

Where Is The...?

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Grids on Maps

Your map is criss-crossed with lots of horizontal and vertical lines. This creates lots of squares, known as a grid. Using the grid and squares helps to narrow the area to search – making it easier to locate features on the map!

Did you know? That on an Ordnance Survey map, each square represents the same size area: 1 square km (1km²).



Map comes from OS OpenData, accessed March 2015. License Uf

Eastings and Northings

Have you ever looked at co-ordinates in Maths? This is very similar!

All the grid lines are numbered to help find specific areas on the map.

Eastings are the numbers than run from left to right on the map.

Northings run from south to north.



Eastings

Map comes from OS OpenData, accessed March 2015. License U

Four-Figure Grid References

Using the 2 digits of the easting and the 2 digits of the northing creates a four-figure grid reference. This is the reference for the bottom left corner of a square on the map. This makes it easier to search the map for features.

Remember! Always start with the eastings first (try using the phrase 'along the corridor and up the stairs' to get the right order).



Four-Figure Grid References

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Example: The Superstore four-figure grid 45 reference would be 3244 Northings = 4444 43 Try activity one -31 34 finding four-figure grid references Eastings = 32

Six-Figure Grid References

We can make our references even more precise by adding an extra number to both the easting and northing. This helps us to work out whereabouts in the square the feature you are looking for is.

Just imagine each square is actually a 10x10 grid. So if the feature is half way then the extra number will be 5!

This extra number helps to pinpoint a resource to a place within 100m on the map!



Six-Figure Grid References

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