The specification

AQA A Level 3.4.2.2 Cartographic skills.

Edexcel A Level Study must emphasise the use of quantitative geographical skills, including developing observation skills, measurement and geospatial mapping skills.

OCR A Level 4.1. Geographical information.

WJEC A Level Unit 1 Geographical skills. Learners should use quantitative approaches including developing observation skills, measurement and geo-spatial mapping skills.

The three norths

There are three norths available for you to use for orientation and navigation. They are:

- True north (TN)
- Grid north (GN)
- Magnetic north (MN)

Figure 1 the star is True north, GN is Grid north, MN is Magnetic north. Source: USGS

True north is abbreviated as ‘TN’ standing for Geographic North, describing a longitudinal line that runs through the middle of Britain. All longitude lines converge to points at the north and south poles.

Grid north or ‘GN’ is one of a number of lines which make a grid across Britain and Ireland. Across maps, true north bends away from grid north because true north reflects the Earth’s curved surface.

Magnetic north is the third north, known as ‘MN’. This north is the direction a compass needle points to when it aligns with the Earth’s magnetic field. The line can move over time, and has been moving, due to forces (electric currents) which alter the Earth’s magnetic field.
What has been happening since 2014?
In 2014, there was a significant event in the changing direction of magnetic north. From this year onwards Magnetic north has been slowly moving from west to east, across Britain.

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**Teaching ideas**
Watch this summary video from the Ordnance Survey to understand more: [What happens when the three 'norths' collide?](#)

1. Visit the British Geological Survey’s webpage to use the [Grid Magnetic Angle Calculator](#).
   a. Enter the Easting Value and Northing Value for your school. How many degrees, and minutes are you from the moving magnetic north line? Is MN west or east?

2. Study Table 1 below. It shows 11 locations on the true north line stretching up central Britain.
a. Using the **Grid Magnetic Angle Calculator**, enter the Eastings and Northing data for each row, e.g., Hebden Bridge, 400000, 427500.

b. Use the calculator to fill in column 4 Difference GN→MN (west of east of GN, difference, and difference in minutes), for these 11 locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Eastings</th>
<th>Northings</th>
<th>Difference GN→MN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W or E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern land fall</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>77000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calne (east of Chippenham)</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>171000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodgate Valley Country Park (Birmingham)</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>283500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trig Pillar &quot;The Roaches&quot; (SK08T020) north of Leek, Stafs</td>
<td>400100</td>
<td>363890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebden Bridge</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>427500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggleston (North Pennines / Teesdale)</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>523500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwick upon Tweed</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>653000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drums</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>822490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mintlaw</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>848140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraserburgh</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>867000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 data to calculate the angle between grid north (British National Grid) and magnetic north

3. Print off a map of Britain with grid north drawn on it. Mark the 11 locations above to get a better sense of the alignment.

   *Return to this task over time to check progress! Convergence for Hebden Bridge is expected in August 2024.*

**Further reading**

- USGS [What do the different north arrows on a USGS topographic map mean?](https://www.usgs.gov/learn/science/what-different-north-arrows-usgs-topographic-map-mean)
- Why do we have a magnetic field? American astrophysicist [Neil deGrasse Tyson answers](https://www.neildegrassetyson.com/)
- Read Mark Greaves’ blog from OS [Magnetic north, true north and grid north align over Great Britain for the first time in history](https://www.geomatics.org.uk/magnetic-north-true-north-and-grid-north-align-over-great-britain-for-the-first-time-in-history)
- A 2-minute read from OS [Magnetic north continues its march to the east](https://www.geomatics.org.uk/magnetic-north-continues-its-march-to-the-east)
- A 1-minute from OS [The three 'norths' combine over Great Britain for the first time in history](https://www.geomatics.org.uk/the-three-norths-combine-over-great-britain-for-the-first-time-in-history)
- Daily Mail [The three 'norths' combine over Britain for the first time in history!](https://www.dailymail.co.uk)
- Newsweek [Earth's Magnetic North Pole Follows 'Unusual' Path, Races Towards Siberia](https://www.newsweek.com)
- BBC News [Map norths converge on Dorset village in historic first](https://www.bbc.com)
- The Times [Three norths to align for once in a lifetime](https://www.thetimes.co.uk)