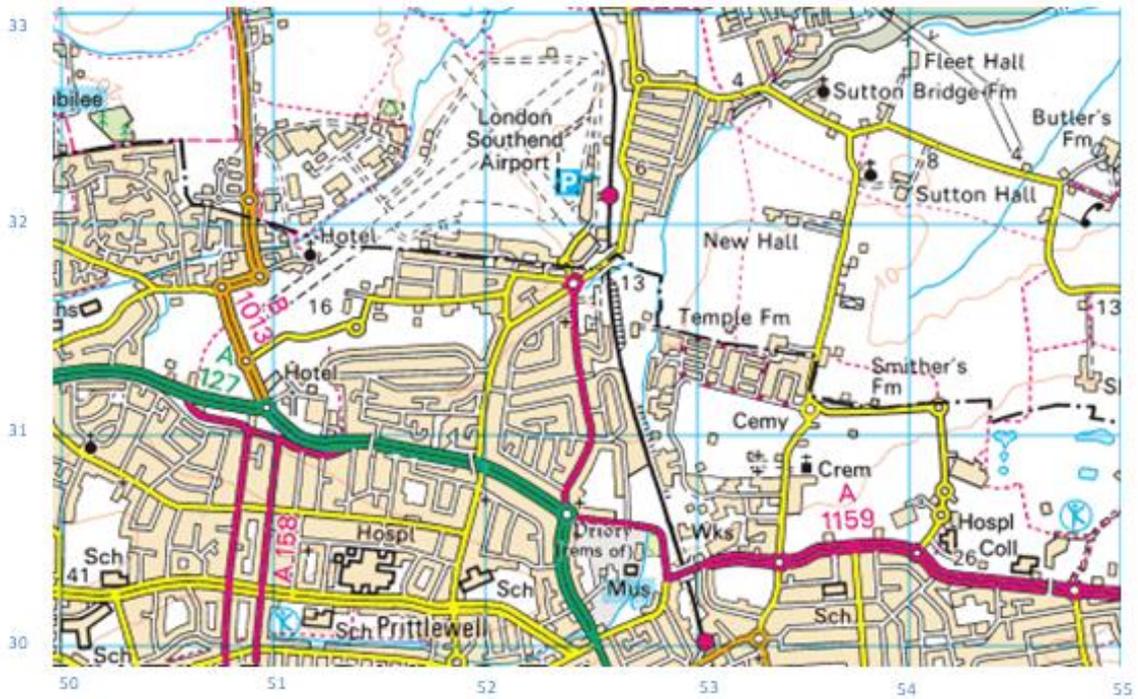


Practice: OS Map of Southend-on-Sea



1. Give the four-figure grid reference for London Southend Airport

— — , — —

2. What farm is located in grid reference 53,31?

3. What is the six-figure grid reference for the museum?

52 _ , 30 _

4. What is the six-figure grid reference for the car parking (P).

— — — , — — —

5. What is the six-figure grid reference for the telephone symbol?

— — — , — — —

Section3: River landscapes on an OS map

In your exam, you might be given a grid reference and asked to identify the landform.

In your exam you might need to decide on the stage of a river. These are easily identifiable by remembering the following:

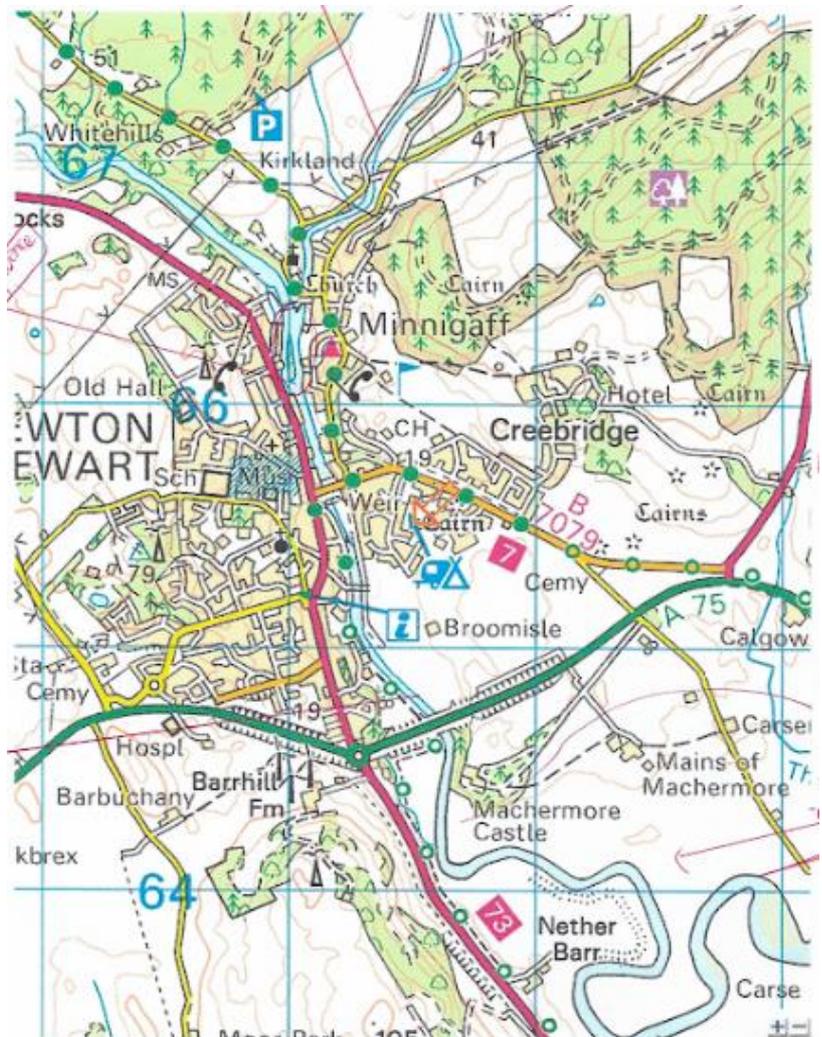
- The upper course rivers are small and narrow, the land is steep and there are tightly packed contour lines.
- The lower course has widely spaced out contour lines, with wider rivers and a large number of meanders. Here, you might find tributaries (smaller streams joining a river, and a confluence (the point where two river channels meet to become one big one).
- Interpreting the direction of river flow (the way the water is traveling) is simply – the river gets wider as it nears the estuary/mouth of the river.

Annotate the following on the map

- The upper course
- The middle course
- A confluence
- Direction of the flow
- Meander

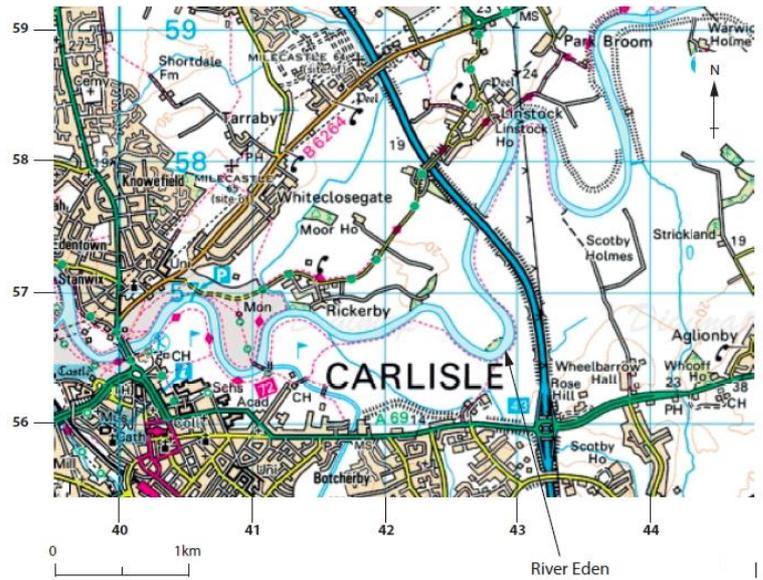
Remember: the thin brown lines are contour lines and they show the height of the land

- If the lines are very close/close together – the landscape is steep
- If they are far apart – the land is flat/more gentle



1. Identify the landform in grid reference 4054.

2. What course of the river is being shown in the OS map?

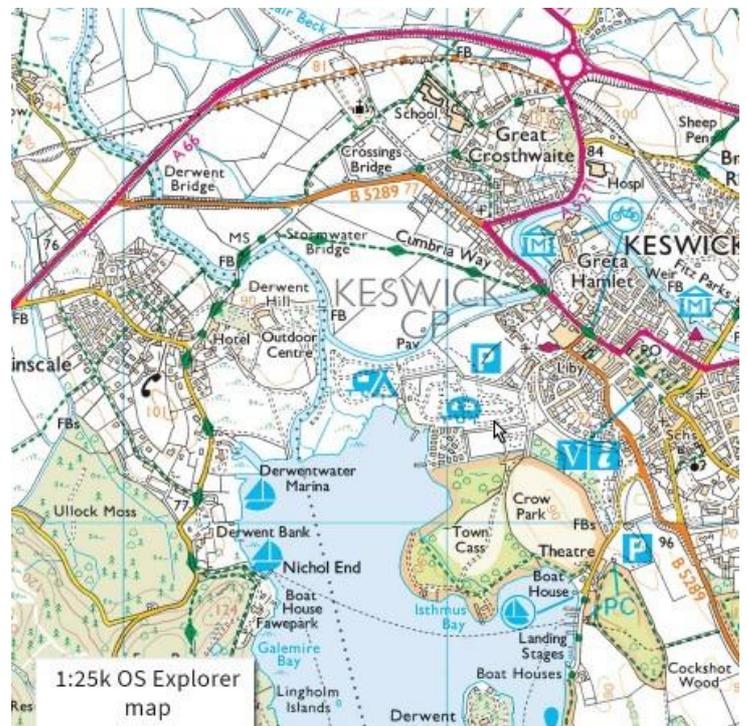


1. Give the four-figure grid reference for the mouth of the river.

2. Give the six-figure grid reference for the confluence

42

41



30

31

Section4: Coastal landscapes on an OS map

In your exam, you might be asked to identify erosional and depositional coastal landforms on a map.

Erosional Landforms	
Headlands (where the land sticks out) & Bays (where the land goes in)	
Wave cut-platforms – flat areas often found at the base of a cliff (were once cliffs)	
Cliffs – a high/steep area of rock. They tend to be found along the coastline next to tightly packed contour lines.	
Caves, arches, stacks and stumps	A small piece of rock on its own in the sea

Erosional landforms are those formed by the wearing away of rock/sediment.

Depositional landforms are those formed by the dropping of sediment.

Depositional landforms	
Beach – an area of sand or small stones near the sea/coastline	
Spits – an extended stretch of sand that sticks out into the sea	
Bars – when two spits have joined together	

Examine the below map: annotate any depositional or erosional landform that you can see.



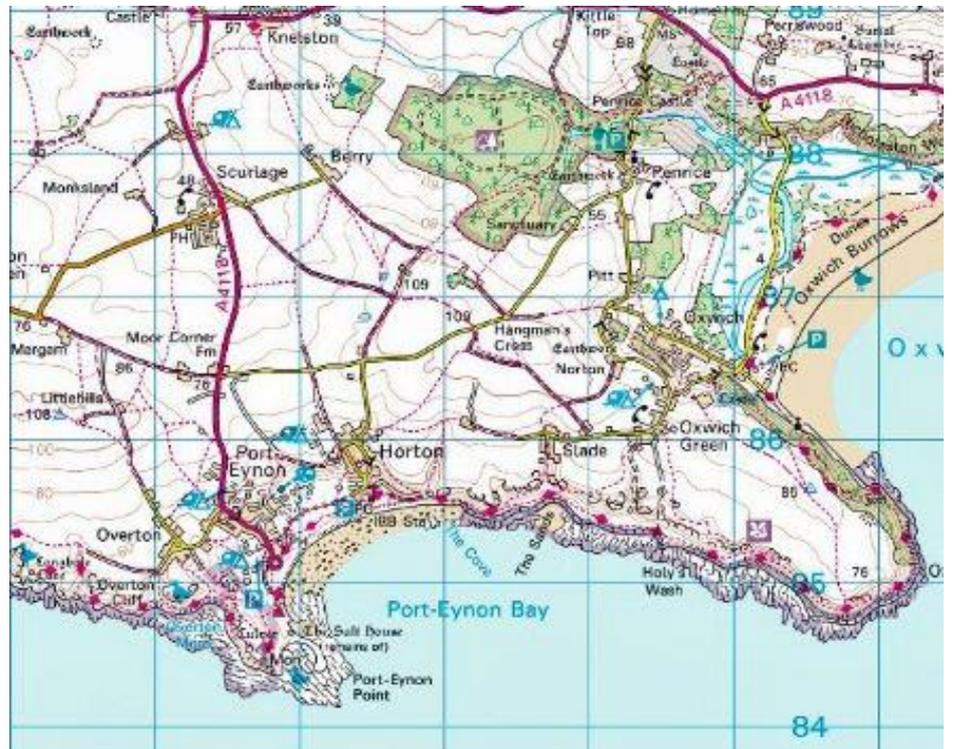
1. Identify the coastal landform in grid square 7284. Is it erosional or depositional?

2. Identify the coastal landform in grid square 7285. Is it erosional or depositional?

3. Provide a four figure grid reference for which the headland is found in

— ' — —

4. What is the depositional landform found in grid square 7586.



70 71 72 73 74 75 76