
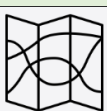

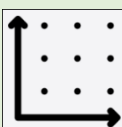


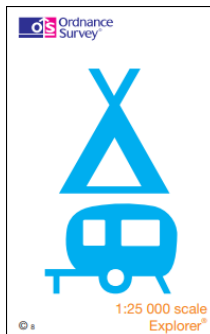


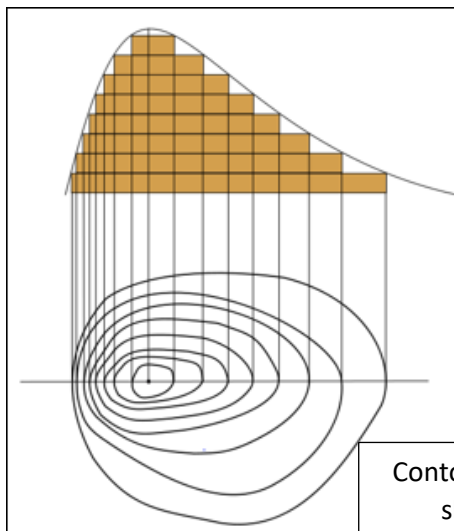


# ---- Ordnance Survey Maps Knowledge Organiser ----

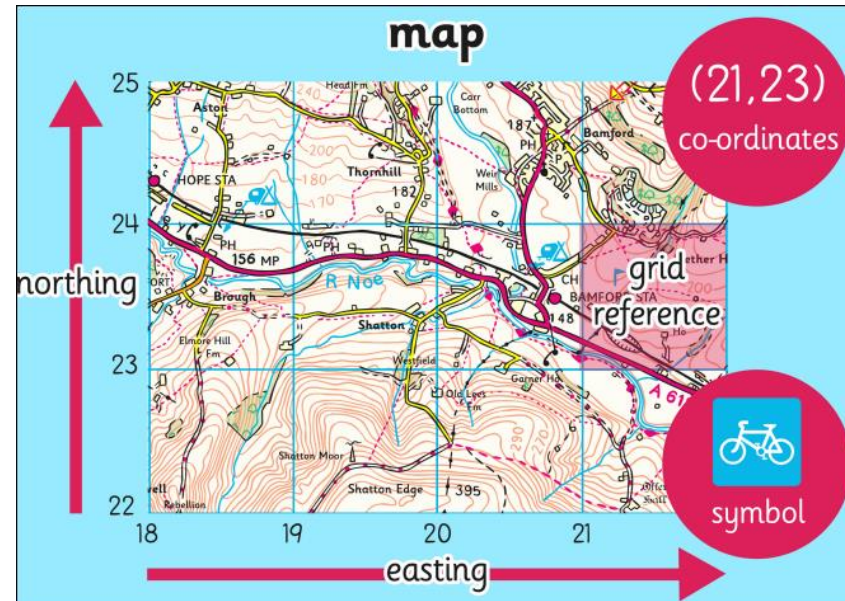
Key Vocabulary		
<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) Map</b>		Ordnance Survey is Britain's mapping agency. OS create up to date and accurate maps depicting the landscape's human and physical features.
<b>Topography</b>		Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included.
<b>Compass</b>		The compass is a tool which points out directions, such as North, South, East and West.
<b>Grid references</b>		Grid references are used to locate a particular square on a map. The horizontal lines are called eastings as they increase as you move eastwards. The vertical lines are called northings as they increase as you move northwards.
<b>Scale</b>		A map scale is the comparison between the distance on a map to the actual distance on the ground and is shown on a map e.g. 5cm = 5 miles
<b>Contour lines</b>		Contours are lines drawn on maps that join places of the same height. They can be used to see the shape of the land.



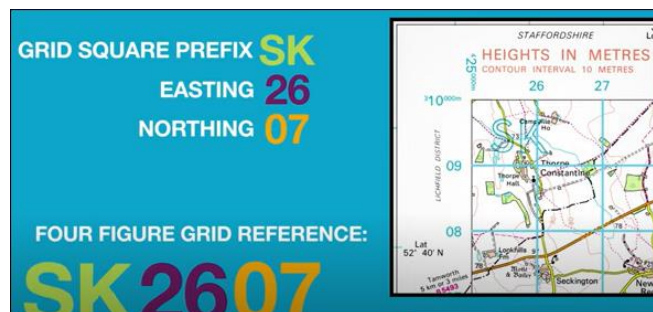
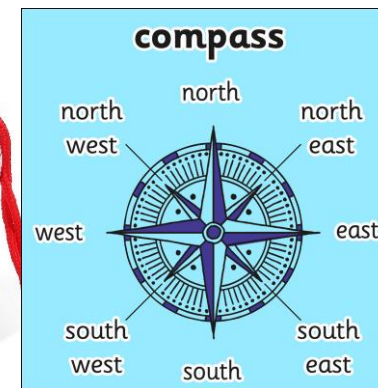
OS Map symbol examples



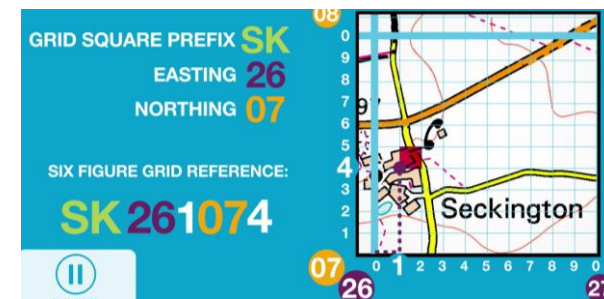
Contour lines showing the shape of the land.



An example of an OS Map.



4 Figure grid reference.



6 Figure grid reference – for more accuracy