

Map Reader's Companion for Upland England

by

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Acknowledgements

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Disclaimer

Hill walking can be a dangerous pastime. It is the individual's responsibility to ensure that they can cope with navigation and the conditions encountered on the hills. The information in this book is given in the best of faith but no claim will be accepted for accidents allegedly resulting from alleged inaccuracies in this book. Considerable research has gone into the preparation of this book but opinions vary as to some meanings and in those cases I have had to take a balanced judgment as to the correct meaning of the elements.

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Introduction

Navigation

Many years ago I attended a course at Eskdale Outward Bound School. I was taught that place names have meanings. Understanding the meanings can make navigation easier. If you know what features are on your route and at your destination you may be able to see them and take the most convenient route between them. If you do not understand the meanings you constantly have to map read until you arrive at your destination. Some named features are too small to show on a map but the name can identify what is at that location. Features such as waths are named on maps but there is no explanation as to what they are. They should still be identifiable on the ground or rather in the water. Understanding place name meanings is not a substitute for map reading. The maps supply the names, correctly interpreting those names usually makes navigation easier.

Upland places were named a long time ago. Most people could not read and there were no accurate maps. The place names had to be descriptive so that the places could be found. Generally the names were based on the shape of the land, the condition of the land and the function that the land served. This could be related to farming, forestry, hunting, mining or quarrying. In the case of bodies of water the names depended on the size of the body of water and whether the water was stationary, moving or falling. Some of the words are not in dictionaries and many of the meanings are different to those in dictionaries.

This is not a work of etymology. Etymology is the study of the origin, meaning and development of place names. The researcher has to trace the name back to its first accurate record which will give an indication of the true meaning. The corruptions would also be traced and recorded. Many of these corruptions are extensive and the modern name bears little resemblance to the original name. Some names were misspelt in the first records and a later record may give the correct meaning. This type of research needs very specialised knowledge to get accurate results. The purpose of the book is to identify the feature included in the modern place name and to give descriptions of modern features named on the current upland maps. It is a list of the descriptive parts of place names and should be used like a foreign language dictionary. The descriptive parts of place

names are called elements. A word can be a single element or be made up of several elements. The second section is a list of elements and some modern features which will help you locate your position on a map. The third section lists some common features with the elements which mean those features. It is surprising how many elements mean stream. I studied all of the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger and 1:25,000 Outdoor Leisure and Explorer maps which cover the uplands of England. I cannot remember any upland watercourse that included stream in it's name.

Upland place names frequently consist of more than one word. The last word usually defines the feature at that location but occasionally the feature can be the first word of a name. Look up the word in this book and you should be able to identify the place on the ground or know what used to happen at that location. Single word place names sometimes incorporate the feature element or elements. If you recognise an element within the place name check that element. The first word or element of a place name can be descriptive and some of those elements are included in this book.

Safety

Understanding feature names is useful for safety as well as navigation. It identifies locations where you can find shelter. Wind is a danger to high level walkers. At least it can drop your body temperature and make you uncomfortable. At worst it can drop your body temperature sufficiently to cause hyperthermia or simply lift you and drop you over a cliff. This may be difficult to understand if you have only walked the hills on a windless sunny summer day. The effects of high winds on your body are energy sapping and demoralising. A rucksack increases your body area and acts like a sail. The wind can hit the side and push you sideways or can get under it and lift you.

During the nineteen sixties some of Ferrybridge Power Station's cooling towers were blown down during a storm. The cooling towers were under construction but were designed to take higher wind speeds than those occurring on that day. Subsequent wind tunnel tests showed that the arrangement of the towers funnelled the wind between them and doubled it's speed. Uplands have a solid land mass which also funnels winds and can produce very high localised wind speeds. These winds can lift you off the ground. Any surface which forms a barrier between you and the wind will give you shelter. Bields, walls, sheep folds, grouse butts, a vertical fissure in

a cliff, peat hags and shake holes can provide protection from the wind and wind driven rain. They can also be used for shelter whilst eating your lunch in lighter winds.

Avoid tapered valleys with the wind blowing up them. The wind speed at the narrow end will always be much greater than at the wide end or on the surrounding land. Avoid gaps between hills during high winds. The gaps act as very efficient wind funnels. In windy weather avoid places that include wind in their name. This signifies that the winds were unusually strong at these locations.

Whilst this book may give you an indication where shelter may be available, there is no substitute for personal observation. Whilst you walk look for possible shelters and remember where they are. You may never need them but in an emergency that information could save your life. The worst weather that I experienced on the hills was preceded by a crisp, cloudless and windless dawn which suggested that it was going to be a beautiful clear day. Four hours later there was a blizzard with very strong gusts of wind. The weather can change very rapidly on the hills and weather forecasts are not always accurate. In any case bad or good weather can be very localised on the hills.

Cautionary Comments

Buildings and other man made structures may have fallen down since they were constructed and named.

There can be difficulties with the meanings. Few people will agree on what constitutes a small hill or what is a sharp summit. Places were named by numerous people of several nationalities so there are differences in interpretation. The feature used in the name may be similar to the definition of the element rather than identical to it. Occasionally the feature may not resemble the definition. The names may have been given to upgrade the status of a favourite location or to deliberately confuse outsiders. Swinner Gill Kirk is in Swaledale. It was a place of worship but It was never a building. It was a shallow cave used by Roman Catholics to practise their religion when it was banned. An outsider would have had difficulty in identifying a cave as a church.

Upland places were generally named a long time ago. Much of the woodland has disappeared. New woodland has been planted, sometimes on previously boggy areas. Vegetation and features affected by drainage

may have changed since they were named. Watercourses can change position during a flood. Their new location would affect the drainage of the surrounding land. The change may have drained a boggy area on one side of the watercourse and created a boggy area on the opposite side. Tarns and other small bodies of water may dry up if the outlet becomes deeper than the bed of the tarn or body of water. This would allow the water to drain out of them. Small lakes such as Kentmere have been deliberately drained to create farmland (a nearby lake was created by the extraction of minerals). Shallow straight ditches are sometimes used to drain areas of peat into a convenient watercourse. The presence of these ditches indicates that the area has been wet and can help you locate a wet place name on the ground.

Upland places were named in the language of the day. The spelling of some of the words has changed. Some of the names were mispronounced and the new pronunciation became the accepted place name. These changes can radically change the meaning of the place name.

Westernhope is in Weardale but is not at the western end of the dale. It is about ten miles east of Killhope which is the most westerly hope in the dale. Westernhope is immediately to the west of Snowhope and its proper name is thought to have been Westsnowhope. Somehow this got corrupted to Westernhope and produces a misleading meaning. Ironically further up the dale there is Ireshope. This does not mean Irish Hope. It is thought to be a corruption of Eareshope which meant Westhope. Again the meaning is misleading because Ireshope is not at the western end of the dale. It was at the west end of the Prince Bishop's hunting forest. Dora's Seat is also in Weardale. Superficially it means Dora's Hill. It is adjacent to a pass and it is thought to be a corruption of Dores Seat which means Pass Hill. Whilst the new names give misleading meanings, each still identifies the feature at those locations which is what is important for navigation.

Occasionally place names can get transferred to a feature which is adjacent to the original named feature. One of Dennis Norden's programmes in the "It Will Be Alright On The Night" television series exploited the names of two hills called Great Cockup and Little Cockup. Apart from being highly amusing the names are misleading. Both are the names of valleys! Cockup means a sloping branch valley with grouse in it. Great Cockup is at map reference 90/271334 (see map reference in the Directory of Elements). It has a long branch valley running to the south of it and a smaller branch

valley running away from the north of it. The south valley would have been Great Cockup and the north valley would have been Little Cockup. The hills were probably unnamed and the valley names have been used to identify an area and then become attached to the summits which were the most distinctive features in the area. The alternative is that there has been a misunderstanding between a map maker and a local resident supplying the names for the maps. The map maker could have pointed to the hills and the local resident may have thought he meant the valleys leading to the hill and given him the wrong names. Grouse were a source of food when the places were named and a location where food was obtainable would be more important than the summit of a hill. The names do seem appropriate to the resulting misleading information. If a place name is not applicable to the feature on the map it is probable that it applies to an adjacent feature.

Place names were given by the settlers in the area. Apart from the Celts, Ancient Britons, Romans, Angles, Saxons and Jutes there were later settlers from Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Norway, Scotland, Sweden and Wales together with small numbers from other countries. If the immigrant did not understand the feature word he would add a feature word from his own language. This can mean that the feature meaning is repeated. There is a place called Howl Slack. Howl is of English origin. Slack is of Icelandic origin. Both mean a hollow so the literal meaning of the name is a hollow hollow. Identical features can have many names because so many nationalities originally named them. There is a pass called Scarth Gap Pass. The literal meaning is pass pass pass. This is odd because Scarth and Gap are derived from the same language. It may be that a different nationality added Gap not realising that Scarth meant pass. Originally the pass would have been called Scarth. This would have become Scarth Gap which would have eventually been changed to Scarth Gap Pass.

Be careful with the names of farms or other buildings. These are sometimes named after a favourite feature or location situated many miles from the farm or building. Birkdale is reputedly the most remote farm in England. Remote meaning furthest from a shop. The valley that the farm is in does not appear to have had birch trees in it. It is not near a river or stream called Birk. The stream that passes it is called Cocklake Sike and it is situated in upper Teesdale.

The position of an element in a compound word can materially change the meaning of an element. Up at the beginning of a word is a description of the position of the place or feature. It means higher and usually means that there is another place or feature of the same name at a lower level. Up at the end of a compound word is a feature. It is a sloping branch valley.

The actual spelling can be important. Lin at the beginning of a compound word means flax. Linn by itself means a cataract, a waterfall or a pool at the bottom of the cataract or waterfall. Check the spelling of adjacent elements in the elements section when you locate an element which is part of a compound word.

Numbers in names can be misleading. In Weardale there is a hill called Five Pikes. Not only are the summits not well defined, there are only three of them. There are two possible explanations. It is possible that another word has been corrupted to become five which produces a misleading name. The hill is also in a lead mining area and the summit may have been altered by mining activities changing the shape and number of the summits.

There can be difficulties using branch streams for navigation. In an area with well defined streams there is no problem. The problem arises where the land is not well drained and there are depressions where water flows in very wet weather. Basically it comes down to what the surveyor has identified as a stream. If his survey was done in wet weather he has probably identified all moving water as streams. If he did his survey in dry weather it is probable that the occasional streams are not marked. Generally my navigation is good. I may occasionally get out of position but I always arrive at my correct destination and seldom ask directions from other people. I have a circular walk which is amongst my favourites. Superficially there appears to be no problems with navigation when walked in either direction. The anti clockwise direction gives the more gradual height gain and the most spectacular views. The navigation in the centre looks simple. Head north up a watercourse. Turn left at the the third westerly stream. Follow the stream to a concealed tarn on the ridge. I have turned west too soon and too late. I have wandered up and down the ridge looking for the tarn. Basically there are three problems. The number of streams varies with the rainfall. The ridge has no distinctive features when viewed from below. The tarn is in a hollow and you only see it when you arrive at it. I eventually reversed the direction that I did the walk. The views were less spectacular but it was a lot less frustrating than knowing I was close to a tarn that I could

not find. You have to find the tarn because it is near the top of the path which leads back to the start of the walk.

Conclusion

I hope that this book will give you some insight into the way our forebears lived. They named the places. They worked in some very isolated locations. When you look at some of the mining locations it is difficult to understand how it was economic to transport the ore to a place where it could be processed or sold. The winter weather conditions at the isolated mines must have been terrible. Whilst some of the bigger mines had lodgings they were very primitive. It is little wonder that the life expectancy was so short in bygone days.

I hope this book will improve your navigation and increase the enjoyment of your walks. Happy walking.

Directory of Elements

This section also includes the descriptions of modern features such as cattle grids together with an explanation of map references and definitions of some of the symbols given on Ordnance Survey maps.

Regional variations

When there is a regional variation of the meaning, the regions have been identified as follows:-

Cornwall The uplands of Cornwall. This area has been kept separate because Cornwall had it's own language.

Lake District The Cumbrian uplands across to the M6 road.

North Country A compound area including *Northumberland, North Pennines, North York Moors, Lake District* and the Northern part of the *South Pennines* . **North Pennines** The Pennines between the River Tees and the River Tyne.

Northumberland The uplands from the River Tyne to the Scottish border.

North York Moors The moors between the River Tees and the A170 road extending westwards to the A19 road.

Peak District The uplands between the A628 road and the south of the National Park.

South Pennines. The Pennines between the River Tees and the A628 road extending westwards to the M6 road.

South West Brendon Hills, Dartmoor and Exmoor, Mendip Hills, Quantock Hills,

No regional variations were found in the other uplands studied.

Regional variations have generally not been recorded if the element is specific to a region but is not contradicted in any other region. Exceptions have been made to this rule when the element is localised and it is thought that the meanings could cause misinterpretations in other areas. Elements specific to Cornwall have been identified as such because they could cause misinterpretations in other areas. Regional meanings are concentrated in the above areas but people moved around the country and it is possible that the regional meanings may apply to isolated names in other parts of the country.

Spellings and compound words

Alternative spellings are given for the elements.

... Preceding an element signifies that the element can occur at the end of a word.

... Following an element signifies that the element can occur at the beginning of a word.

The positions given for the elements within a word are not exhaustive so it is worth checking the suspected element if a word appears to contain an element in a different position to those stated.

Interpretations and definitions

Bog is used to describe all wet, marshy ground.

A dwelling has been used to describe a building where people lived. No distinction has been made between a single storey building and a two storey building. Whilst some elements specifically mean cottage, it is not clear what constitutes a cottage. Cottage suggests a small dwelling but some modern country cottages are quite large and it is probable that this ambiguity also existed when the places were originally named

Deer has been used to describe deer irrespective of breed or sex.

An enclosed area of land would now be called a field i.e. an area surrounded by a hedge, fence or wall. Field has not been used in the

descriptions because it originally meant unenclosed land used for agriculture.

Hill is used to describe a land mass with a summit. The term also includes mountain. No distinction has been made between these features because there is no clear definition when the change occurs.

A hill with rounded slopes is used to describe a hill with circular or partly circular contours on a map.

A hill with a rounded summit is used to describe a hill with convex slopes whose summit is partly spherical like the top of a ball.

A hill with a well defined summit is used to describe a hill with a pointed or small summit.

Ill defined has been used to describe anything which is difficult to recognise.

Pasture is used to describe grazing land. One authority describes meadow as land where cattle could lie down. Hay meadows were used to grow hay which would be used as winter feed for the animals. It is probable that the cattle were put into the meadows after the hay had been harvested so that meadows must be considered as having two functions.

Slope is used to describe any sloping ground.

Upland has been loosely interpreted as higher land which is sparsely populated. Occasionally the height of sea cliffs brings the coast within this definition. This may seem strange but on Exmoor there is a place which is a thousand foot (308 metres) high within four hundred yards (369 metres) of the sea.

Well defined has been used to describe anything which is easily recognised.

Caution

This document cannot give the exact meaning of modern upland place names. Corruptions of individual place names has not been uniform throughout the country. In the majority of cases this book will identify the feature included in the modern name. This should be adequate for map reading. To discover the exact meaning of any place name you need to trace the name back to the oldest record of that name. This can be translated into the modern meaning but may still not be accurate because the place name may have been corrupted before it was recorded.

List of Elements

Ac... Oak trees.

Access Land Land whose owner has given permission for the public to have access to. The legal entitlement to use it only exists whilst permission exists. Do not cause a nuisance by creating unnecessary noise, do not drop litter and do not let your dog chase livestock or birds. Any of these can cause permission to be withdrawn and this will spoil other people's enjoyment as well as yours.

Acre Originally a plot of land irrespective of size, numbers preceding acre can be used in a sarcastic sense. Hundred acres or thousand acres may be small plots. Later named places may be referring to a modern acre (4840 square yards). At one time the size of an acre varied from area to area.

Adit A horizontal drainage tunnel from a mine. See level and sough.

Ake..., Aike... Oak trees.

Airy... Summer pasture.

Ald, Ald... Old.

Allotment An area of moorland or common land allotted to a person by Act of Parliament. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries some of the moorland and common land was given to the land occupiers who had grazing rights in that area. The amount received by the individual was related to the extent of their grazing rights. One act allotted thirty nine square miles of Weardale to a number of land occupiers. There can be a big variation in the size of the allotment. Jack's Allotment is likely to be small whereas Lord's Allotment could be huge. See common for an explanation of grazing rights.

Aqueduct A bridge or channel for conveying water.

Ark A fish or eel pool formed by a dam in a watercourse or adjacent to a watercourse, a bin for storing animal feed.

As..., Ash..., Ask... Ash trees. In Sweden ash trees are still called ask trees.

...at, ...att A pass.

Aust... East.

Baill (Bale, Bole) Hill The site of a primitive lead smelter. The exposed site allowed the wind to fan the fire and disperse the poisonous fumes. The smelting poisoned the earth and there is likely to be little vegetation at locations in rural locations. In urban locations it is probable that the affected land has been reclaimed. Names that include baill, bale or bole can also be the site of a smelter.

Ball South West A hill with rounded slopes and a rounded summit, a rounded slope, an earth mound with rounded slopes and a rounded summit used as a boundary marker.

Band *North Pennines*. A mining term meaning a layer of metallic ore or rock, the bands run across the slopes without any obvious feature being visible. *Lake District* A ridge, a spur.

Bank A steep slope.

Bare A wood.

Barrow ...barrow A burial mound, a wood. *Lake District* A slope, a hill.

Bastle *Northumberland* A fortified two storey farm house. The ground floor was used for general storage or as an animal refuge. The single door was closed and barred from the inside to prevent entry. There was internal access to the first floor living quarters from the ground floor. External access to the living quarters was by a removable timber ladder. Many of these timber ladders were replaced with external stone staircases when the troubled times improved. The bastles were constructed as a defence against lightly armed raiders rather than to withstand a prolonged siege or an attack by a well equipped army.

Battle Good pasture, the site of a conflict between two armies. *South West* A dwelling.

Baugh, ...baugh A hill.

Beacon A high point formerly used for the location of a signal fire. Good views should be obtained from these locations because the beacons had to be seen from a long distance. Each beacon is within view of at least two other beacons. Once an observer saw a fire at another beacon, he lit his own beacon and his fire would be seen at the next beacon and the fire lighting was repeated until the warning was passed around the country or within the area that the beacon system covered. The beacons were used to warn of an attack so the views will generally be good in the direction that an attack was likely to originate. In the North this would be towards the border or coast. In the South it would be towards the coast.

Beara, ...beare A small wood.

Beck A stream.

Bed, Bed... A plot of land.

Beeld, bield A cattle or sheep shelter made from two stone walls arranged in a T. Provides shelter from wind and wind driven rain or snow with any wind direction. They do not provide shelter from vertical rain which is rare on uplands. *Lake District* A shepherd's shelter or hut.

Bel... Beautiful.

Bell A hill with little or no vegetation, a hill with rounded slopes.

Bell Pit An early form of mining consisting of a short vertical shaft with the bottom of the shaft enlarged to remove the ore. The shaft was abandoned as soon as the enlarged bottom became too big to be safe. Another shaft was started adjacent to the first one and this continued until all extractable ore had been removed. These pits collapse and can be recognised as a mound with a depression in the middle.

...ber, ...berg, ...bergh A hill.

... berry A hill, berry can also be part of the name of a fruit.

Bield See beeld.

Biggin, ...biggin A building, frequently preceded by New.

Bink A stepped stone block for mounting horses.

Birk... Birch trees.

Blea Blue, dark.

Blind Hidden, if included in the name of a tarn it means that the tarn does not have a stream running into it or it is dry during droughts, if included in the name of a stream it means the the stream dries up at some times.

Blind valley This does not appear on maps but is occasionally used in conversation. The valley has hills on both sides and the top end stops at a hill or ridge.

Bo..., Bol..., Bos..., Bot... *Cornwall* A dwelling.

Bog A wet soft area.

...bold A dwelling, frequently preceded by New.

Bole Hill See baill hill.

Booth A temporary shelter.

Borran, Borrin A burial place, a cairn.

...borough A hill.

...bottle A dwelling, frequently preceded by New.

Bottom An area with a slight slope or a level surface sometimes in a depression part way up a hill. The name does not necessarily mean that it is in a valley although some are. The lower part of a feature.

Bourn..., Bourne, ... bourne Used in settlement names to mean that the settlement is on a stream.

Brad, Braid, Braith..., ...braith Broad.

Brae A slope.

Brake Brushwood, bracken, a thicket, a slope.

Brant, Brant... Steep.

Bray... Broad.

Breach, Breech Wild land that has recently been cultivated (recently at the time of naming).

Breck A slope, a hill.

Bridleway A footpath or track along which the public has the legal right to walk or to ride a horse. This right is limited to the path or track and does not extend to the adjacent land. See permissive bridleway.

Brig A bridge.

Brink See brow.

Brock A badger, a hollow around a spring (these were used as poachers' hides in upper Weardale).

Brom... Broom.

Brook A stream.

Brow The apparent summit when looking from below. Caused by gentle sloping land surmounting steeply sloping land. The term is sometimes used in place of edge.

Buck, Buck... Deer but Buckland means land which was given to the original owner by a charter.

Burgh, ...burgh A hill

Burn A stream.

Burtree An elder tree.

...bury A hill, a wood.

Busk A bush, a small wood.

Butts Locations where bows or rifles were used for target practise, land adjoining a boundary. See grouse butts.

...by A farm, hamlet or village.

Cairn A pile of stones to identify a place or boundary or to mark a route. On routes you need to be able to see the next cairn so that you know in which direction to travel. In mist they can be misleading. If they occur at intersections of routes you can follow the wrong line of cairns if the next visible cairn is on the wrong route. There are also clearance cairns which were piles of stones cleared from the land to allow it to be ploughed. Surviving clearance cairns are likely to be quite large but some only survive as stone circles. The climate was once warmer and drier and crops were grown at higher levels than they are now.

Cald Cold.

Cam, ...cam, camb A ridge. At lower level can mean bent, crooked.

Camp An enclosed area of land, *Peak District* Camp can also mean a battlefield i.e. the site of a conflict between two armies.

Carn, Carn... *Cornwall* A rocky outcrop, a cliff.

Carr A rock, rocky, a boggy hollow. Carr at the summit of a hill usually means that the summit is rocky. Carr or carse lower down will usually mean a boggy hollow. **Cattle Grid** A pit constructed across a track or road to prevent cattle or sheep from straying from one property to another. The pit is covered with spaced steel bars to prevent cattle or sheep from getting a secure footing on them.

Causeway A raised path or track across wet or boggy land with the top of the path or track being above the normal water level.

Causey See causeway and trod.

Chapel A church.

Chase A hunting ground for the use of the nobility..

Chil... Cold, gravel.

Chill... Cold.

Chimney A tubular structure to take flue gasses away from a mine or smelter. The ventilation of some mines was improved by building a chimney connected to one of it's shafts. A fire was lit and this drew it's combustion air out of the mine. The passage of the combustion air drew fresh air into the mine and allowed the miners to work in locations where they would have suffocated without the forced ventilation. The chimneys also occur at mines that used steam power for pumping, winding or ore processing. Hydraulic engines were also used for ventilation. Lead smelting produced poisonous gasses. When the smelter was located in a valley an inclined underground chimney was constructed on the valley sides. This took the gasses up to a height where it was thought safe to discharge them into the atmosphere. The courses of these inclined chimneys show as dotted lines on the maps although there is sometimes no signs of them on the ground. These chimneys can exceed two and a half miles long. The value of the lead recovered from the resmelted chimney sweepings usually exceeded the cost of constructing and maintaining the chimneys. Chimneys in cliffs are narrow clefts running up the face of the cliff.

Chine A ravine.

Chy... *Cornwall* A dwelling.

Clapgate A hole at the bottom of a stone wall or fence to allow sheep to pass through. The hole is closed with a board or stone slab when the hole is not in use.

Clapper A bridge made with stone slabs, can also be called a flake bridge.

Cleach See cleuch.

Cleave..., Cleeve..., Cleve, Cleve... Steeply sloping land.

Cleuch, Cleugh, Clough, A ravine frequently with water running down it. *Northumberland* A cleugh can also be a stream. *Peak District* A clough is a stream usually passing through a steep sided gully.

Cliff, ...cliffe Originally meant any steeply sloping land but came to mean a very steep drop usually rocky.

Clint A rocky cliff.

Close An enclosed area of land.

...close A pass.

Cloud An area of land with rocks projecting from the surface.

Clough See cleuch.

Cock Moorland game birds. See Lake.

Cocklake See Lake .

Col A pass.

Coldharbour A weather shelter for travellers at the side of a route. The name and description suggests that it was an unheated roofed structure to keep the travellers dry in rain or snow.

Colliery A coal mine.

Comb, Combe, Coomb, Coombe, Cwm A long depression or valley running up the side of a hill.

Common An area of land where the local land occupiers are or were allowed to graze their animals without paying rent. In Weardale, in summer, they could graze the same number of animals on the common as their land could feed in the winter. The rules may vary in other areas. In County Durham the Prince Bishop of Durham had wide powers and to all intents and purposes acted as the King. He even produced his own coin and had his own army. Common land does not mean that the general public has access to it although much of it is now treated in this way. It is illegal to park a vehicle on common land if it is more than ten metres from a public highway.

Coney A rabbit.

Coniferous trees Trees with needle like leaves which bear cones as seed carriers. With the exception of the larch tree, they retain their leaves over the winter.

Cop, ...cop A hill.

Coppice An area of small trees specifically grown for early cutting. Check the map revision date, the trees will have grown or may have been cut down. The revision date is usually given in one of the corners of the map.

Copse A small wood.

Corfe, Corve A pass.

Corpse Road Christians were buried in consecrated ground. All valleys did not have consecrated ground so the bodies or coffins were carried over the hills to the nearest consecrated ground. The routes have names similar to Corpse Road.

Cote, ...cott A dwelling.

Cove, ...cove A cup shaped hollow at the top of a valley. A round sided depression on the side of a hill.

Covert An area of tangled brushwood or trees providing shelter for game.

Crac..., Crack... A crow.

Crag A cliff.

Cripplegate A hole at the bottom of a stone wall or fence to allow sheep to pass through. The hole is closed with a board or stone slab when the hole is not in use.

Croft A small area of land usually enclosed and adjacent to a dwelling.

Crook A bend.

Cross Whilst some crosses had a religious significance other crosses were used to mark routes across the uplands and to mark the locations of the hundred meeting places. See hundred.

Cuddy A donkey.

Cultivated terraces An area of sloping ground which has been levelled to allow cultivation. The ground was cleared of stones and boulders and these were used to build retaining walls. The land behind the retaining walls was ploughed and the earth was pushed forward against the back of the walls which resulted in a series of level or slightly sloping steps usually less than sixteen feet wide. They are properly called lynchets and a series of them is called a flight.

Cup A deep hollow.

Cur... *South West* A boundary.

Currack A cairn i.e a pile of stones. See cairn.

Currick A *North Pennines* name for a cairn i.e a pile of stones. Used to identify a place or boundary or mark a route. They were also used to mark the locations where watch was kept for Scottish raiders. Watch will be included in the names of these latter curricks. During the Border troubles tenants in Weardale had to keep watch at these locations, had to attend musters and any fighting with the raiders. They also had to give fourteen

days annual service on the borders to try to prevent the raiding. See cairn for information about clearance cairns.

Currock A large cairn i.e. a pile of stones. See cairn.

Cut A stream, may signify that the stream has been man made to drain a wet area.

Cutting An area of land that has been dug out to reduce the level so that a road, track, railway or canal follows an even or less steep gradient. Part of a bump has been removed to provide a better slope for the road, track, railway or canal. The road, track, railway or canal sit at the bottom of the cutting and the two sides slope uniformly upwards.

Cwm See comb.

Dale, ...dale A valley usually named after the main watercourse that flows through it, a villager's share of the produce of a commonly owned field.

Dan... Danish.

Dean, ...den, Dene A deep valley with steep sides. In the *North Country* the denes are usually deep wooded valleys with steep sides. *Northumberland* Dean can also be a stream.

Delf A quarry. The term is an old English one and it is probable that the quarry will have been disused for several centuries. The normal features may have been eroded, softened and become overgrown or the quarry may have been filled in so it may not be apparent on the ground. See quarry.

Dell A small wooded hollow.

Den... Danish.

Derwent An area with a lot of oak trees.

Dike, dyke A ditch, a stream, an embankment, a causeway, a defensive barrier, a stone or turf wall.

Ditch An excavated drainage channel, a stream, in the latter case it may signify that the bed of the stream has been lowered to improve the drainage of the adjacent land.

Dock Dock plants, sorrel plants (leaves look similar to clover leaves), water lilies.

Dodd A hill with a rounded summit. These were reputedly the location of early surveyor's triangulation stations. This is improbable as it would seem unlikely that all of these hills would be unnamed prior to the first surveys or that any existing Dodds would have clear sight lines to the summits of the surrounding hills so that accurate bearings could be taken. *Lake District*

Dodd is sometimes used in a similar position to Nab (a projecting spur with a a steep drop at it's end).

Doe Deer.

...don A hill, a slope.

Door, Dor, Dore, ...dore A pass.

Dow A dove, a pigeon.

Down A hill.

Drag A sloping track.

Dray... A low flat farm cart without sides.

Drift Mine A level or slightly sloping tunnel in the side of a hill for extracting coal or ore.

Drym *Cornwall* A ridge.

Dub An independent pool or a pool in a watercourse.

Duf... A dove, a pigeon.

Dun, ...dun A hill fort or a hill strong point, a hill, dun as the first element can mean brown.

Dungeon A cave.

Eare... West.

Eas..., ease East.

Edge A ridge sometimes with a sharp summit, the top of a steep slope where it changes to a lesser slope. *Peak District* A cliff, an escarpment.

Eller An elder tree.

Embankment An area of land that has been filled in so that a road, track, railway or canal follows an even or less steep gradient. Part of a hollow has been filled to provide a better slope for the road, track, railway or canal. The road, track, railway or canal sit on the top of the embankment and the two sides slope uniformly downwards.

End The tip of a promontory.

Esk Water, ash trees.

Est... East.

Fall, ...fall An abbreviation of waterfall, a rocky cliff, a man made woodland clearing.

Faw... Beech trees.

Fell A hill or an area of upland.

Fen A bog.

Field Originally meant open countryside used for agriculture (growing crops or grazing livestock) but later meant an enclosed area of land. One authority believes that an old field was woodland which had been cleared

to become open countryside used for agriculture (growing crops or grazing livestock). This seems unlikely as at least one hill (Fairfield) in the Lake District includes field in its name. The area surrounding Fairfield does not include any names which suggest woodland. It is possible that the latter interpretation may apply in lower areas.

Fire Tower, Fire Observation Tower A tower built in woodland so that the foresters can oversee the woodland when there is the risk of fire. This allows fires to be located early and reduces the losses through forest fires.

Flake bridge See clapper.

Flask A bog.

Flass, Flasse A bog.

Flat, Flatt Level land, a large area of land in an old field (i.e. in open countryside).

Fleet A river, a stream, an estuary.

Flit... A dispute, land adjacent to a watercourse.

Flod... A slab.

Flow A bog.

Flue (dis) See chimney.

Fold An abbreviation of sheep fold sometimes preceded by the first owner's name or occupation e.g. Vicar's Fold. It can also mean a deer enclosure.

Foot The lowest point of a feature.

Force A waterfall.

Ford A shallow place in a watercourse where it could be crossed by wading.

Forest An area once reserved solely for the king's hunting (it was a criminal offence for other people to hunt in the area). In Palatines such as County Durham they were reserved for the Bishop's use. In Cornwall they were reserved for the Duke of Cornwall's use. Could also be the site of an ancient woodland. Trees do not grow at high level so a high forest is likely to have been a hunting area. Do not expect to see trees unless the map shows trees at that location. The disparity between the meanings is because two different words have been corrupted to become the same word. The origin of the hunting forest was "foris" which was land outside the common law. In other words special laws applied. The origin of the woodland forest was "foresta".

Forth, ...forth A ford.

Foss A waterfall, a ditch, a stream.

Frith A wood, an area of brushwood.

Furze Gorse.

Gais..., Gaze... Geese.

Gale, Gayle, Gyle A ravine.

Gallows A timber structure with a projecting beam where convicted criminals were hung by the neck until dead. The hangings used to be public events. The gallows were usually located at crossroads in an attempt to confuse the departing spirit of the executed person.

Gang A path.

Gap A pass.

Gar..., ...gar Wedge shaped.

Gars... Grass.

Garth An enclosed area of land.

Gaze... See gais.

Gate, Gate... A goat, a hinged barrier on a road, an opening in a wall, a pass, an ancient road. The old roads are frequently named after the occupations of the people who used them. Salter's Gate and Drover's Gate are fairly common. The first being a road that was used by salt merchants and the second by cattle drovers. It may seem strange naming a road after salt merchants but they were crucial to the economy of the farms. A farmer would slaughter some of his cattle in the autumn if there was insufficient feed to sustain all of them over the winter. The salt was needed to preserve the resulting meat. The salt was also needed at other times when cattle were slaughtered. The farmers' families could not consume all of a carcass before it became rancid. They preserved the surplus meat if they were unable to sell it or if they needed it later. *South Pennines* A stream.

Ghyll, gill Originally meant a ravine but came to mean a stream. A name such as Arngill Beck usually signifies that the stream passes through a ravine (name means Arn Ravine Stream). *South Pennines* A swallow hole with vertical sides.

Gibbet A gallows like structure where executed criminals' bodies were hung to discourage prospective criminals. The gibbets were usually erected at the scene of the crime which prompted the execution.

Glade A natural clear opening in woodland, all sides being enclosed by trees.

Glebe An area of land which produced income which was paid to the vicar as part of his salary.

Glen A valley.

Goon... *Cornwall* A hill, a moor.

Gor..., Gore... Muddy.

Gorge A deep ravine.

Gos... A goose.

Grain A branch stream. The term can also be used in the plural form.

Bollihope Grains is the name given to about thirty watercourses.

Grainings Branch streams.

Grange An outlying farm usually belonging to a religious body, a granary.

Grave, ...grave A small wood, a grove, a burial site.

Great Large. Usually means that there is a smaller nearby similar feature with a similar name.

...greave A small wood, a grove.

Green Grassy.

Greet, Gret Gravel.

Grid Reference See map reference.

Griff A small wood, a grove.

Grim, Grim... A goblin also known as a hob goblin, a boundary mark on a tree.

Grin... Green.

Grise..., Grize... Swine, pigs.

Groove An old term for a mine, probably meant that a trench was used as the mining method. See mine (disused) for a description of trench.

Gros... Big.

Grough *Peak District* A stream, a drainage channel through peat. Usually signifies that the surrounding area will be peat hags. See peat hags.

Ground Ecclesiastical land which was sold at the dissolution of the monasteries.

The word is usually preceded by the first buyer's name.

Grouse Butts Waist high structures of stone or earth or a combination of both. Used for grouse shooting to identify the positions allocated to the shooters and to partly conceal them from the grouse. Can provide shelter in bad weather. A butt can also be made of two timber posts with a horizontal board or boards nailed across the top. These are used to identify the position allocated to the shooter and do not provide any shelter.

Grove A small elongated wood.

Gutter A stream in a narrow cutting or ravine.

Hag, ...hag, hagg, ...hagg A wood, a clearing in a wood. In the North of the *South Pennines* hag or hags printed on the map in blue mean a stream, see peat hags for hag or hags printed in black.

Hags See peat hags.

...ham An enclosed area of land, a farm, an estate, a manor, a village.

Hanger, ...hanger A slope.

Hanging Sloping.

Hangman An executioner who killed convicts by hanging them by the neck on gallows.

Har... High, grey. These meanings apply to uplands. In the lowlands Har has other meanings such as hare.

Harbour A settlement with a market. See coldharbour.

Hart Deer. *South West* Red, muddy.

Harter Deer.

Hat Heath or heather.

Haugh Level, low lying land next to a water course, a fenced area of land.

Hause A narrow pass.

Haw A hill.

Hawes A pass, an enclosed area of land.

Hay An area of land enclosed by a hedge.

Head The top of a valley where the end steepens from the valley floor. Head frequently occurs in the name of the top dwelling in a valley. Can also occur in the name of an upper part of a hill in a similar location to heights but is seldom used in the name of a summit. May be a corruption of headland when used in a similar location to heights. Also describes the top of a watercourse. In the case of a river the name may occur where the river divides into tributaries with other names. Can be used in the name of a pass.

Hebble A foot bridge.

Heights A high position with a view. Not usually the highest point of a hill.

Hel..., Hell... A ford with flat stone paving on the bed of the watercourse, a place where flat stones were found, Hell can also be a corruption of a person's name and a corruption of hill.

Helm A hill, helmet shaped, a barn, a shelter for cattle.

Heugh Level, low lying land next to a water course, an enclosed area of land. *Northumberland* A cliff.

Hey An area of land enclosed by a hedge.

Hid, Hide An area of land which, in theory, would provide food for a household. The area would vary according to the quality of the soil and pasture but would usually be about a hundred and twenty acres.

Hill A slope, a land mass with a summit.

Hillin Holly trees.

Hind Deer

Hirst, Hurst An area of brushwood, a wood, a small hill, a wooded hill, a sandy hill.

Hoc..., Hock... Curved.

Hoe, ...hoe A steep drop at the end of a ridge.

Hole A hollow, a cup shaped end of a valley. See pot hole.

Holm, ...holm, holme A small island, a hill adjacent to a watercourse giving the impression of an island, in other words being almost surrounded by the water, a grassy area in a field, dry land in a marsh, a meadow adjacent to a watercourse producing lush pasture.

Holt A wood, a copse.

Hope A sloping branch valley with the top end stopping at a hill or a ridge. Usually sparsely populated because of the steepness of the hope, the height of the hope or the moorland which predominates in most hopes. Any dwellings are usually concentrated at the bottom or middle of the hopes. The height of the highest dwelling usually depends on the height of the start of the moorland. The hopes vary in size between hollows running up the side of a hill and valleys eight miles long, four miles wide and a thousand foot deep.

Hor... Muddy.

Horn..., ...horn A projecting headland.

Hough A spur on a hill.

How, How..., howe A hollow, a hill. In the building industry a hollow groove is a groove with a rounded bottom and the How in Howgill seems to signify that the ravine also has a rounded bottom. *North York Moors* Howe is a burial mound.

Howl A hollow.

Hundred An area of land which, in theory, would provide food for a hundred households. The actual area would vary according to the quality of the soil and pasture. The hundreds would average about twelve thousand acres (18.75 square miles) each. The hundred was used for administrative, taxation and jurisdiction purposes. Each hundred had it's meeting place where decisions were made about the affairs of the hundred and a court where alleged lawbreakers were tried. The names on the maps probably indicate the original meeting places. These were chosen so that they were easily accessible and identifiable to the people eligible to attend the meetings and to the members of the court.

Hungry Poor land, land with poor productivity.

Hurst See hirst.

Hush (plural hushes) A man made ravine. An early method of locating mineral veins or extracting the minerals by open cast mining using water to do the excavation. Traces of the minerals would be found in streams or other locations and a hush was used to locate the vein or to work a surface vein. A dam was built in a position convenient to the area to be excavated. Once the dam filled with water it was opened and the rushing waters removed the earth and the loose rock below it. Hopefully this exposed the desired minerals or the operation could be repeated if deeper excavations were needed. A hush can be a hundred feet (31 metres) deep. Expect to see exposed rock or gravel in the deepened bed or banks of the stream. When the hush location was not on a stream, a channel was dug from the dam to the required location and the water cut a new watercourse. With these remote hushes there may be a vee shaped cutting without any apparent reason how it was formed however most hushes will have water in the bottom of them. There should also be exposed rock or gravel in the bottom or sides of the cutting. There are seldom any signs of the dams. Waste materials were sometimes dumped in the hushes so shallow ones may be difficult to identify.

Ill, Ill... Steep, oppressive, sinister.

Incline On upland railways there were slopes which were too steep for railway engines to pull the trucks up the slope. These were known as inclines. An engine house was constructed at the top of the incline and a stationary steam engine drew the trucks up the slope on a cable or chain. Gravity was also used to pull trucks up the slope. A heavy line of trucks at the top of the slope was connected by cable to a lighter line of trucks at the bottom of the incline. The cable passed over a pulley and the weight off the heavier descending trucks pulled the lighter bottom trucks up the slope.

Inclosure Land taken in from the moors i.e. enclosed.

Ing, ...ing A meadow or pasture usually at a distance from the farm. There are problems with the interpretations of compound words including ing. There was a Middle English word inga. Opinion differs as to the meaning but the suggestions are that it means "followers of", "sons of", "descendants of", "the people who live at". Occasionally inga got corrupted to ing in the compound word. One indication that this has happened is a word ending in ...ingham. The beginning of the word would have been a person's name or a tribe's name. These will have been corrupted so will probably not be

recognisable as the name of a person or tribe. The compound words would mean something like "the settlement of Fred's descendants" or "the settlement of the Scouse tribe". Obviously the compound names containing the corrupted ingas will normally be hamlets, villages or towns although some may be the site of abandoned settlements which may not be apparent on the ground.

Ingle... Angles (i.e. early English).

Intak, Intake Land taken in from the moors i.e. enclosed, a small enclosure formed within a larger enclosure.

Ir... Irish.

Keld A spring, a well, a bog around a spring, a stream.

Killi... *Cornwall* A grove.

Kirk A church.

Kiln See lime kiln.

Knap The tip of a promontory.

Knock A hill.

Knoll, Knowl A small hill with rounded slopes.

Knott A hill with a well defined summit usually rocky.

Laid A stream, a drainage ditch.

Laithe, Lathe A barn.

Lake, ...lake A large body of water. In the *North Country* there are several place names which include Cocklake. Cock was a local name for grouse. Leikr meant play and this has become corrupted to lake. The locations are the breeding grounds of grouse. Some authorities consider that the cocks were woodcocks. This seems improbable because the Cocklakes are now in the middle of grouse moors. This is inconclusive because the vegetation could have changed since the places were named. Woodcocks venture from woodland to feed but prefer a scattering of trees on the moorland. This would only occur on the edge of woodland. The areas around the Cocklakes are generally devoid of any names associated with woodland so it must be improbable that the cocks were woodcocks. Black grouse and red grouse should have been common in the areas where the Cocklakes occur. Another possibility is that cock also included snipe. The areas where black grouse display and breed are still called leks by bird watchers. In the Howgill Hills there is a hill called Hand Lake. The shape of the hill precludes the possibility that it is the site of a dried up lake. I think it was originally called Hana Lake which means Cocklake. Hand Lake was first recorded on the 1859 Ordinance Survey map and it is possible that a badly written A at

the end of Hana was mistaken for a D . The spoken Hana could also have been corrupted to Hand before that first record. Food, shelter and sex will attract birds and animals. If a place name includes an animal or bird and lake at a dry location, it is probable that the location has been a feeding ground, a sheltered place where the animals or birds collected to rest or most probably a breeding ground. The bird breeding grounds are best avoided if camping. The courtships can be extremely noisy and start before dawn. The bird feeding grounds should also be avoided if camping. The dawn chorus may sound musical but the birds are declaring which territory is theirs. It can get noisy if more than one bird wants the same territory which can strain your liking for them when they are creating a din at four o'clock in the morning. *South West* A slow flowing stream.

Lan... *Cornwall* The site of an early church within an earthwork enclosure..

...lan *Cornwall* A sheep fold, a cattle pound, a cemetery.

Law A hill.

Lea A woodland glade, a man made woodland clearing, a pasture.

Leat, ...leat An artificial watercourse to lead water to a water mill or mine.

The watercourses usually follow an even gradient and sometimes flow across a slope. Leat can also mean seven hundred hides of land. See hide.

Leazes, Lees Pasture.

Lech A bog.

Leigh A woodland glade, a man made woodland clearing, a pasture.

Level A horizontal mine tunnel used for ore extraction or drainage. One level was nearly five miles long and contained a canal on which thirty foot barges transported the ore out of the mine. In 1880 another level was reputed to discharge fifteen thousand gallons of water (2400 cubic feet, 70 cubic metres) per minute from the mining field. Levels constructed for drainage should be called adits or soughs but are usually named as levels on the maps. See soughs for information on drainage levels.

... ley, ...ly A woodland glade, a man made woodland clearing, a pasture.

Lime Kiln A stone structure for converting limestone to quicklime. The structures were built into the side of a hill and consisted of a hollow top connected by a chute to an arched recess at the front. The top was filled with alternative layers of fuel and limestone. The fuel was ignited and allowed to burn out. The heat converted the limestone into quicklime which was removed from the arched front. The quicklime was used for making mortar for building and to convert acidic moorland soil into soil which produced grass pastures. Many moorland farms had these kilns mainly for

their own use but sold any surplus quicklime to their neighbours. The kilns can also be built in rows where the quicklime was being produced for commercial sale. Most of the hollow tops are now filled in although some have a depression in the middle where the filling has settled.

Lin... Flax.

...linch A ridge.

Lind, Lind... Lime trees. Lime trees are still called lind trees in Finland. Often combined with another element meaning wood. In parts of Scotland lime trees are known as linden trees.

Ling Heather.

Linn A cataract, a waterfall, a pool at the bottom of a cataract or waterfall.

Little Small. Usually means that there is a bigger nearby similar feature with a similar name.

Lodge A small dwelling, a hut, a woodland dwelling, a dwelling at the entrance to an estate.

Lookout Tower See fire tower.

Loom, Lum A pool.

Lot, Lot... See allotment.

Lotment See allotment.

Lough A lake usually small.

Low A hill.

Lud... The reverse side, the back.

Lund A small wood. The original Norse word also meant a wood with pagan religious connections but there is no evidence that this meaning is applicable to this country.

...ly See ...ley.

Lynd... Lime trees. Lime trees are still called lind trees in Finland. Often combined with another element meaning wood. In parts of Scotland lime trees are known as linden trees.

Lye A shelter.

Lynch A ridge.

Lynchet See cultivated terraces.

Lype A steep slope.

Man A large cairn. *North Pennines* See old man. *South West* A standing stone.

Map Reference A six figure number which identifies a location on a map. The reference refers to only one position on a map but the reference is repeated at a hundred kilometre (62.14 miles) intervals across the country

and up and down the country. The easiest way to identify the correct location is to prefix the reference by the Ordnance Survey Landranger Map number. For example: 90/260291 is the unique reference which identifies the triangulation pillar at the summit of Skiddaw on map number 90. The convention is that the horizontal reference (the eastings) is given first and this is followed immediately by the vertical reference (the northings). The grid lines are spaced at kilometre intervals. To give the eastings : read the two digit number which is on the grid line to the left of the feature, measure or estimate the distance from that grid line to the location in tenths of a kilometre (i.e. tenths of the square). Write this three figure reference remembering to prefix it by the map number. To give the northings : read the two digit number which is on grid line below the feature, measure or estimate the distance from that grid line to the location in tenths of a kilometre. Write this immediately after the eastings and you have a unique reference that identifies the location. Obviously the accuracy depends on your accuracy in estimating the third and sixth digits. This reference can be given over the telephone to identify a location to any competent map reader who has the appropriate map. This information is given on Ordnance Survey maps but is given here in case that part of the map has become detached or damaged. It can be confusing trying to remember whether eastings or northings are given first. The expression " along the corridor and up the stairs" sticks in your mind and acts as a memory aid. Basically it means the horizontal reference comes first. It appears to work because I remember it nearly forty years after I was taught it. In the event of an accident it is important that the location is identified as accurately as possible.

March *Northumberland* A border. In the thirteenth century a military zone was created adjacent to the Scottish border. It was split into two sections called marches. Each section was governed by a Warden who organised the defences against invasion or raids by the Scots. He also administered the marshal law within the march. The West March was the border between Cumberland and Scotland. The East March was the border between Northumberland and Scotland. In the fourteenth century the East March was split into two. The Cheviot uplands became the Middle Marches and the coastal section remained as the East March. Attentive readers may have noticed an inconsistency. The middle section was plural. I have never heard it referred to as a march. The end sections were singular. March occurs in several place names near the border.

Mark, Mark... A boundary, a boundary marker.

Mars... A bog.

Marsh A bog.

Mea A moorland pasture.

Mead, ...mead A meadow.

Mear, meer A boundary or boundary marker. Occasionally gets corrupted to mere. See mere.

Mell Middle, a hill with rounded slopes, a hill with little or no vegetation on it, a mill.

Mere, ...mere Generally it is a pool or lake. In the *North Pennines* the name appears near streams without any water being apparent. The term has connections with the streams but does not relate to water. Lead ore appeared in streams after heavy rain. Prospectors searched the streams to find the veins that had produced the ore. The exposed veins could indicate the richest ore source. A claim was registered for the location where the greatest rewards were expected. The mines were leased and one of the units of measure used in the lease was a mere. The length of a mere varied between twenty nine and thirty two yards depending on the claim district. The measurement was taken along the vein. The number of meres allocated to the claimant depended on established rules. In the thirteenth century in Derbyshire the rules were that the claimant was given two meres and the King had the third mere. In new mining fields any remaining meres were given to any miner who demanded them. In established mining fields any existing miner could claim one of the remaining meres provided he worked it. Any claim or mine was forfeited if the mine or claim remained unworked for two consecutive years. As well as his own mere the King was entitled to a thirteenth of the ore that a mine produced. It appears that the King's ore would have had to be kept separate because the quality of the ore would not be consistent along the vein. The rules may account for the clusters of mines which occur at some locations. It seems improbable that the original claimant would allow access through his mine to other miners's meres. In any case he would have had to reach the other miners' meres before two years had expired or the other leases would have been forfeited. These mining lease names can include mere or meres. On the ground there may be a mere stone. These were used to mark some claims. They were stone posts about two foot high with the claim owner's initials or names carved on them Occasionally the carving also includes the prospector's initials. Check

the map around the dry mere to see if there are any old mines in the area to verify whether the mere is the name of a mine lease. Also see mear.

Mickle Big, great.

Mil... Middle, gentle, a mill.

Milecastle On Hadrian's Wall there are small castles built at regular intervals of a Roman mile which was 1620 yards long as against the 1760 yards of a modern mile. Multiply Roman miles by 0.92 to convert them to modern miles e.g. the distance between milecastles 27 and 47 is 18.4 miles (20 Roman miles times 0.92)

Mine An underground working for extracting minerals, mighty. See next item.

Mine (disused) On the ground an old mine can be difficult to spot. There are four forms of mine workings, bell pits, levels, shafts and open cast. Bell pits were an early form of mining and consisted of a short vertical shaft with the bottom of the shaft enlarged to remove the ore. The shaft was abandoned as soon as the enlarged bottom became too big to be safe. Another shaft was started adjacent to the first one and this continued until all extractable ore had been removed. These pits collapse and can be recognised as a mound with a depression in the middle. If a level or shaft has collapsed or been filled in there may be no obvious signs on the ground. One indication can be ruined buildings but some mines had no buildings. Any mines shown on the top of hills were likely to have shafts. Those situated on the side of hills were likely to have levels. All workings had a common problem. A lot of waste (spoil) was produced before the ore was reached. This had to be dumped in areas which frequently were stated in the mine leases. In any case it was expensive to transport it so it was usually dumped near the entrance to become a spoil heap or pit heap whichever you prefer. These show on the ground. On level or gently sloping ground they will show as rounded mounds. On a steep hill side they will show as projections from the hillside with fairly flat tops and rounded sides. Mines were dangerous when they were worked. They are doubly dangerous after years of neglect. Keep out of mine workings. Lead mines are particularly dangerous. The lead veins were vertical and the miners worked in shafts off timber stagings to remove the ore. Unwanted rock was stored on the stagings which were left in place. The timber rots and the staging can collapse depositing their waste rock on lower stagings causing them to collapse like a row of dominoes. The earliest form of open cast mining was by digging trenches which could be six metres deep. The

depth that they were sunk depended on the height that the sides would support themselves and the depth when the trench started to fill with water from the surrounding ground. See hush for mines without bell pits, shafts, levels or trenches.

Mine shop See shop.

Mire A muddy bog.

...mond A hill.

...mont A hill.

Moor A waste area caused by being rocky, badly drained or because the vegetation was poor.

Moorcock Moorland game birds. See Lake.

Moot, Mot An open air meeting place where eligible voters held council meetings. The term signifies that the area was under Anglo Saxon rules of government. When the government became more formalised the local government building was sometimes called Moot Hall.

Moss A bog.

Mount, ...mount A hill.

Muckle Big.

Nab A projecting spur with a steep drop at it's end.

Nan... *Cornwall* A valley.

Nat..., Nate... Nettles.

Naze A headland.

Nedge Snow.

Ness A headland, a lookout point

Nether Lower.

Nick A cleft.

Niver Lower.

Noddle See head.

Non coniferous trees Trees with broad leaves which are shed in the autumn and grow back in the spring.

Nook A small promontory on the side of a hill, a corner, a triangular plot of land.

Nor... North, Norwegians.

Old Corpse Road See corpse road.

Old man *North Pennines* This was a mining term meaning old (dead) miners or old (disused) mine workings. *Lake District* A large cairn.

...op, ...ope A sloping branch valley with the top end stopping at a hill or a ridge. Usually sparsely populated because of the steepness of the valley,

the height of the valley or the moorland which predominates in these valleys. Any dwellings are usually concentrated at the bottom or middle of the valleys. The height of the highest dwelling usually depends on the height of the start of the moorland. The element is a corruption of hope. The hopes which have been corrupted in this way are usually small.

Over, Over...Upper.

Pant A valley, a hollow.

Park An enclosed area for recreation or hunting. Upland parks have generally been used for hunting although National Parks are for recreation.

Parrock A small enclosed area of land.

Parva Small.

Pass A low point on a ridge or between two hills allowing travellers to cross into the next valley with the minimum of climbing.

Pasture Grazing ground for sheep or cattle.

Path See bridleway, permissive path and right of way.

Peat Partly rotted vegetable matter. The rotting process has been stopped because the vegetable matter is wet. The surface will be soft or boggy. Peat was commonly used for fuel at one time. In some isolated areas it still is. The peat was cut into blocks and allowed to dry in stacks near where it was cut. The dried blocks were then transported to wherever the fuel was needed. These peat cuttings are usually near a road or track to make transportation easier. They show as a straight vertical step about a metre high. The lower side of the step is where the peat has been removed. Most cuttings have been abandoned and will have vegetation on the bottom level. Occasionally you will see a cutting with a clean vertical step and exposed peat along the bottom of it. This is a cutting that is still in use. Peat areas can be drained by shallow ditches flowing into a watercourse. This improves the pasture and indicates that the area was wet.

Peat Hags An area of peat broken by interconnecting channels sometimes containing water. The channels can be ten feet deep. Some of the bottoms are very soft and your feet can sink into them. The sides of the channels are loose peat and walking across the hags is very strenuous. You slide into the bottoms then climb up the peat sides with your footing tending to slide back into the bottoms. They resemble an upside down maze. Instead of hedges or walls you have channels. To avoid the repetitive sliding and climbing it is best to follow a channel that goes roughly in the desired direction. This is difficult because the channels curve and many come to dead ends. Hags are best avoided when walking. In bad weather they can

provide shelter. The heather and vegetation on the surface erodes slower than the soft peat. The upper sides of the channels are frequently vertical and sometimes have overhanging surface vegetation. Dropping into a convenient channel gets you out of the wind and may provide shelter from wind driven rain. You will have to move your location if the wind blows up your channel. They can form efficient wind funnels. Can also be known as hags with a word preceding hags e.g. Broad Hags. *Peak District* The peat channels are called grouchs although the term is probably used in the same sense as peat hags. That is a general term to include the peat area which includes the channels.

Pele *Northumberland* A fortified tower usually three stories high but could up to eight stories high. The ground floor was used for general storage or as an animal refuge. The single door was closed and barred from the inside to prevent entry. There was internal access to the first floor living quarters from the ground floor. External access to the living quarters was by a removable timber ladder. Many of these timber ladders were replaced with external stone staircases when the troubled times improved. The peles were constructed as a defence against lightly armed raiders rather than to withstand a prolonged siege or an attack by a well equipped army. There is a record of one area where the men retired to the pele tower each night. They left the women outside because they thought the Scots would not harm them! The source of this information later became the Pope so it should be true unless the facts were later misquoted.

Pen... A hill. Later settlers did not always understand the term and often added hill or fell at the end of the name. Be careful with names beginning Penny or Penni... which can be the value or annual rent of an area. Penny or Penni... in this case would be a penny coin. This may not seem much now but in 1228 it paid for the annual grazing of forty sheep in Northumberland. Pen... can also mean an enclosure for animals, a chief, a head. *Cornwall* A headland, an end of a feature.

...pen An enclosure for animals.

Permissive Bridleway, Permitted Bridleway A path or track where the land owner has given permission for the public to walk or ride horses. The legal entitlement to use it only exists whilst permission exists. Keep to the paths or tracks, do not cause a nuisance by creating unnecessary noise, do not drop litter and do not let your dog chase livestock or birds. Any of these can cause permission to be withdrawn and this will spoil other peoples

enjoyment as well as yours. These bridleways are periodically closed for short periods to prevent them becoming rights of way.

Permissive Path, Permitted Path A path or track where the land owner has given permission for the public to walk. The legal entitlement to use it only exists whilst permission exists. Keep to the paths or tracks, do not cause a nuisance by creating unnecessary noise, do not drop litter and do not let your dog chase livestock or birds. Any of these can cause permission to be withdrawn and this will spoil other peoples enjoyment as well as yours. These paths are periodically closed for short periods to prevent them becoming rights of way.

Peth A path.

Pickle A small enclosed area of land.

Pike A hill usually with a well defined summit. *Lake District* Pike is sometimes used on a ridge at the point where the top drops suddenly.

Pinfold See pound.

Pingel, Pingle A small enclosed area of land.

Pit A quarry, a grave, a pond, peat., an abbreviation of bell pit or sand pit *North Country* A term for a coal mine. See bell pit, mine and quarry.

Plain A level or slightly sloping area of ground. Can be at any height even on a ridge.

Plantation An area where trees have been planted to form a wood. The trees are usually planted in straight lines to maximise the number of trees that can be planted. Plantations are relatively modern and are not necessarily an indication that the area was previously woodland although some of it may have been.

Plashet, Plashett A hedge made by partly cutting and bending the trunks and branches of bushes and small trees. The trunks and branches are interwoven and recover to grow into a very strong hedge.

Plat, Platt, Pleck A small enclosed area of land.

Point A promontory of land projecting into a lake or watercourse.

Pol, Pol... *Cornwall* A pool, a cove.

Pople..., ...popple A spring.

Porth *Cornwall* A sea cove.

Pot See pot hole.

Pot hole An entrance to an underground system of caves and tunnels. Can also be pot or hole preceded by another word.

Pott A pool.

Pound An enclosed area of land where stray animals and stray domestic fowl were kept until they were collected by the owners after payment of a fine for the animals or fowl straying.

Prest..., Pris... A priest.

Pridd... High.

Public Bridleway See bridleway.

Public Footpath See right of way.

Puddle A small pool.

Quantock, Quantox... Hill country.

Quarry A location where stone, gravel or sand is or was extracted from the land. Some are dug into the land and result in a deep pit. Others are dug into a hill side and result in a fairly level bottom with a steep or vertical face against the hill side.

Race An artificial watercourse to lead water to a water mill or mine. The watercourses usually follow an even gradient and sometimes flow across a slope. *South West.* A stream.

Raise A large cairn.

Rake A path. *North Pennines* The surface line of an ore vein, a path. *Lake District* A sloping path running diagonally up the hillside which was reputedly originally used for taking cattle or sheep to summer pasture. This may have been true for some rakes but several rakes cross cliffs and it seems improbable that valuable animals would be risked when there were safer routes a little distance away. It is probable that the original rakes were sheep or cattle tracks and the name continued to be used to mean any sloping path running diagonally up a slope. *Peak District* A narrow path, a vein of lead ore. Rake can also be included in the names of lead mines.

Range An area used by the Ministry of Defence for artillery practise. Red flags will be displayed when the range is in use. Do not enter whilst these flags are flying even if public footpaths or bridleways cross the range.

Re-entrant This term is not marked on maps but is occasionally used in conversation. A hollow running down the slope of a hill, usually has a stream running down it.

Reservoir An artificial lake formed by building a dam across a watercourse. Once the water reaches the desired level the surplus is diverted to an overflow which leads it back to the original watercourse below the dam.

Ridge A line of high ground.

Ridding, ...ridding Land cleared of trees, brushwood or bracken.

Riding *Northumberland* Land cleared of trees, brushwood or bracken. *Yorkshire* A third of the old county.

Rigg A hill or ridge with a flat top but also included in many farm names.

Right of way A path or track along which the public has the legal right to walk . This right is limited to the path or track and does not extend to the adjacent land. See bridleway and permissive bridleway and permissive path.

Rind A stream.

Ris..., Rises An area of rushes .

Roach, ...roache, Roch..., Roche..., ...roche A rock or rocks, a cliff.

Roman mile See milecastle.

Ros... A moor, a heath, a horse.

Rost... A rafter.

Row, Row... Rough.

Ruan Rowan trees (mountain ash trees).

Rut A stream.

Ruth... A moor, a heath. *Cornwall* Red.

Saddle A low point between two hills. It would be called a pass if a path passed through it.

...sall A dwelling.

Salter A salt merchant.

Sart A man made woodland clearing.

Scale A shepherd's summer shelter, a small dwelling or hovel.

Scar A cliff.

...scarf, Scarth, ...scarth, ...sgarth A pass.

...scoe A wood.

Scot... Scottish or land subject to a tax called Scot.

Screes A layer of small stones on the side of a hill. The stones roll as you walk on them. At one time it was considered enjoyable to run down them. This is now considered antisocial because continuous scree running has caused the smaller stones to gravitate to the bottom of the slope exposing larger stones and decreasing the area of the screes.

Scrog, Scrogg An area of brushwood.

Scrub An area of bushes.

Seat A hill usually with a flat top.

Sel... A mountain shelter. See next item.

Sel..., Sella... Willow trees. See preceding item.

...set A sheep fold.

...sett Summer pasture, the shepherd's shelter on the summer pasture.

Shaft. A vertical mine opening. Many are hundreds of feet deep. Best avoided as some are concealed and poorly capped.

Shake Hole A conically shaped, steep sided hole formed when the roof of a cave or tunnel collapses. Sometimes there is a hole in the bottom giving access to the cave system. Also called a sink hole. Can provide useful shelter in bad weather.

Shank A spur projecting from the face of a slope or hill, a bent enclosed area of land.

Shap A pile of stones.

Sharp Steep.

Shaw A thicket, a small wood.

Sheep Pen A sheep fold (an enclosure where sheep are gathered).

Sheep wash A pool formerly used for bathing sheep. These have been superseded by purpose built sheep dips where chemicals are added to disinfect the sheep.

Shelf, Shelve A level or slightly sloping area on a slope.

Shep..., Ship... Sheep.

Shelter Some guide books describe a beeld or bield as a wall shelter. See beeld.

Shiel Summer pasture for sheep or cattle.

Shield A temporary shelter for sportsmen or shepherds.

Shieling *Northumberland and Lake District* A summer shelter for shepherds or herdsmen attending to sheep or cattle summer pastures.

In *Northumberland* they were sod roofed stone walled buildings.

Shire A county.

Shooting Box, Shooting Cabin, Shooting Hut A building where grouse or deer shooters shelter to eat or sleep.

Shop *North Pennines* When shop occurs as the second word of a name it means a lodging house at an isolated mine or mines. Expect traces of mine workings in the area even if there are none shown on the map. Most of the shops were at older mines which have been abandoned for a long time so those buildings are likely to be piles of stones rather than standing structures. Some of the lodgings were a greater health hazard than the mines. There is a record of fifty child workers sharing sixteen beds upstairs in lodgings with one foot deep pools of water on the ground floor. Six inches of potato peelings floated on top of the pools and sometimes there was no coal for heating or cooking. In 1842 a Sub Commissioner Mitchell

inspected a mine shop after the bedroom had been used for three nights and said "I should find it no hardship to have to remain twenty four hours in a mine, but I would be terrified to be ordered to be shut up a quarter of an hour in the bedroom of a lodging shop". The bedrooms were provided with ventilation but the miners plugged the ventilators to increase the temperature because there were usually no heating. In the latter case twenty eight miners had been occupying a twelve feet (3.60 metres) by sixteen feet (4.80 metres) bedroom. Those were supposed to be the good old days! The shop name may be followed by the words Mine (disused). The latter words can mislead because they are referring to the mine that the shop served. The shop is not referring to the name of the mine. Disused mines are seldom named on maps.

Shot A person's share of a common field.

Shute A fast flowing stream.

Sick A stream.

Side One authority gives the meaning as summer pasture or the shepherd's shelter on the summer pasture and says that it originated from the same word as ...sett. Settlements ending in ...side frequently occur in the bottom of valleys. Many of the names occur on valley sides and it looks as though the name is referring to the slope of the land. This view is supported by most authorities. The settlements may have been named after the named slopes, some of which may also have been summer pastures. Side can also mean land adjacent to a lake or watercourse.

Sike, Syke A stream, originally draining a bog.

Silver A precious metal, a wood.

Sink hole See shake hole.

Sitch A stream.

...skew A wood.

Skip... Sheep.

Slabs A sloping layer of exposed rock.

Slack A hollow, a stream.

Slade, ...slade A valley.

Slap..., Slape... Slippery.

Sled... A trough shaped valley.

...sleet, Sleight, Sleight... An area of level ground.

Snout A headland, a waterfall.

Sough A horizontal drainage tunnel from a mine or mining field.

Independent companies constructed soughs to drain whole mining fields.

They earned their income from the mine owners who paid them a percentage of the value of the ore gained from below the original water level. See level.

Spen, ...spen An enclosed area of land where stray animals and stray domestic fowl were kept until they were collected by the owners after payment of a fine for the animals or fowl straying.

Spital, Spittal A hospital.

Spout A waterfall.

Spring A place where water came out of the ground, a plantation.

Spur This term is not marked on maps but is occasionally used in conversation. A sloping ridge of land projecting from the face of a hill and running down the slope.

Spy A lookout point.

Stake A wood post to mark a location, route or boundary.

Stam... A border.

Stan..., Stain... Stone.

Standard A standing (upright) stone.

Stang A wood post to mark a location, route or boundary.

Stank A stagnant pond.

Stap..., Stape, Stape... Steep.

Staple A steep hill.

...stead A location, a farm dwelling.

Stem... A border.

Stick Steep, a wood post to mark a location, route or boundary.

Stickle Steep.

Stile Originally a path, later a stepped means of crossing a fence or wall.

Stint A share of common pasture. The stint could consist of several cattle or a greater number of sheep which were allowed to graze on the common. Other animals could also be included. The deeds or lease of the property would state the number of stints that the owner or lessee was entitled to on the common. The composition of the stint would also be stated in the deeds or lease. In 1293 the Abbot of Alnwick was sued for exceeding his grazing rights on Edlingham Moors. His entitlement and actual grazing numbers were:- 8 (40) horses, 8 (40) oxen, 8 (40) cows, 8 (200) pigs and 320 (1,000) sheep. The moor must have been a bit crowded!

Stoke A stockade, a religious site, a satellite settlement.

Stoop A wood post to mark a location, route or boundary.

Stope A stepped section of mine or quarry, the cavity in a lead mine where the ore has been extracted.

Stor..., Storth A plantation.

Stoup A wood post to mark a location, route or boundary.

Strand The shore of a lake or watercourse.

Strath A valley..

Street An old route which may be ill defined.

Strother A bog, a brushwood covert.

Sty..., ...sty... A steep path.

Sut... South.

Swallow Hole A steep sided hole formed when the roof of a cave or tunnel collapses and having a hole in the bottom which connects to the cave system. A stream flows down the hole into the cave system.

Swamp A bog.

Swang A bog.

Swine, Swin... Swine, wild pigs.

Tad... A lookout point.

Tae (tay) A stream, usually slow flowing.

Tan A hut, a temporary shelter.

Tarn A lake usually small.

Ted... A lookout point.

Tenter A frame for stretching cloth. The cloth was washed after manufacture and the wet cloth was stretched onto hooks on the frames. These frames are the source of the expression " being on tenter hooks". The cloth tried to shrink as it dried and this tightened it's grip on the hooks.

Tet... A lookout point.

Thrang A narrow ravine.

Thwaite A man made clearing in a wood, brushwood, bracken, gorse or heather so that the land could be farmed.

Ting..., Thing... An open air meeting place where eligible voters held council meetings. The term signifies that the area was under Scandinavian rules of government. The voters attended with their weapons and signified their agreement by brandishing their weapons in the air.

Tod... A fox.

Todd An area of brushwood.

Toft An enclosed area of land.

...ton An enclosed area of land, farm, a manor, a settlement.

Tongue A spur of land running down the slope and projecting from the face of a hill.

Topping A hill.

Torr Rocky, a rocky summit, a hill.

Tot..., Toot, Tote, Tott..., Tout, Tud..., Tutt... A lookout point.

Tre... *Cornwall* A farm, a settlement.

Trees See coniferous trees and non coniferous trees.

Triangulation Pillar, Triangulation Station A tapered square stone or concrete pillar with a bronze plate on the top. The bronze plate has three grooves radiating from the centre of it. The grooves are used to accurately locate the feet of surveying instruments so that accurate horizontal and vertical angles can be measured to surrounding features. The pillars are usually located on hills with a good field of view.

Trod A path, a paved path across soft ground. The paving could be stone slabs or timber. Many of the stone slabs have been stolen for use as building stone. *Peak District* A trod is also called a causey (presumably a corruption of causeway).

Trog A hollow, a trough shaped valley.

Tumulus (plural Tumuli) The site of a burial mound, not always obvious on the ground.

Tunstal, Tunstall A farm, a farm dwelling.

Twisle, Twizle The junction of two water courses, the land between two close and converging water courses.

Ty... *Cornwall* A dwelling.

Under Low.

Up... High.

...up A sloping branch valley with the top end stopping at a hill or a ridge. Usually sparsely populated because of the steepness of the valley, the height of the valley or the moorland which predominates in these valleys. Any dwellings are usually concentrated at the bottom or middle of the valleys. The height of the highest dwelling usually depends on the height of the start of the moorland. The element is a corruption of hope. The hopes which have been corrupted in this way are usually small.

Vale A valley.

Venton *Cornwall* A spring, a well.

Viewpoint A location giving extensive views.

...wade A ford.

Waite A corruption of thwaite, a lookout point.

Wake A lookout point.

Wall Shelter Some guide books describe a beeld or bield as a wall shelter. See beeld.

Wang An enclosed area of land adjacent to a dwelling, a garden.

War..., Ward... A look out point. See following item.

War..., Ware A weir. See preceding item and weir.

Warren An area where rabbits burrowed and lived, a guard i.e. some sort of defensive structure or feature.

Was... Wet land, originally it was land adjacent to a water course which flooded and drained quickly.

Wash... A sheep wash.

Wasse A bog, an area subject to flooding which drains quickly once the source of flooding stops.

Waste Moorland.

Watch, Watch... A lookout point, watch can also be an element naming a hundred meeting place. See hundred.

Water, ...water A lake, a stream.

Waterfall A location in a watercourse where the water falls vertically or in a series of steps.

Water Meadows Land adjacent to a watercourse which was periodically deliberately flooded to produce lush pasture.

Wath A ford.

Way A route. Modern long distance walking routes are usually called ways.

Weald Originally meant an upland wood but later meant an uncultivated, unfenced upland area.

Weir A barrier built across a water course to raise the level of the water above it. The normal flow of water passed over or around the weir once it was full. Sometimes water was diverted to a mine or water mill at one end.

Wel... A stranger.

Well A spring, a small stream leading from a spring, a man made hole where water was collected. This last meaning is improbable on uplands.

Wes... West.

Wether A neutered ram.

Wham A hollow, a small valley.

Wheal *Cornwall* A mine.

Wheel The site of a stone circle.

Whin, Whinney Gorse. Whin is also a hard type of rock which runs across the *North Pennines*. It is exposed at High Force where the River Tees has eroded the softer rock below the Whin Sill and created a waterfall.

Whit White, beautiful, wet, willow trees, wheat.

... **wich, ...wick** Originally a farm, later a village, town or district.

Wild Uncultivated, untamed, uninhabited, bleak.

Win..., Winn... Windy.

Wins... Protected, a friend, a lord.

...**with** A wood.

Withy Willow trees.

Wold, ...wold Originally meant an upland wood but later meant an uncultivated, unfenced, upland area.

Wong An enclosed area of land adjacent to a dwelling, a garden.

Workings (disused) Generally they will be old mine workings but in some areas they may be clay pits, gravel pits or quarries. See mine (disused) and quarry.

Worth, ...worth A dwelling.

...**worthy** An enclosed area of land. *South West* A ford.

Yad, Yad... A work horse, a worn out horse.

Yate, Yat, ...yat, Yatt, Yeat A gate, an opening in a wall, a pass.

Zawn *Cornwall* A deep cleft in a sea cliff.

Zeal *South West* Willow trees.

Directory of Features

This list gives the elements which can mean the feature or compass direction. An element can have another contradictory meaning or meanings. Some elements may not mean the feature in the full sense but have been included because they have the basic characteristic of the feature e.g. drag and rake are sloping paths. They have been included under slope because they indicate that the land is sloping. They have also been included under paths and routes. Vegetation, woodland and man made features may have changed since they were named. The list is not exhaustive but is given to illustrate the diversity of elements which can have similar meanings. See the Directory of Elements for more detailed information on the elements.

Bog Bog, fen, flask, flass, flasse, flow, keld, lech, mars..., marsh, mire, moss, strother, swamp, swang, wasse.

Bridge Bridge, brig, clapper, flake bridge, hebble.

Building Bastle, battle, biggin, ...biggin, bo..., bol..., ...bold, booth, bos..., bot..., ...bottle ...by, chapel, church, chy..., coldharbour, cote, ...cott, fire tower, fire observation tower, grange, ...ham, helm, kirk, lodge, lookout tower, lye, milecastle, mine shop, pele, ...sall, scale, sel..., shield, shieling, shooting box, shooting cabin, shooting hut, shop, spital, spittal, tan, ...ton, tre..., tunstal, tunstall, ty..., ...wich, ...wick, worth, ...worth, ...worthy.

Cairn Borran, borrin, cairn, currick, currock, man, old man, raise, shap.

Cliff Carn, carn..., cliff, ...cliffe, clint, crag, edge, fall, roach, ...roache, roch..., roche..., ...roche, scar.

East Aust..., eas..., ease..., east, est... .

Field (described as an enclosed area of land in the elements

section) Allotment, camp, close, croft, field, fold, garth, ...ham, haugh, hawes, hay, heugh, hey, inclosure, intak, intake, lot, lot..., lotment, parrock, pen..., ...pen, pickle, pinfold, pingel, pingle, plat, platt, pleck, pound, spen, ...spen, stoke, toft, ...ton, wang, wong.

Ford Ford, forth, ...forth, hel..., hell..., ...wade, wath, ...worthy.

Hill Ball, barrow, ...barrow, baugh, ...baugh, bell, ...ber, ...berg, ...bergh, ...berry, ...borough, breck, burgh, ...burgh, ..bury, cop, ...cop, dodd, ...don, down, dun, ...dun, fell, goon..., haw, hell, helm, hirst, how, how..., howe, hurst, knock, knoll, knowl, knott, law, low, mell, ...mond, ...mont, mount, pen..., pike, seat, topping, torr.

Hollow Brock, carr comb, combe, coomb, coombe, cove, ...cove, cup, cwm, dell, hole, how, how..., howe, howl, pant, slack, trog, wham.

Hunting area Chase, forest, park.

Lake Lake, ...lake, lough, mere, ...mere, reservoir, tarn, water, ...water.

Lookout point Beacon, ness, spy, tad..., ted..., tet..., toot, tot, tote, tott..., tud..., tutt..., viewpoint, waite, wake, war..., ward..., watch, watch... .

Mine Adit, bell pit, colliery, drift mine, groove, hush, level, mere, ...mere, mine, old man, pit, shaft, sough, stope, wheal, workings.

North Nor..., north... .

Moorland Common, goon..., hat, moor, ros..., ruth..., waste.

Pass ...at, ...att, ...close, col, corfe, corve, door, dor, dore, ...dore, gap, gate, hause, hawes, pass, scarf, scarth, ...scarth, ...sgarth, yate, yat, ...yat, yatt, yeat.

Path or route Bridleway, causey, causeway, corpse road, dike, drag, dyke, gang, gate, gate..., path, peth, rake, stile, street, sty..., ...sty..., trod, way.

Pool Dub, linn, loom, lum, pol, pol..., pool, pott, puddle, stank.

Ravine Chine, cleach, cleuch, cleugh, clough, dean, den, ...den, dene, gale, gayle, ghyll, gill, gorge, gyle, hush, thrang.

Ridge Band, cam, ...cam, camb, drym, edge, ...linch,...lynch, ridge, rigg.

Shelter Beeld, bield, booth, coldharbour, lye, scale, sel..., ...sett, shield, shieling, tan.

Slope Bank, barrow, ...barrow, brae, brake, brant, brant..., breck, brow, cleave..., cleeve..., cleve, cleve..., cliff, ...cliffe, ...don, drag, hanger, ...hanger, hanging, hill, ill, ill..., incline, lype, rake, side, slabs, stap..., stape..., staple, stick, stickle, tongue.

South South, sut... .

Spring Keld, pople..., ...popple, spring, venton, well.

Stream Beck, brook, burn, cleugh, clough, cut, dean, dike, ditch, dyke, fleet, foss, ghyll, gill, grain, grainings, groug, gutter, hag, keld, laid, lake, ...lake, race, rind, rut, shute, sick, sike, sitch, slack, syke, tae, tay, water, ...water, well, yeo.

Summer Pasture Airy..., scale, ...sett, shiel, shieling.

Valley Comb, combe, coombe, cwm, dale, ...dale, dean, ...den, dene, glen, hope, nan..., ...op, ...ope, pant, slade, ...slade, sled..., strath, trog, ...up, vale, valley, wham.

Waterfall Fall, force, foss, linn, snout, spout, waterfall.

West Eare..., wes..., west.

Woodland Bare, barrow, beara, ...beare, brake, ...bury, busk, coppice, copse, covert, dell, forest, frith, grave, ...grave,...greave, griff, grove, hag, ...hag, hagg, ...hagg, hirst, holt, hurst, killi..., lund, plantation, ...scoe,

scrog, scrogg, scrub, shaw, silver, ...skew, spring, stor..., storth, todd, weald, wold, ...wold, wood.

Woodland Clearings Fall, fall..., field, hag, ...hag, hagg, ...hagg, lea, leigh, ...ley, ...ly, ridding, ...ridding, riding, sart, strother, thwaite.

Wood posts for marking locations, routes or boundaries (few will have survived) Stake, stang, stick, stoop, stoup.

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