

Video summary	Before watching the video	During the video
<p>Using maps to identify different public rights of way.</p> <p>Public rights of way are indicated on Ordnance Survey maps with green triangles and green dashed lines. Bridleways, which are marked by longer dashed green lines, permit horse riders and cyclists. Restricted byways allow people to travel by any form of transport that does not use a motor.</p> <p>Another set of paths commonly found on maps are marked in orange and these are permissive rights of way. They mean that a landowner has granted access to use the path in some circumstances. Other areas are known as right to roam areas – paths can be marked here with black dotted lines. Access land has a yellow tint and is marked by an orange boundary. Sometimes restrictions are placed on access land and information can usually be found on noticeboards.</p>	<p>Show a range of public rights of way symbols on the map and ask students what they think those symbols mean. Ask students where they would expect to find those symbols on a map and what they would look like in real life.</p> <p>Introduce key terms such as:</p> <p>Footpath: A path or trail specifically designed for pedestrian use. On a 1:25,000 map they are green closely dashed lines.</p> <p>Bridleway: A path along which you can travel by foot, horse or bike. These are lines made of longer dashes.</p> <p>Byway: A minor, often unpaved, road or track used for walking, riding and sometimes vehicular traffic (depending on the type of byway)</p>	<p>You may wish to stop at relevant points during this short film to pose questions and check understanding or wait until the end. Useful questions might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different types of rights of way? • What are permissive rights of way? • What is access land? • What restrictions might there be on access land? • Why is it important to be able to read symbols on an OS map?
After watching		
<p>Use OS maps with your class asking them to pick out different locations on the map using grid references. Four-figure grid references could be used first and then six-figure grid references once students feel more confident. Students could then pick out 10 grid references on the map to test their peers with.</p> <p>Students could also plan routes between two locations using different types of paths. They could describe the route between the two using geographical vocabulary, including compass directions.</p>		

1:25,000 and 1:50,000 maps could be used to show the differences in scale and how grid references can be used in the same way across both scale maps.

If you have the opportunity to take students outside of school, this would be a great opportunity to get students practising using a map and applying to the real world.

Curriculum notes	Where next?	Links
<p><i>This geography topic appears in OCR, Edexcel, AQA, WJEC KS4/GCSE in England and Wales, CCEA GCSE in Northern Ireland and SQA National 4/5 in Scotland.</i></p> <p><i>Map skills are also relevant across KS3 geography in England.</i></p>	<p>The Ordnance Survey website provides a great opportunity to practice different skills and gain helpful hints and tips on all aspects of map reading.</p>	<p>OS map skills: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zp6kbqt/revision/5</p> <p>Grid references: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6j6fq8/revision/4</p> <p>Measuring distance and grid references: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhnrg7h</p>