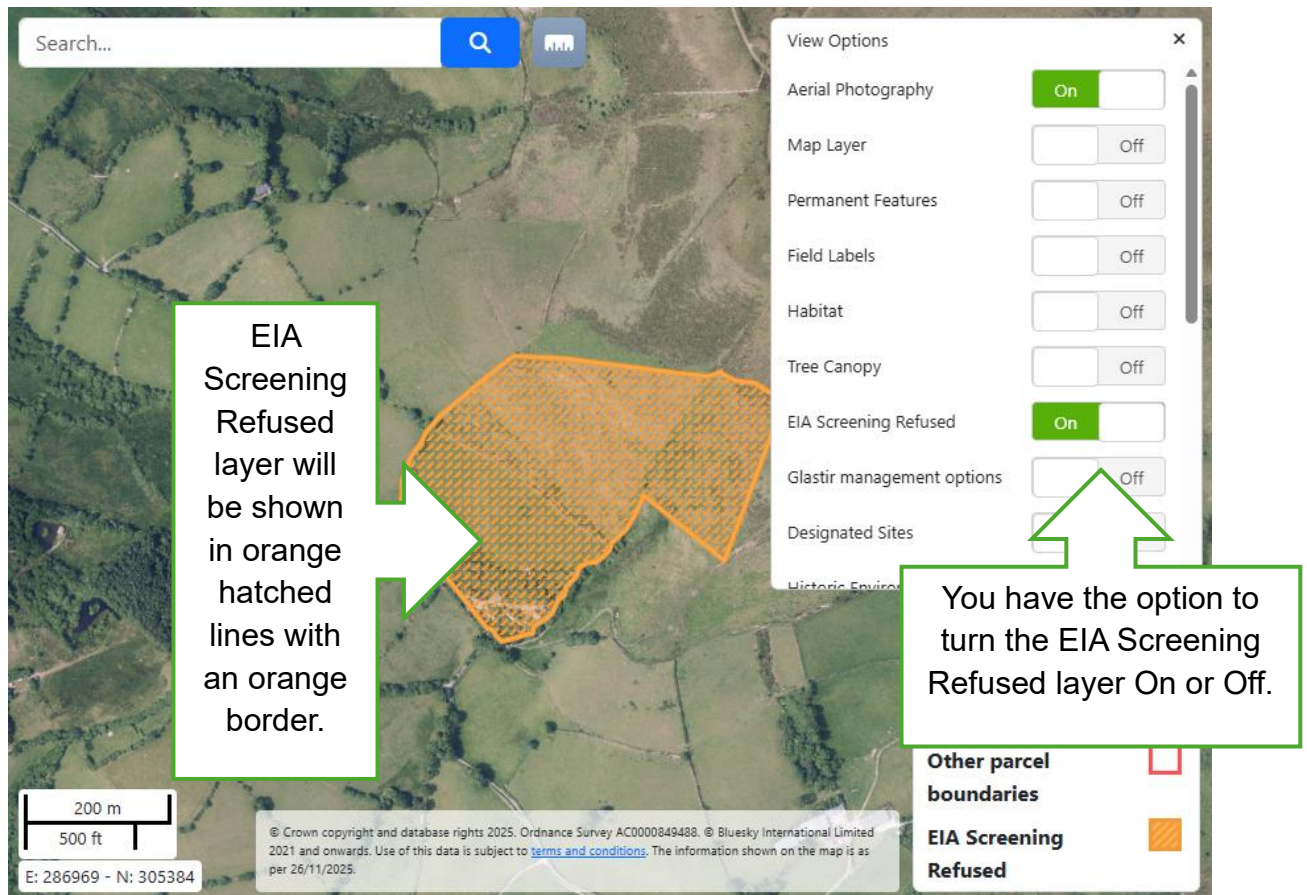
Glastir management options Layer.

This layer will allow you to view the parcels previously under Glastir management options on the map.

Glastir management options layer will be shown in orange on the map.

You have the option to turn the Glastir Management layer On or Off.

Designated Sites Layer.

This layer will allow you to view Designated Sites on the map.

When you click on an area of designated site within the Summary Tab, further information on the site will be

Designated Sites will be in a white shading on the map.

You have the option to turn the Designated sites layer On or Off.

Historic Environment Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Historic Environments on the map.

When you click on an area of Historic Environment site within the Summary Tab, further information on the site will be provided.

Historic Environment layer will be shown with the rook character on the map.

You have the option to turn the Historic Environment layer On or Off.

Historic Environment layer will also be shown with a transparent grey and black border
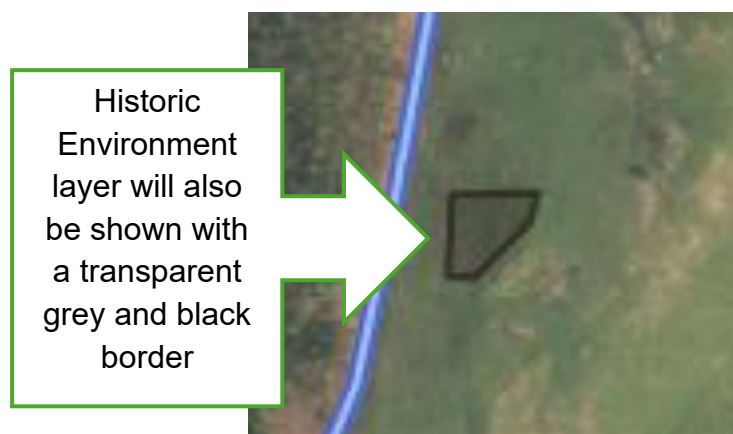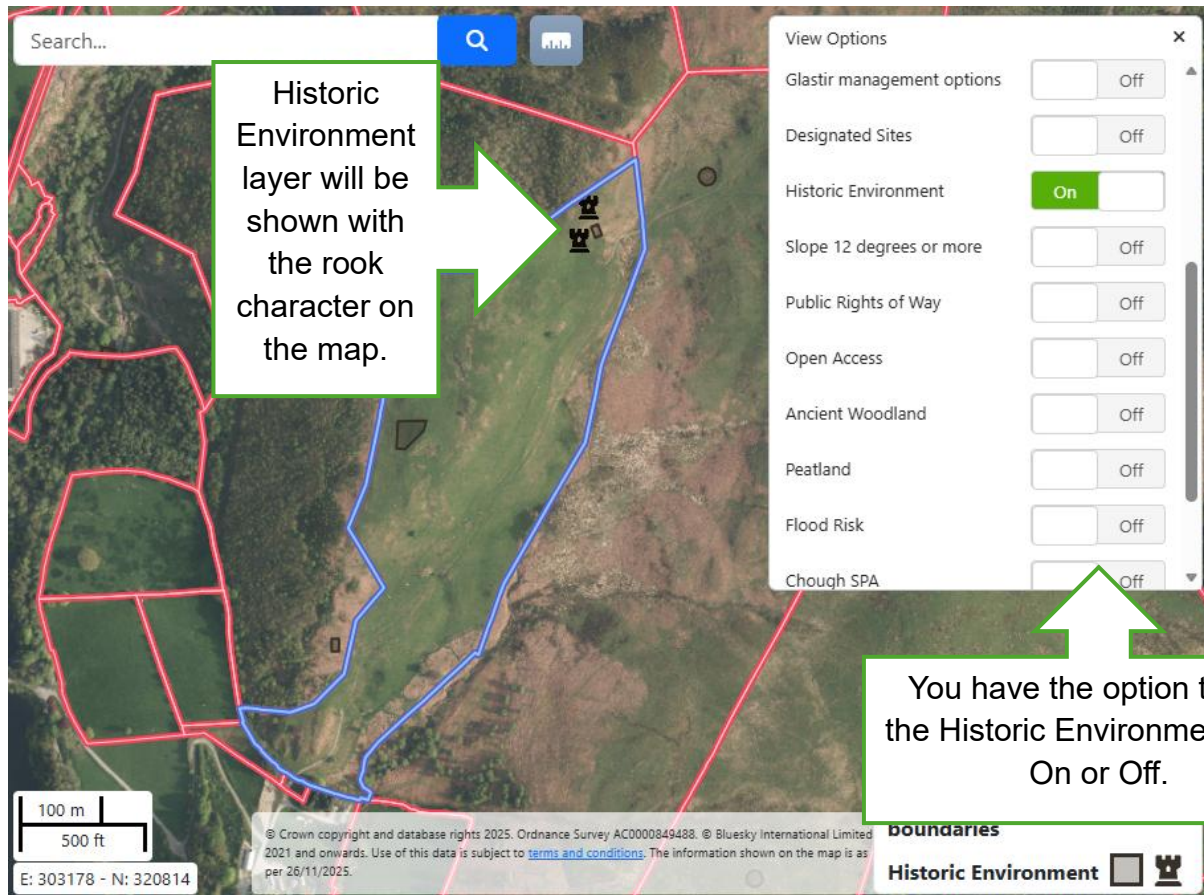
Slope 12 degrees or more Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with a slope of 12 degrees or more on the map.

Areas with a Slope of 12 degree or more will be shown in brown on the map.

You have the option to turn the Slope 12 degrees or more layer On or Off.

Public Rights of Way Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Public Rights of Way on the map.

Public Rights of Way layer will be shown in yellow hatched lines on the map.

You have the option to turn the Public Rights of Way layer On or Off.

Open Access Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Open Access on the map.

Open Access areas will be shown in a transparent yellow on the map

You have the option to turn the Open Access layer On or Off.
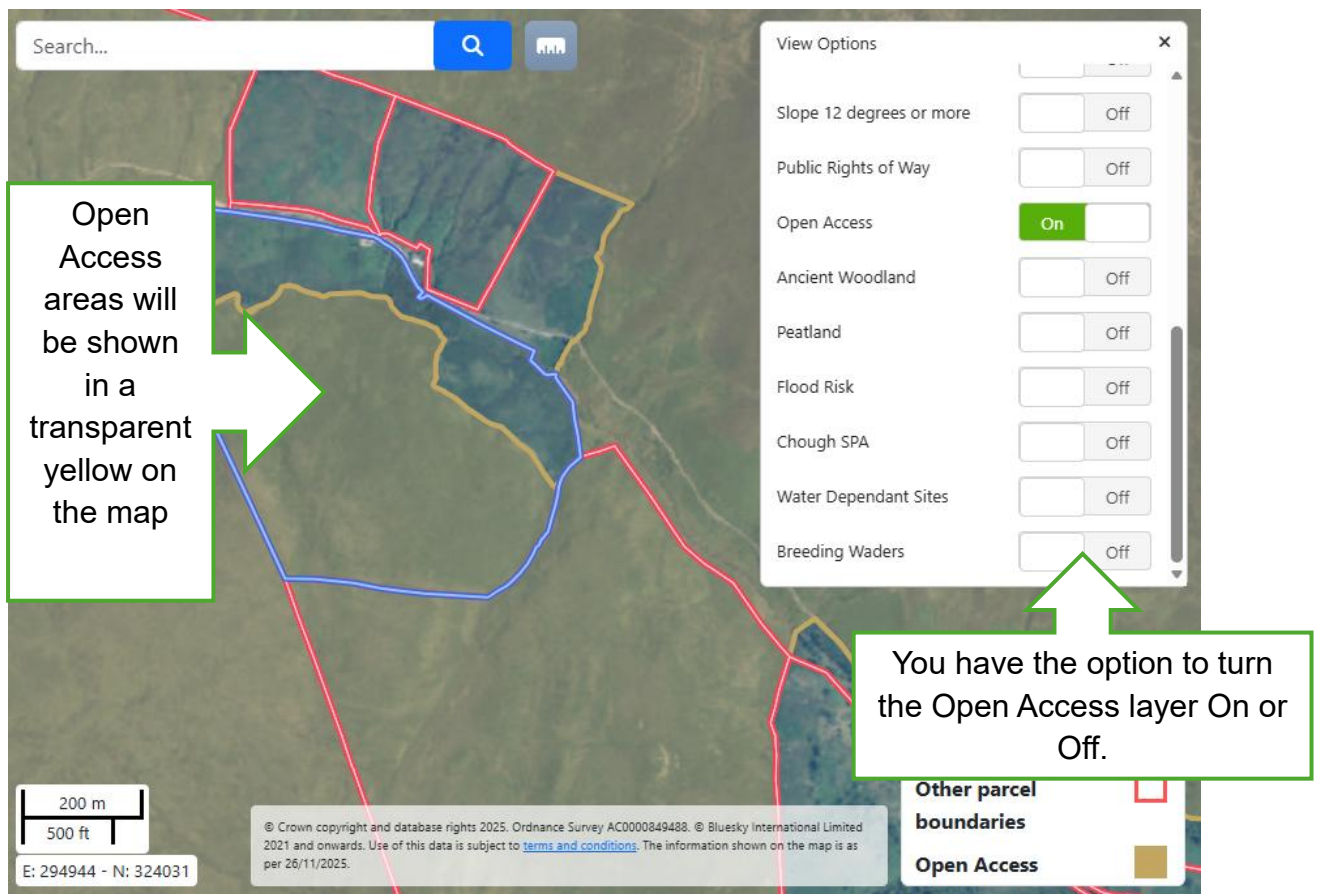
Ancient Woodland Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Ancient Woodland on the map.

Areas of Ancient Woodland will be shown in green dashes with a dark green border and lighter green background

You have the option to turn the Ancient Woodland layer On or Off.
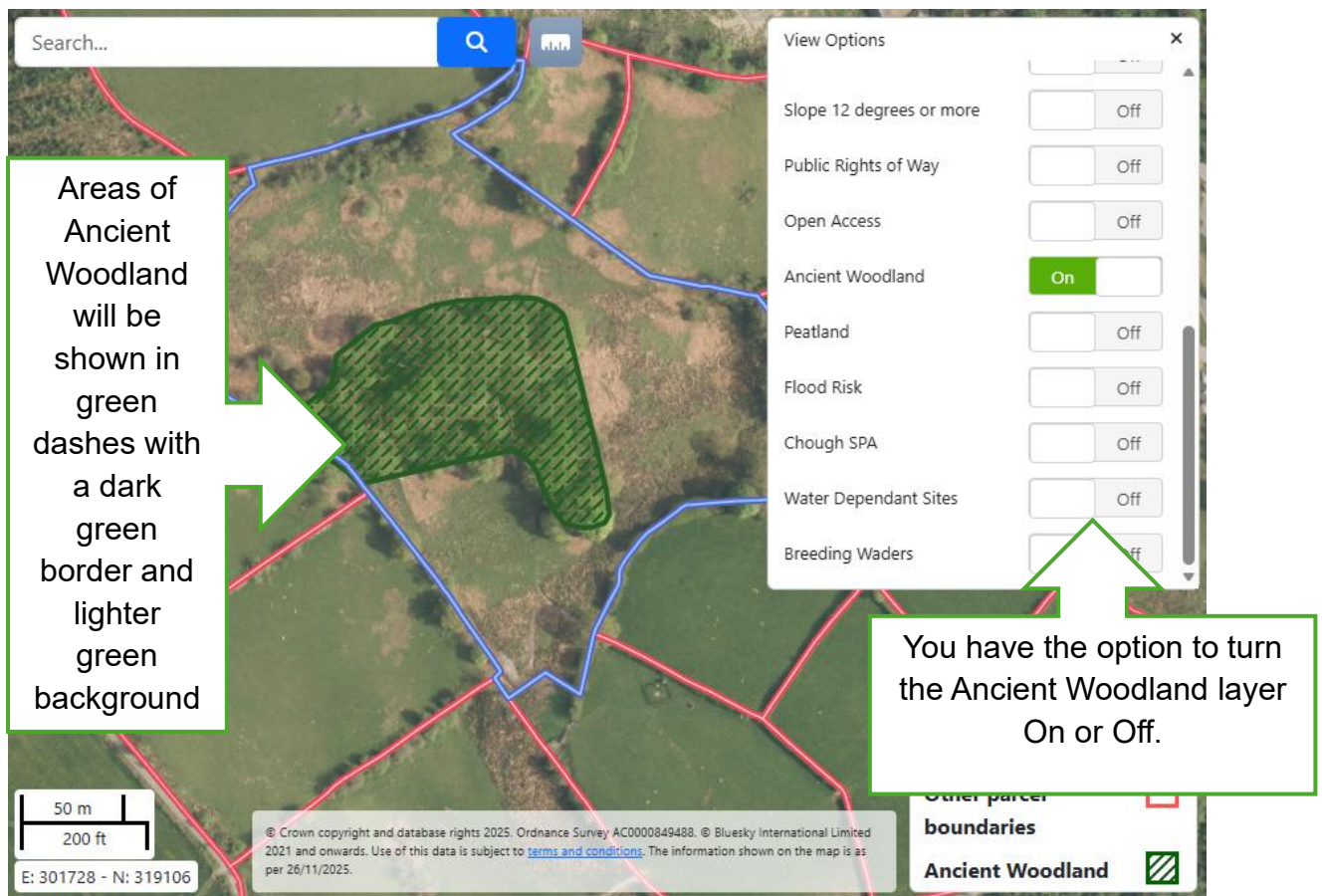
Peatland Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Peatland on the map.

Peatland layer will be shown in yellow diagonal lines with a yellow background on the map.

You have the option to turn the Peatland layer On or Off.

Flood Risk Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with a Flood Risk area on the map.

Flood Risk areas will be shown in blue with a dark blue border on the map.

You have the option to turn the Flood Risk layer On or Off.
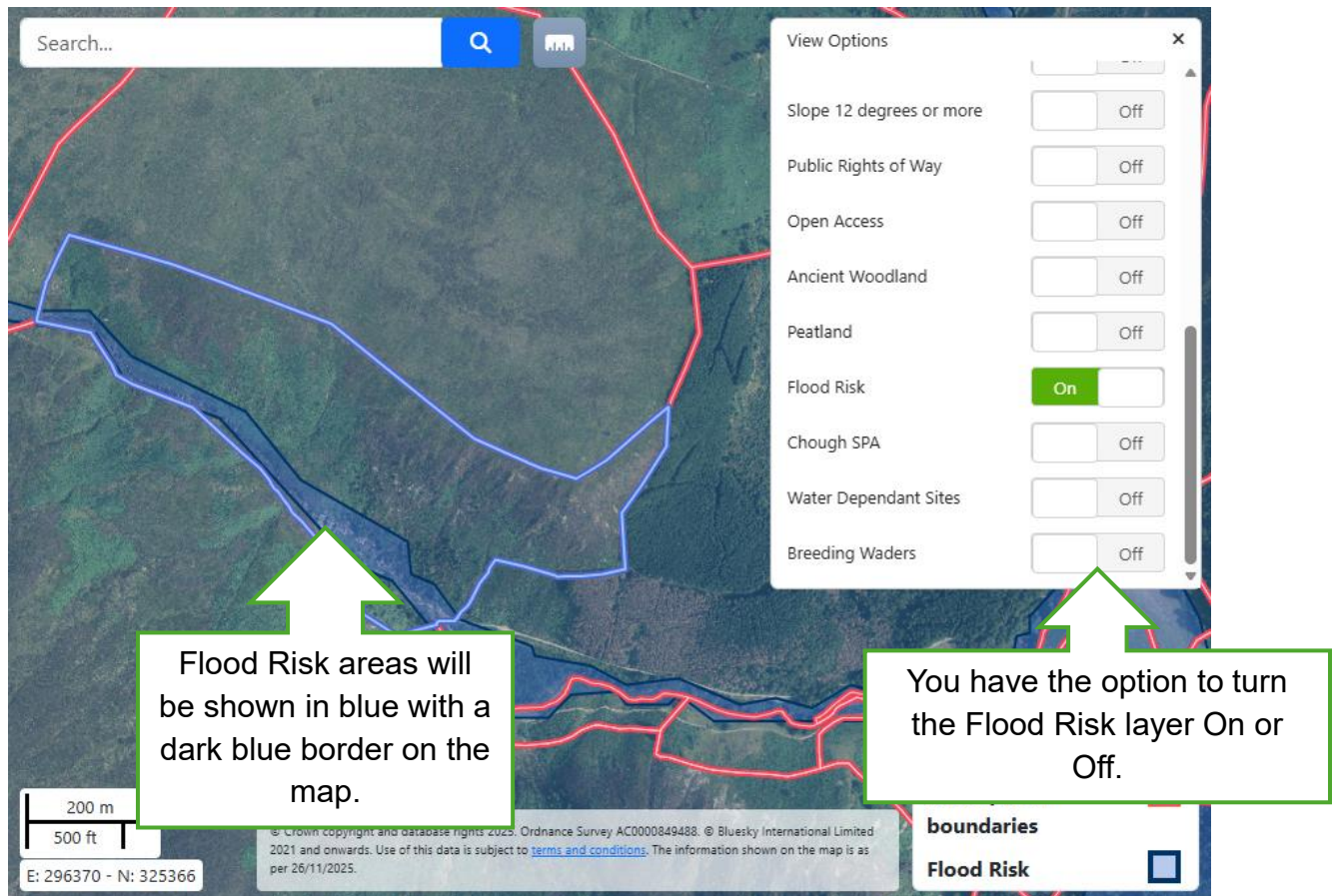
Chough SPA Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Chough SPA on the map.

Areas of Chough SPA will be shown in white diagonal lines with a grey background and black border on the map.

You have the option to turn the Chough SPA layer On or Off.
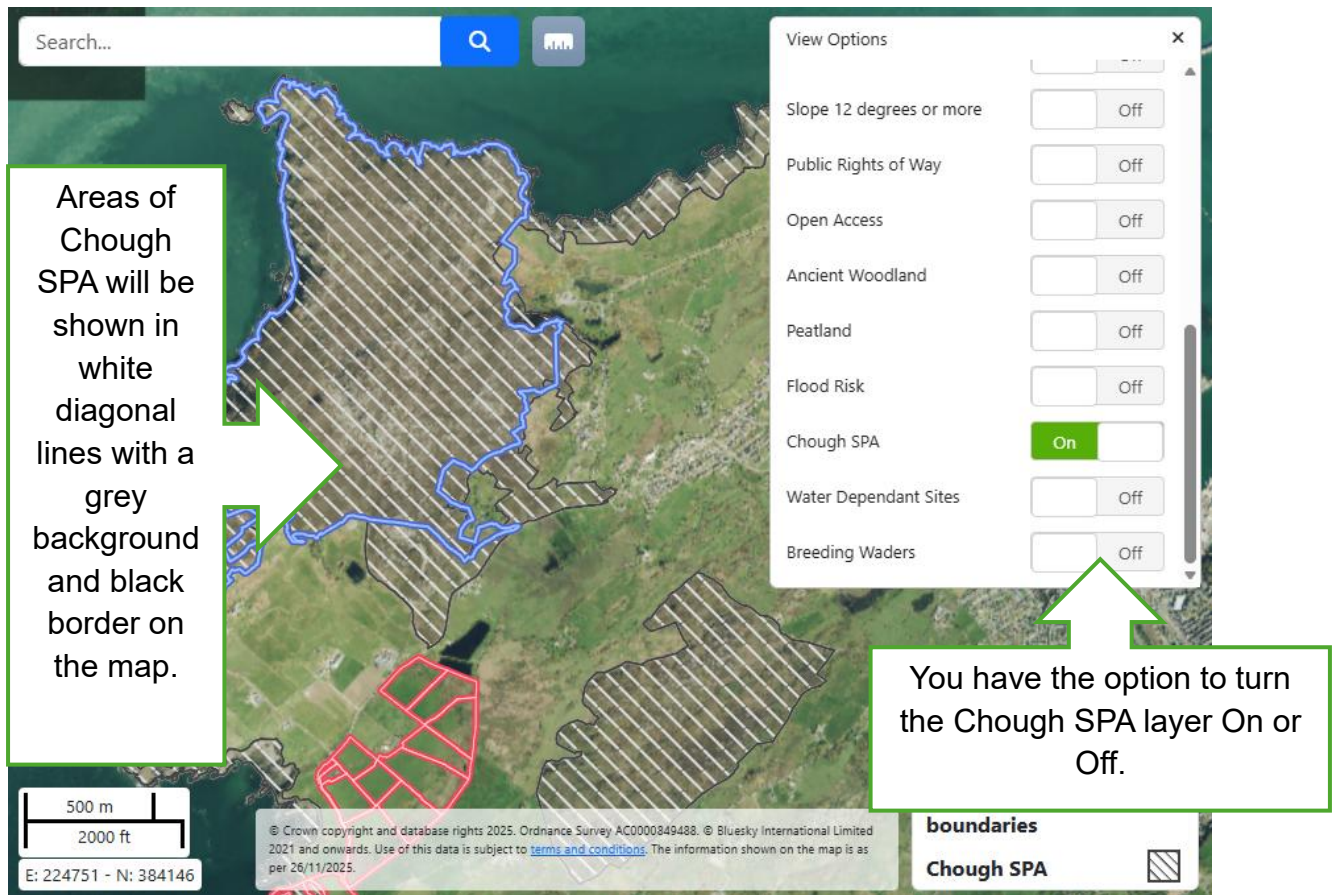
Water Dependant Sites Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with Water Dependant Sites on the map.

Areas of Water Dependant Sites will be shown in transparent blue with a bold blue border on the map.

You have the option to turn the Water Dependant Sites Layer On or Off.
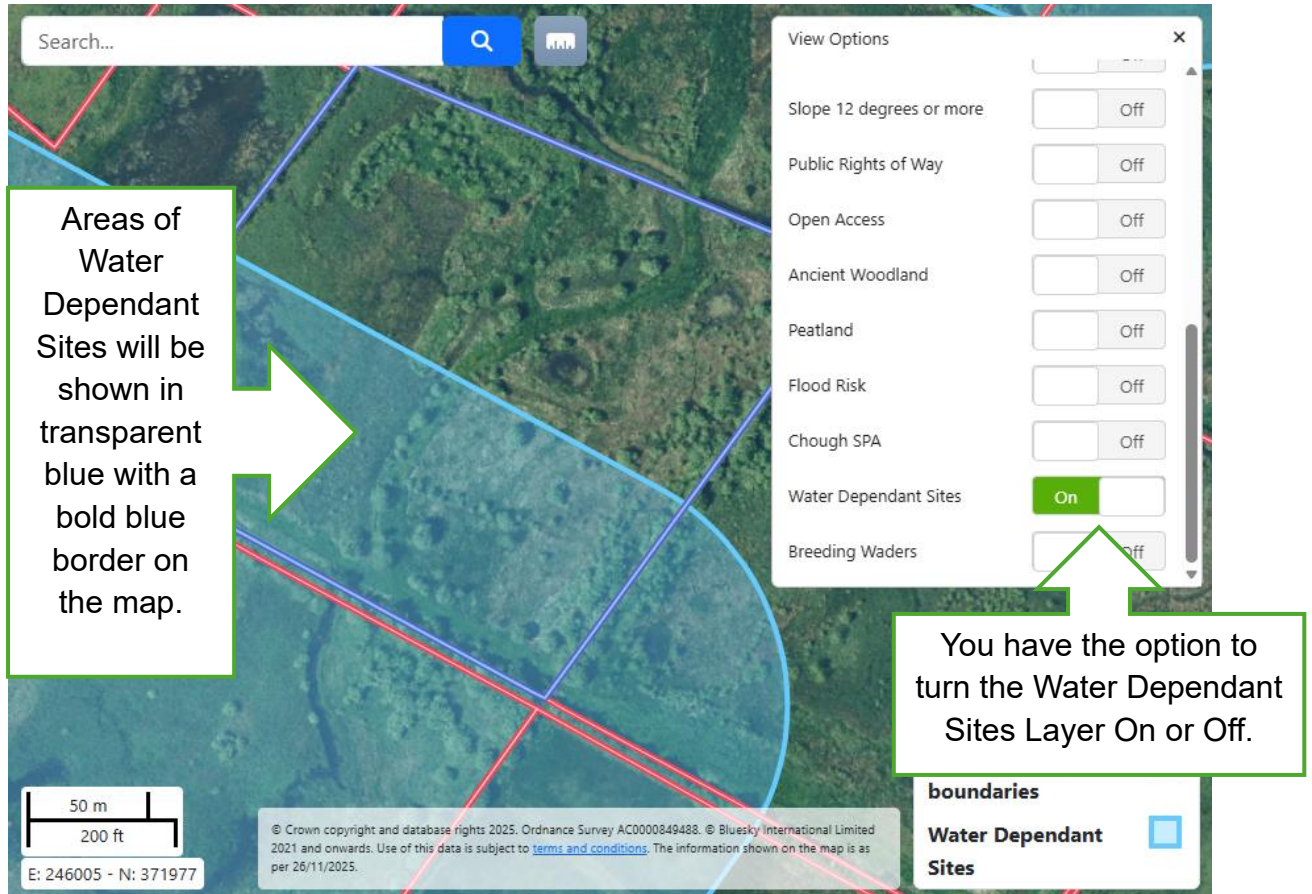
Breeding Waders Layer

This layer will allow you to view the parcels with areas of Breeding Waders on the map.

Areas of Breeding Waders will be shown in transparent blue with a bold blue border on the map.

You have the option to turn the Breeding Waders layer On or Off.
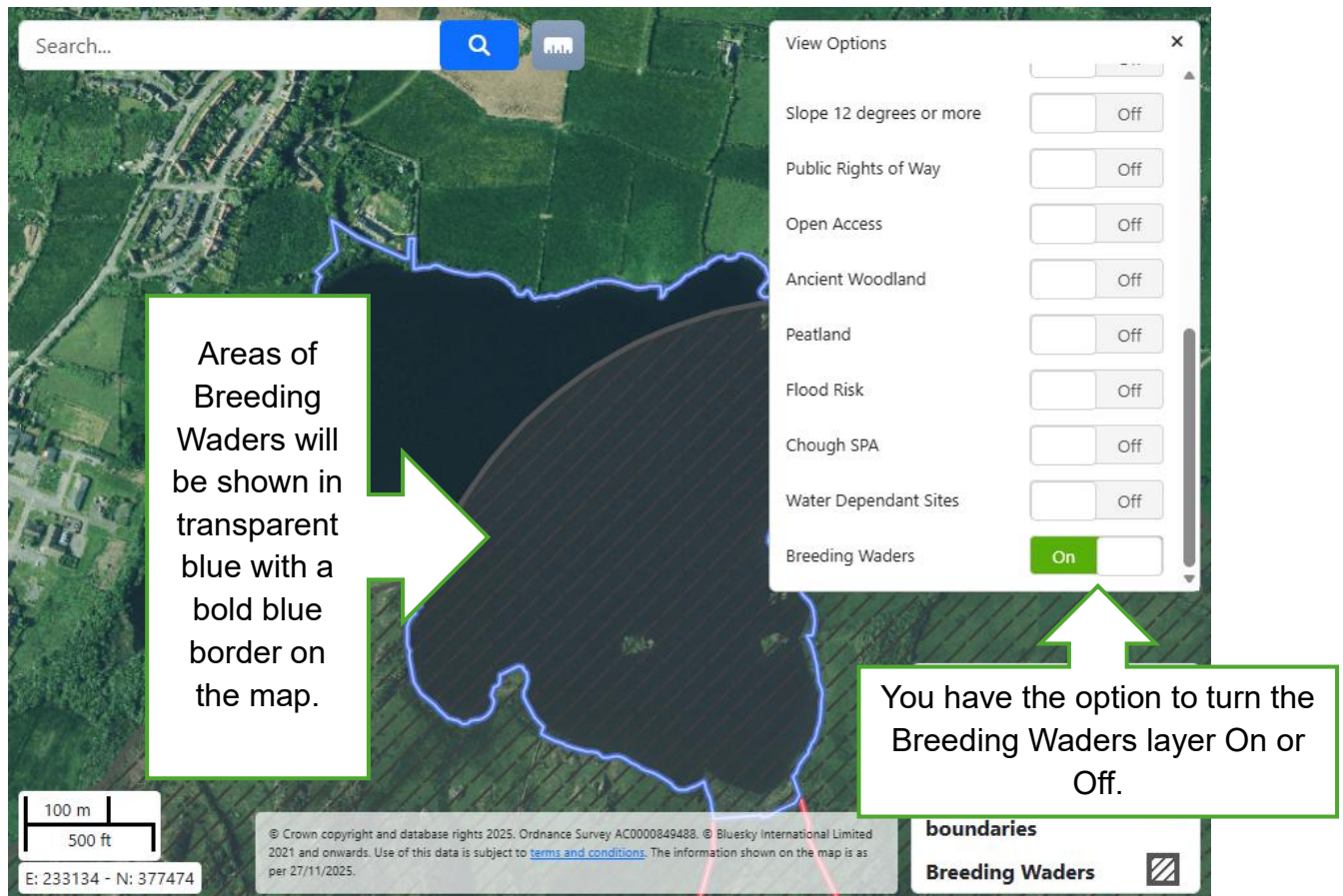
Technical Information

To take full advantage of the Map facility, you should use a computer or laptop with one the following internet browsers:

- Microsoft Edge
- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox

Most smartphones and tablet devices with Android or Mac IOS operating systems are also supported.

You will also need the latest version of Adobe Reader installed in order to print or save a copy of any PDF map created.

A link to the latest version of Adobe Reader is available from www.gov.wales/login-rural-payments-wales-rpw-online.

Annex A

Full Public Rights of Way Disclaimer

The Public Rights of Way (PRoW) dataset provides a unified overview of footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways, and byways across Wales. It draws on data from 24 Local Authorities and National Parks, collected between Autumn 2024 and Autumn 2025. Please note that this dataset represents a snapshot in time; regular updates are anticipated in 2026 as a next phase of the Digital PRoW Map project. Its purpose is to offer a general reference for public rights of way. This dataset is an evolving proof of concept. Importantly, this dataset is **not a definitive map** and should not be relied upon for legal purposes. Each Local Authority and National Park manages their own PRoW datasets, which are then compiled on DataMapWales. For legally conclusive information, users must consult the official records held by the relevant authority

Disclaimer - Public Rights of Way Digital Dataset for Wales

The Public Rights of Way (PRoW) data provided herein is compiled from working copies, digital representations, and interpretations of Definitive Maps and Statements supplied by multiple Local Authorities (LAs) and National Parks (NPs) across Wales and is intended for general reference purposes only.

The data presents a unified overview of footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways, byways open to all traffic, and other paths using a simplified schema. As an evolving proof of concept in its second iteration, the dataset may be updated as new details or corrections arise. It is not a definitive map.

This unified dataset on DataMapWales (DMW) consists of data collected from official sources between Autumn 2024 and Autumn 2025, forming a compilation that includes multiple currencies. Please note that this layer on DMW is currently not maintained; future phases of the project will address this matter.

Please note the following limitations:

- **Legal Status**: The digital data does not constitute the legally conclusive record of public rights of way. The official legal record remains the paper Definitive Map and Statement held by the relevant local authority. For any legal queries, disputes, or confirmation of path status and alignment, you must consult the Definitive Map directly with the appropriate LA or NP.

- **Data Sources**: The unified dataset presented on DMW is sourced from 24 LAs and NPs, each maintaining their own records and standards. Variations in data collection, maintenance, and update frequency may result in inconsistencies between organisations.

- **Accuracy and Updates**: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data, it may be subject to ongoing quality assurance, periodic updates, and minor errors. Changes to the network may not be immediately reflected in the dataset.

- **PRoW categories**: The dataset encompasses non-core PRoW categories, which are presently not exhaustive. Consideration of how to address these non-PRoW categories will be undertaken in subsequent phases of the project.

- **Data Accuracy**: The accuracy of the PRoW data varies depending on the source and scale. Users should be aware that mapping errors, omissions, or discrepancies may exist, and the data should not be relied upon for precise navigation, legal purposes, or property boundaries. Always verify critical information with the relevant LA or NP. Currently, where overlaps exist between LAs and NPs, both datasets are displayed within this unified layer. This issue will be addressed in subsequent phases of the project.

- **Data Limitations**: This dataset may not include all public rights of way, permissive paths, proposed legal orders, or routes with no recorded status. Some attributes or route codes may be incomplete or missing. The data is not suitable for use as a definitive guide to access, legal status, or property boundaries.

- **Scale and Precision**: Data accuracy may vary depending on the scale at which it is viewed. Viewing at larger scales may introduce errors of false precision. On DMW zoom is restricted as accuracy cannot be guaranteed below scales smaller than 1:10,000.

- **Coverage and Content**: The dataset may exclude certain types of paths, such as permissive paths, proposed legal orders, or routes with no recorded status. Attribute data and route codes are provided for guidance and may not be exhaustive.

- **Copyright and Usage**: Use of this data is subject to terms and conditions set by the respective LAs and NPs and, where applicable, Ordnance Survey. The data is provided for non-commercial use only and may not be copied, distributed, or sublicensed to third parties. The source of the information should be acknowledged in a product or application, including any attribution statement specified by the information provider.

Users are advised not to rely on this data for legal purposes. For definitive and up-to-date information, always refer to the official records held by the relevant Local Authority or National Park.