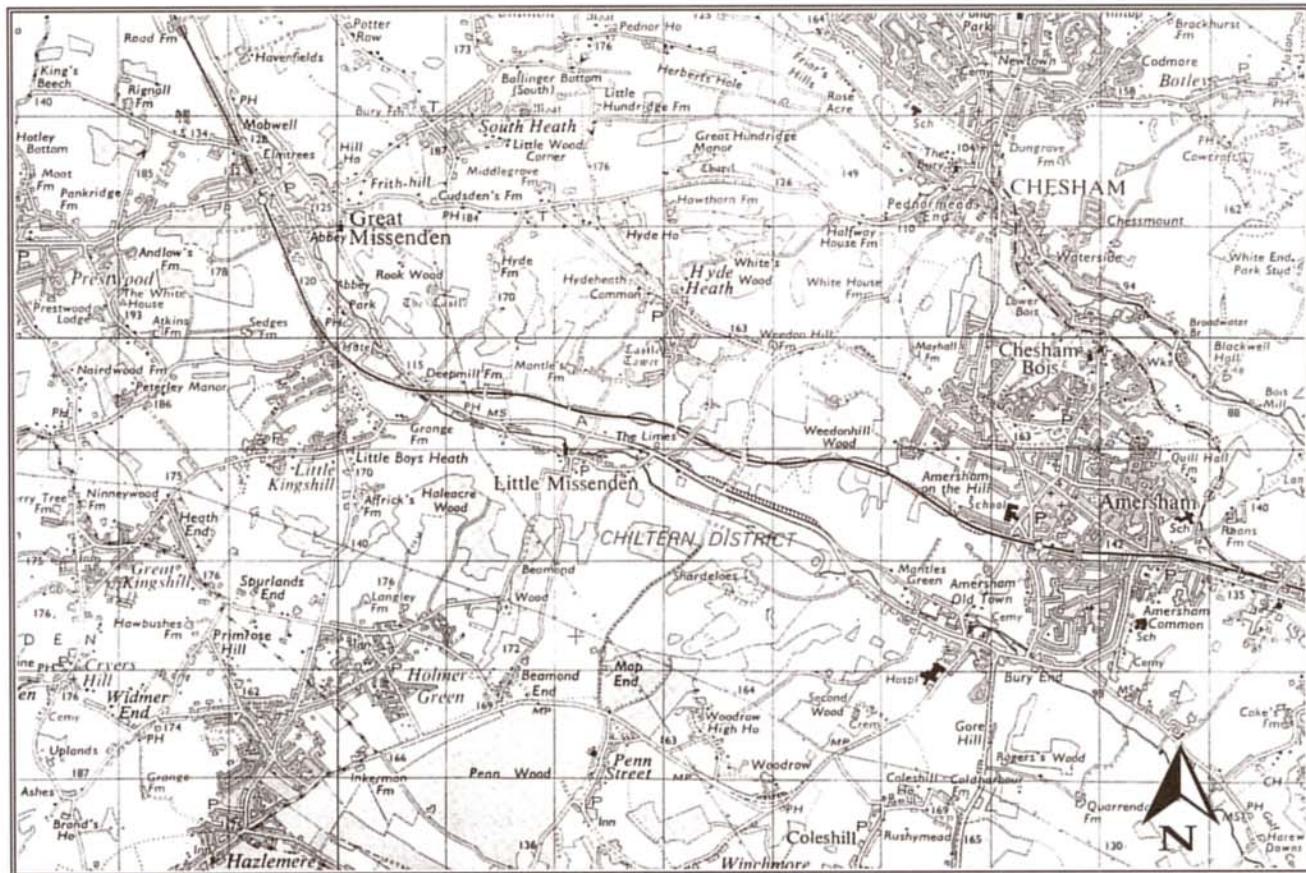


Of course our country has changed in many ways over the years. The woodlands of England now are not as big or as many as in Norman times, nearly a thousand years ago.



Sometimes the names of villages or farms or streets can give us clues as to what used to be in that place before lots of people came to live there. If you study the map below, you can see many words that mean wood, or are kinds of wood: Chesham Bois, The Limes, Cherry Tree Farm. *How many can you find?*



WATER FEATURES

	Marsh
	Lake
	Canal and tow path
	Aqueduct
	Ferry (passenger)
	Ferry (vehicle)
	Foot bridge
	Light vessel, lighthouse and beacon

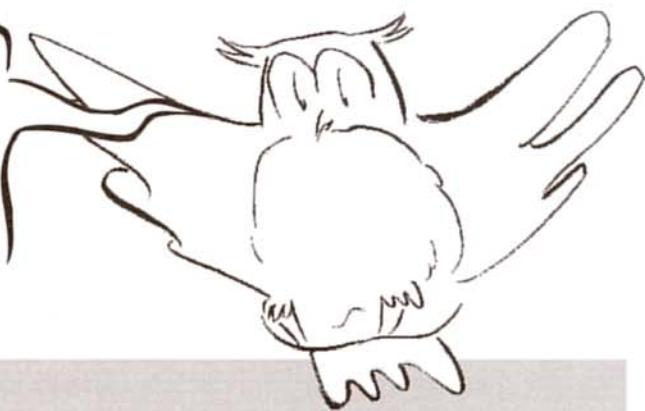
GENERAL FEATURES

	Slopes
	Cliff
	Flat rock
	Sand and mud
	Sand and shingle
	Low water mark
	High water mark
	Highest point to which tides flow
	Electricity transmission line (with pylons spaced conventionally)
	Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
	Quarry
	Open pit
	Wood
	Orchard
	Broadcasting station (mast or tower)
	Bus or coach station
	Church
	Chapel
	Glasshouse
	Graticule intersection at 5° intervals
	Triangulation pillar
	Windmill (in use)

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey (1:2500, sheet SJ5016) map with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

You will notice the name Penn on the map. William Penn was born here in 1644. Find out why he is famous. He is connected to a place, Pennsylvania. Our friendly owl is named Silva – sounds rather like -sylvania. They both come from a Latin word 'silva'. Can you find out what it means?

If you live in a busy town or a city, you can get the impression that there is very little woodland left in our country. From my point of view, up here in the air, I don't fly too far without seeing trees of some sort.



WHAT TO DO:

Ordnance Survey Maps give you a good bird's eye view of your area.

You need:

A MAP OF YOUR COUNTY

A RULER/TAPE MEASURE

A CM² PLASTIC OVERLAY

WORK WITH A PARTNER

Decide on a certain radius, say 15 km. The scale of your map might be 2 cm to 1 km. You would have to draw a circle (in pencil) 30 cm in radius, with the place where you live at the centre of the circle.



Write the names of all the green areas within the radius.

Study the names carefully and decide which indicate woodlands.

Use the symbols under the title General Features which tell you if the area of woodland is coniferous wood, non-coniferous wood, mixed wood, orchard or park land.

Use your transparent overlay and the scale to work out a good estimate of the area of each piece of woodland.

If you have visited any of these woodland areas add this first-hand information to your report. Say what the woods are used for, if there is a nature trail, if there is a Warden, who owns the wood, if it is open to the public etc.

Discuss with your partner and your teacher how to present your information in a lively, interesting way.

