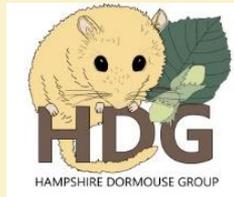




The Hampshire Dormouse Group County Survey

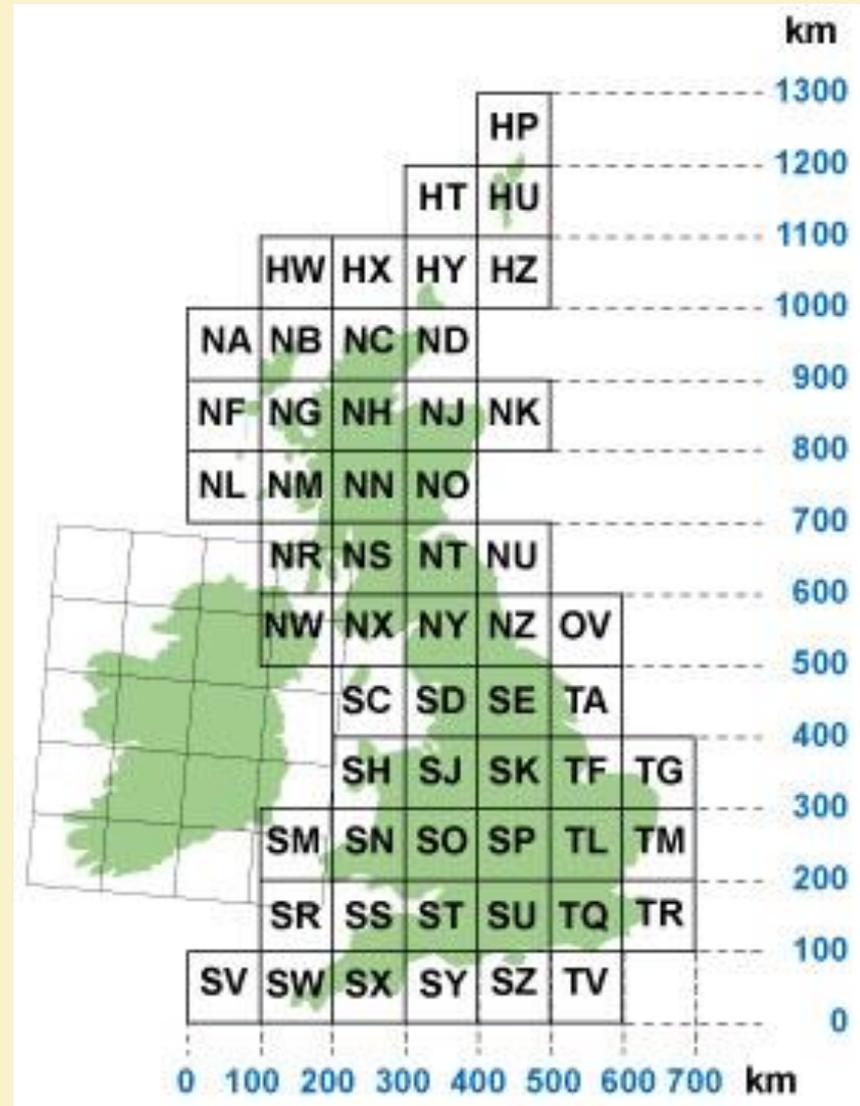
OS grid references and the DINTY system

OS Grid Reference System

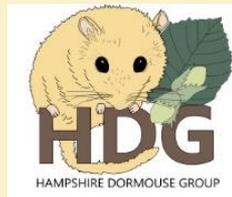


The UK is divided into 56 100 km by 100 km squares, each identified by two letters. The grid squares which cover Hampshire are SU and SZ.

These squares are divided again into smaller squares by grid lines representing 10 km spacing each numbered 0 - 9. The numbers going across the map from left to right are called **eastings**, and go up in value eastwards, and the numbers going up the map from bottom to top are called **northings**, because they go up in a northward direction.



OS Grid Reference System (contd.)



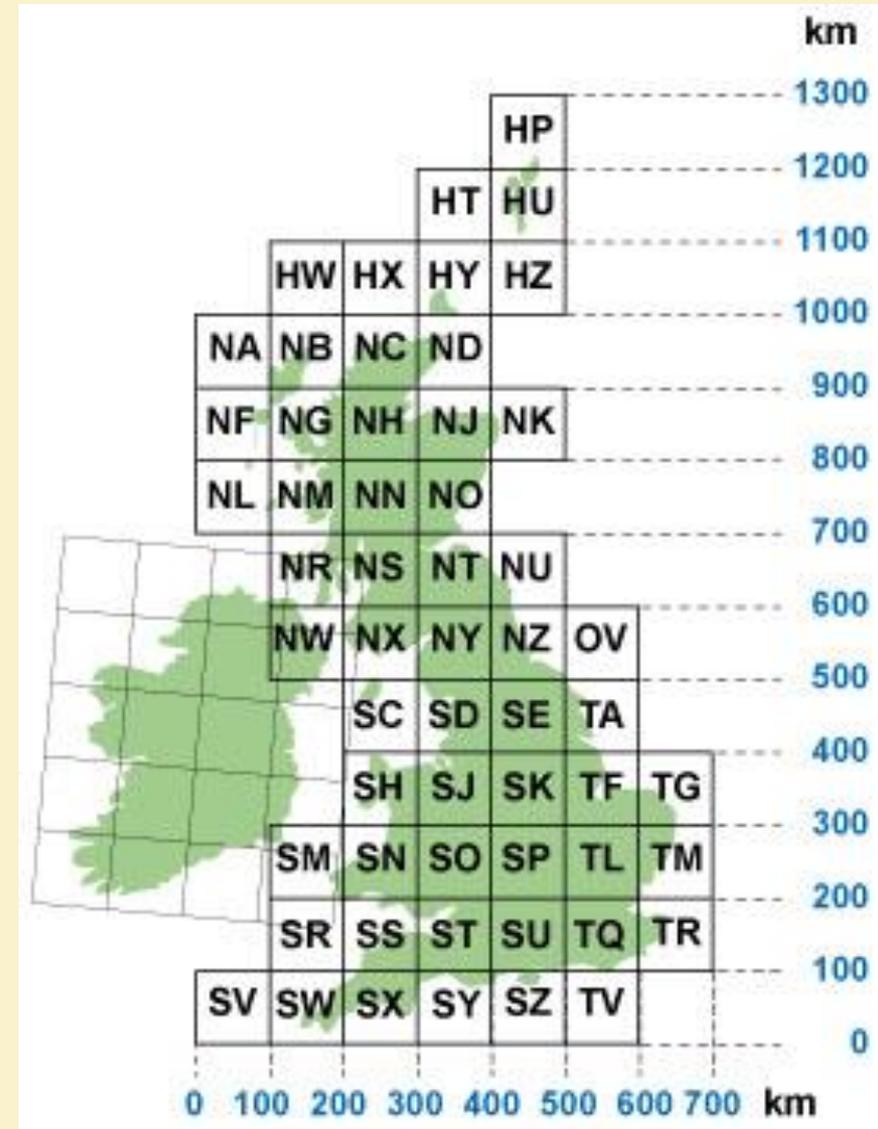
There are three main types of grid reference:

Two-figure grid reference, SU14 which identifies a 10 km² on the map.

Four-figure grid reference, SU1945 which identifies a 1 km² on the map.

Six-figure grid reference, SU192454 which identifies a 100 m² (hectare) on the map.

Sometimes eight-figure (10 m²) and ten-figure (1 m²) references used, but in practice, it's the six-digit grid reference number that is most commonly used.



Recording DINTY tetrads



A four-figure grid reference, SU1945 identifies a 1 km² on the map but this is too small for many purposes. A 4 km² (tetrad) is often more useful but impossible to define using standard national grid notation.

The DINTY system works by assigning a letter code to each tetrad within a 10km square. Each 10km square contains 25 tetrads, and the standard DINTY coding system assigns a letter to each tetrad depending upon where it falls in the 10km square - the pattern is as follows:

E	J	P	U	Z
D	I	N	T	Y
C	H	M	S	X
B	G	L	R	W
A	F	K	Q	V

The name 'DINTY' for this system is taken from the second row from the top - the only row that has any resemblance to a pronounceable word.

Please note that the letter 'O' is not used in this system. This in order to prevent confusion with '0' (zero) and to provide 25 different characters for the block.