

Important Vocabulary

settlement – A place where people have come to live and have built homes.

settlers – People who go to live in a new country.

territory – Country or region that is controlled by another country.

plough – Where the soil is turned over, usually before seeds are planted.

agriculture – Farming and the methods that are used to look after crops and animals.

arable – Land used for growing crops rather than for keeping animals.

rear – When you look after a young animal until it is old enough to be used for work, or food, or until it can be looked after by itself.

hamlet – A very small village.

Ordnance Survey – the official map-making body of the British government.

eastings – a horizontal grid line.

northings – a vertical grid line.

Settlements can be inland or by the coast. Most settlements are near a water source, such as a river. Settlements have infrastructure such as roads. They usually have facilities such as schools, places of worship, shops and post offices. Larger settlements might have hospitals, museums and railway stations.

Know that many towns were traditionally 'market towns', meaning they were places where people traded goods to earn money.

What should I already know?

- I know that a compass is a tool for finding directions and has the points north, north-east, north-west, east, south, south-east, south-west and west.
- I will know that compass points north.
- I will know that an OS map shows physical and human features as symbols and has a key at the side of the map to explain what each symbol means.
- Know that OS maps have vertical lines called eastings which increase in value as you travel east.
- Know that OS maps have horizontal lines called northings and these increase in value as you travel north.
- I know how to read a four-figure grid reference.
- Early settlers were the Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons. Some came to gain riches and increase their territory and others came looking for good farm land.





















Know that very early settlements grew to become towns and villages. Know that places ending in *chester*, *caster* and *cester* came from Roman settlements. Know that places ending in *bury*, *ford*, *ham*, *hurst*, *mere*, *wick* and *ton* came from the Anglo-Saxon settlements. Know that places ending in *by*, *Thorpe* and *toft* are Viking settlements.

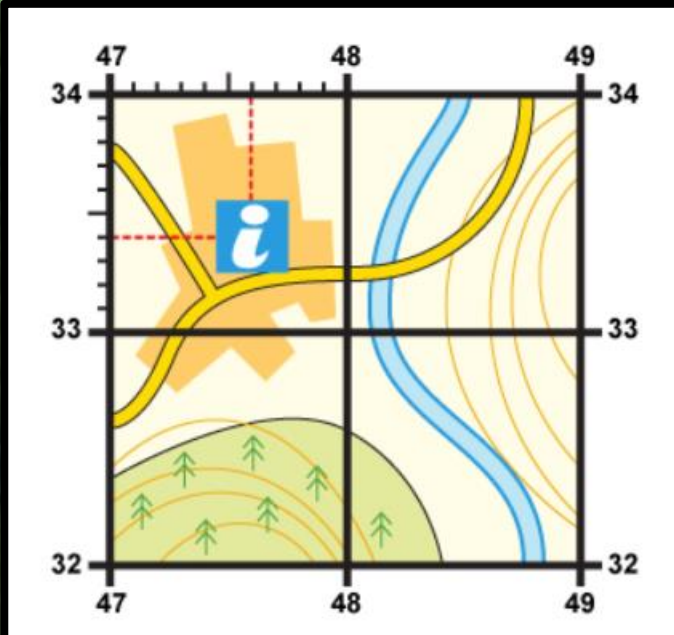
Know that a hamlet is a very small settlement that does **not** have a place of worship or any other meeting point. They consist of a few houses, dotted along a single road. They are usually rural



Sometimes it is necessary to be very accurate when reading maps. When using a four-figure grid reference it will provide you with an area that is 1km². A six-figure grid reference enables you to find an area that is 100m². You would imagine that each grid is split into 100 tiny squares.

Mapmakers use colours, symbols, words and letters to help people understand the map. These symbols are generally to show physical and human features.

Building 	Place of worship 	Bus or coach station 	Coniferous trees 	River 
Motorway 	Mud 	Footpath 	Picnic site 	Single-track railway 
Visitor centre 	Water 	Dual carriageway 	Parking 	National boundary 
Cycle Trail 	Windmill 	Caravan site 	Theme/pleasure park 	Post Office 



To navigate a map you can use the saying, 'along the corridor and up the stairs'. This reminds us that we find the first number on the x-axis (along the corridor) and the second number on the y-axis (up the stairs).

1. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits.
2. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.
3. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits.
4. You now have a six-figure grid reference. In this instance, the tourist information office is located at 476334

Home Task

Use a map or the internet to find the OS letter symbols for the following:

- School
- Post office
- Town hall
- parking
- toilets
- tourist information and
- police station.

Learn what the blue, green and red lines mean on a map.