

latitude

imaginary **horizontal** lines
 east ←→ west
 shorter nearer the poles
parallel and never touch →→

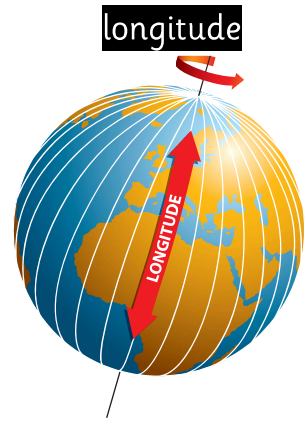
Equator
Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

Arctic and Antarctic circles

imaginary **vertical** lines
 north ↑
 south ↓
all meet at the **poles**

widest at the **equator**

called **meridian lines**

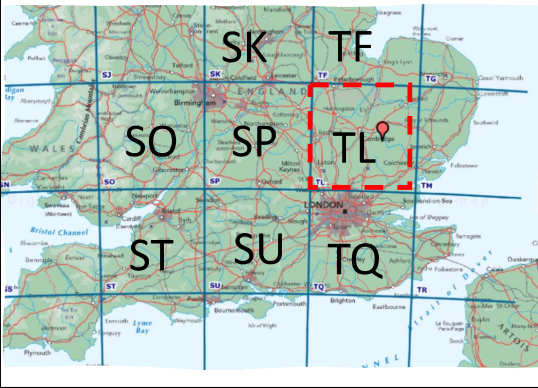


longitude

START here - finding a general location

1

Great Britain is mapped using the **National Grid**.
 series of grids to help identify places



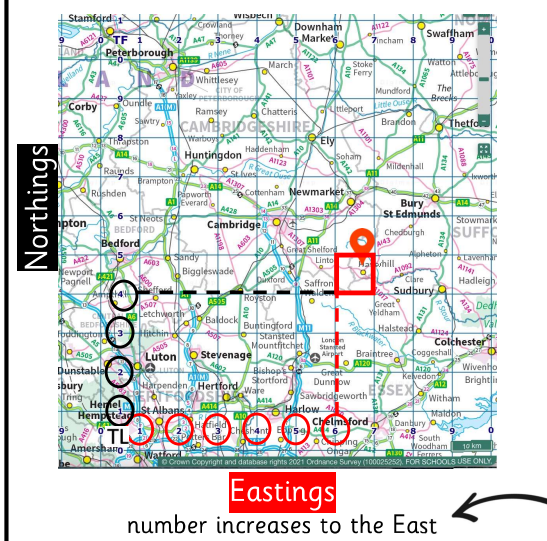
2

each grid or square
 100 km across and identified by **TWO** letters - **TL** for example



3

ZOOM in The grid square TL is now divided into smaller 10km squares



Haverhill can be found in the grid square
 TL**64** = 6 along and 4 up

(Read this one first)




Finding a four figure grid reference

pinpoint and ZOOM in again

Haverhill can be found in the grid square **TL 64**

TL64 can be divided again into 10 x 10 internal squares that are 1 km²

The shows the location we want to identify within TL64

Look carefully where the coordinates intersect 

1 Write the **Eastings** number first.

→ 67

2 Write this **Northings** number second.

↑ 45

2
Write this **Northings** number second.



→ **1** Write this **Eastings** number first.



A useful way to remember the order of how to find grid references.



ALONG the corridor and **UP** the stairs
(Eastings) (Northings)

The **four figure grid reference** locating the area we want to identify is.

TL 6745



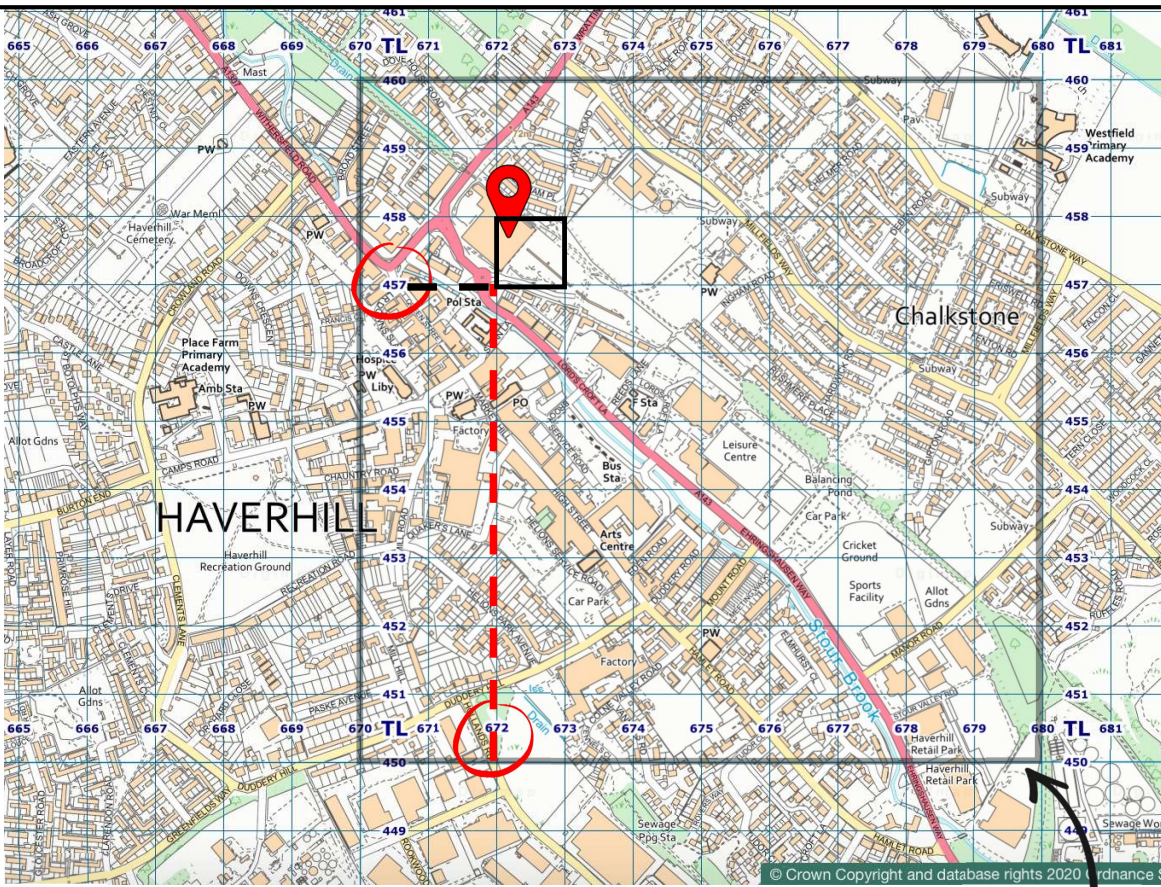
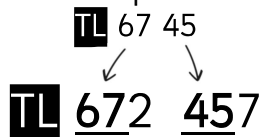
Pinpoint a location using a six figure grid reference

PRECISION

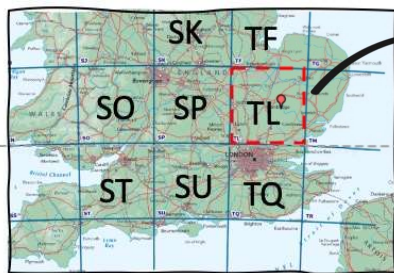
A six figure grid reference shows the position of a building or landmark within that grid square

Given that the supermarket is in grid square TL 67 45 we can ZOOM in again.

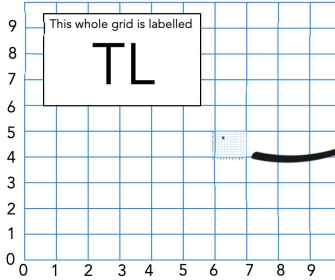
That square is divided again into tenths to give an EXACT location of the superstore



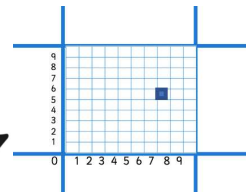
Map references are a bit like stacking dolls. They fit inside each other.



TL



TL 64



TL 6745