



| What have we learnt before in Geography and what we will learn next?  | ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS - SYMBOLS |                 |                               |                                    |                         |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <p>In Year 3, we learnt to develop key map skills by looking at OS maps, keys, map symbols, grid references and compass directions.</p> <p>In Year 5, we used maps to look at map land use of a local area.</p> <p>In Year 6, we will further develop map skills by looking at Ordnance Survey Maps in more detail.</p> | <p>nature reserve</p>          | <p>river</p>    | <p>national boundary line</p> | <p>theme/pleasure park</p>         | <p>visitor's centre</p> |
|   | <p>camp site</p>               | <p>station</p>  | <p>place of worship</p>       | <p>main road</p>                   | <p>level crossing</p>   |
|   | <p>cycle trail</p>             | <p>motorway</p> | <p>wind turbine</p>           | <p>multiple track railway line</p> | <p>picnic site</p>      |

Why use map symbols?  
OS maps use **symbols that label real-life features and make the maps easier to understand.** ... Using symbols on a map can be a clever way of avoiding this. They can be small pictures, letters, lines or coloured areas to show features like campsites, pubs or bus stations.  
To find out how close your drawings are to actual Ordnance Survey symbols you can look at the key on an Ordnance Survey map. **Maps will usually have a key or a legend.** This is a section that will explain what each and every symbol on the map represents.

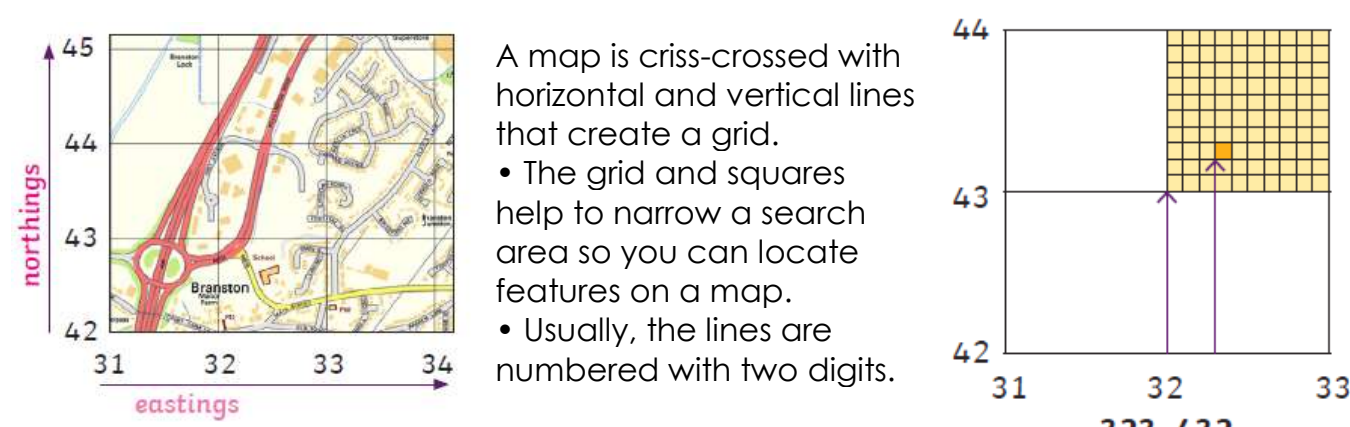
## FIELDWORK

We will put our skills into practice by using Ordnance Survey maps of our local area to complete fieldwork and find and highlight the symbols we see on our walk and the 6 figure grid references we stop at along our study.

On our walk we will discuss the physical and human features of our area and look at the differences and similarities of changes over time.



## 4 & 6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES



- **Eastings** are the numbers that run from west to east.
- **Northings** are the numbers that run from south to north.
- The **eastings** and **northings** numbers are put together to create a four-digit **grid reference**, e.g. (32,43), which refers to the bottom left corner of a square on the map.
- **Grid references** can be even more specific by adding an extra digit to both the **eastings** and **northings** numbers.
- These six-digit **grid references**, e.g. (323,432), tell us more precisely whereabouts in the square something is.

## LAND USE

### How does land use change over time?

We will look at a variety of areas and using our digital maps resource chart the changes of land use over time.

**How has the land changed?** Roads, stations, schools, places of worship, houses.

**What has not changed?** Physical features – hills, lakes, seas, rivers. This will then aid our own drawings of maps using our own criteria.



|                       |                                    |       |      |              |        |                      |            |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------|--------------|--------|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Key Vocabulary</b> |                                    |       |      |              |        |                      |            |
| map                   | symbols                            | scale | grid | key          | legend | Ordnance Survey maps | compass    |
|                       | 4 figure/ 6 figure grid references |       |      | co-ordinates |        | eastings             | directions |
|                       |                                    |       |      |              |        | northings            | contour    |