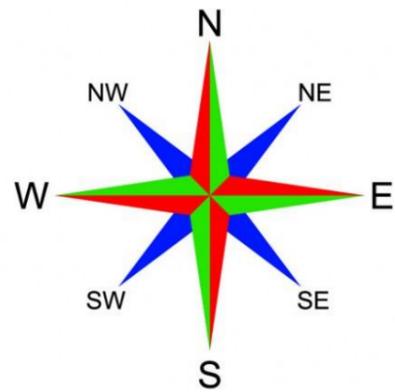


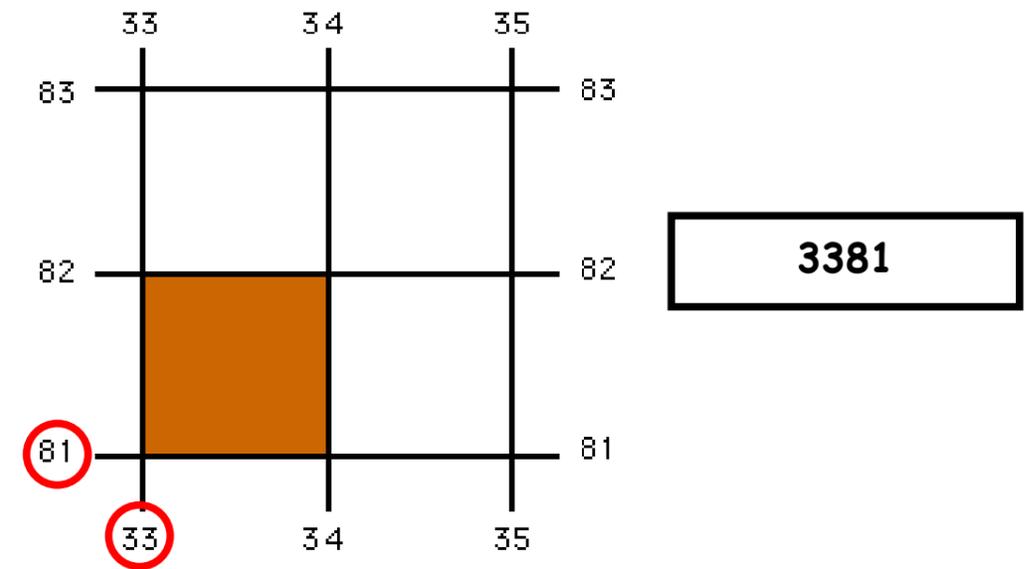
Direction



- Direction is given on a map using the points of the compass.
- North is **always** at the top of an Ordnance Survey map.

- Find the grid square that feature you are looking for is in.
- Go along the **bottom** of the map until you reach the **line on the left-hand side** of that square. **Write down the two numbers** of this line.
- Go **up the side** of the map until you reach the **line along the bottom** of that square. **Write down the two numbers down.**
- You now have a 4-figure grid reference.

4 Figure Grid References



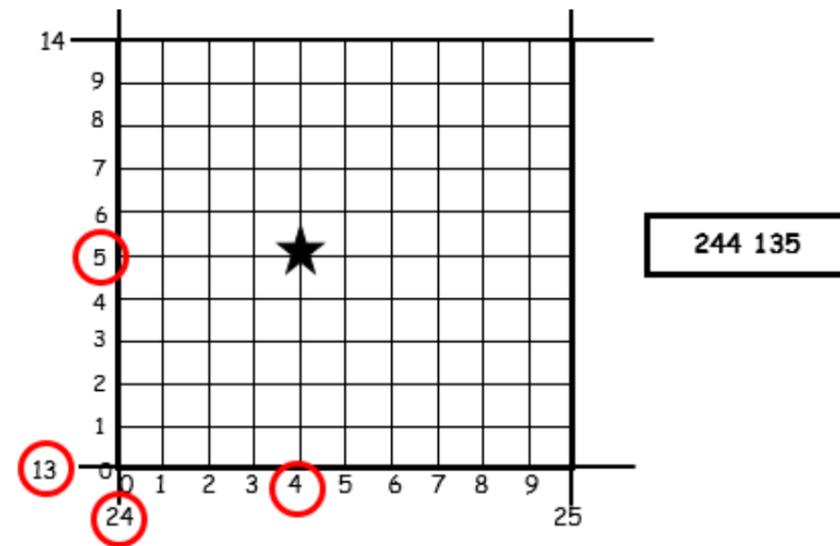
Measuring Distance

Straight line distances (use a piece of scrap paper for this)

- Place the piece of paper along the line between the two points on your map.
- Mark the two points onto a straight edge of the paper.
- Place the paper along the **km scale bar** at the bottom of the map.
- **Make sure the first point you marked is on zero.**
- Wherever the second point is on the scale bar, which is your straight-line distance.

6 Figure Grid References

- Go long the bottom of the map until you reach the line to the left-hand side of the grid square your feature is in.
- Write down the two numbers of the line.
- Now divide the bottom of that grid square into 10.
- Count along the bottom of the grid square until you reach the feature you are interested in, and **write down the number.**
- Go **up the side** of the map until you reach the **line along the bottom** of that square. **Write down the two numbers down.**



Height and Relief

A **contour line** is a line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.

The Shape of Land Using Contour Lines

The steeper the slope the closer together the contour lines will be. You can see this in the examples below:

