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List of generic forms in place names in Ireland and the United Kingdom

This article lists a number of common **generic forms in place names in the British Isles**, their meanings and some examples of their use. The study of place names is called toponymy; for a more detailed examination of this subject in relation to British and Irish place names, refer to Toponymy in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Key to languages: ; Bry - Brythonic; C - Cumbric; K - Cornish; I - Irish; L - Latin; ME - Middle English; NF - Norman French; OE - Old English (Anglo-Saxon); ON - Old Norse; P - Pictish; S - Scots; SG - Scots Gaelic; W - Welsh

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
aber[1]	C, W, P, K	mouth (of a river), confluence, a meeting of waters	Aberystwyth, Aberdyfi, Aberdeen, Abergavenny, Aberuthven	prefix	See also Aber and Inver (placename elements)
ac, acc, ock	OE	acorn, or oak tree	Accrington,[2] Acomb, Acton, Matlock[3]		
Druineach[4]	SG	uncertain	Airigh nan Druineach, Cladh nan Druineach, Druineachan		
afon, avon[1]	W, SG, K, I	river	River Avon, Avonmouth, Avonwick, Glanyrafon		W *afon* is pronounced "AH-von"; several English rivers are named Avon. In Irish the word, spelled *abhann*, is mainly (though not exclusively) pronounced OW-en
ar, ard[5][6][7]	I, SG	high, height	Armagh, Ardglass, Ardgay		
ash	OE	ash tree	Ashby de la Zouch, Ashton-under-Lyne, Ashton-in-Makerfield [8]		
ast	OE	east	Aston, Astley [9]	prefix	
auch(en)/(in)-, ach-[5]	I, SG	field	Auchendinny, Auchenshuggle, Auchinairn, Achnasheen	prefix	anglicised from *achadh*. *Ach-* is generally the Highland form, and *Auch-* the lowland. *Auchen-* (from *Achadh nan ...*) means 'field of the ...'
auchter-[5]	I, SG	height, top of something	Auchtermuchty, Auchterarder	prefix	anglicised from *uachdar*
axe, exe, usk, esk	OE	from a*csa*, meaning river	Exeter, River Axe (Devon), River Exe, River Usk, Axminster, River Esk, Lothian.		
ay, y, ey[10]	OE/ON	island	Ramsay, Westray, Lundy,[11] Orkney	suffix (usually)	
bal, balla, bally, ball[5]	SG, I	farm, homestead	Ballachulish, Balerno, Ballymena, Ballinamallard, Ballater, Balmoral	prefix	anglicised from *baile*
beck,[10] bach	OE,ON	stream	Holbeck,[12] Beckinsale, Troutbeck, Beckton, Tooting Bec, Sandbach, Comberbach		cf. ger. *Bach*
ben, beinn, beann, ban, bannau,	SG, W	mountain, summit, summits,	Ben Nevis, Ben Cruachan, Bannau Brycheiniog,		

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
bannock, bannog		mountainous	Bannockburn		
berg, berry[10]	OE/ON	hill (cf. 'iceberg')	Roseberry Topping, Berkhamsted, Sedbergh		In *Farnborough* (OE *Fernaberga*),[13] *berg* has converged toward *borough*, ger. *berg*
bex	OE	box, the tree	Bexley, Bexhill-on-Sea[14]		The OE name of Bexhill-on-Sea was *Bexelei*, a glade where box grew.[14]
blen, blaen	C, W	fell, hill, upland	Blencathra, Blencogo, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Blantyre		
bost[10]	ON	farm	Leurbost	suffix	cf. *ster*, *(bol)staðr*; this form is usually found in the Outer Hebrides. Related to Swedish 'bol' as in Bäckebol and Brandsbol, as well the direct cognate Bolstad.
bourne, burn	OE	large brook, large stream, small river	Bournemouth, Melbourne, Bourne, Eastbourne,[15] Ashbourne, Blackburn, Bannockburn		cf. ger. *-born* as in Herborn. The word "burn" is still in common use in Scotland in this sense.
brad	OE	broad	Bradford[16]	prefix	
bre[1]	C, W, K	hill	Bredon, Carn Brea	prefix	
bury, borough, brough, burgh	OE	fortified enclosure	Aylesbury, Canterbury, Dewsbury, Bury, Pendlebury, Newbury, Shrewsbury, Tewkesbury, Glastonbury,[17] Middlesbrough,[18] Edinburgh, Bamburgh, Peterborough, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Jedburgh, Aldeburgh	(usually) suffix	See also -bury and Borough for further information and other uses. *Burgh* is primarily Northumbrian and Scots. Cf. nl. and ger. *Burg*
by,[10] bie	ON	settlement, village	Grimsby,[19] Tenby, Derby, Whitby, Selby, Crosby, Formby, Kirkby, Rugby, Helsby, Corby, Wetherby, Lockerbie	usually suffix but compare Bicker (the town marsh)	also survives in *bylaw* and *by-election*
carden	P	thicket	Kincardine, Cardenden	suffix	
caer, car[1]	C, W	camp, fortification	Caerdydd, Caerleon, Carlisle,[20] Caerfyrddin	prefix	See also Caer. Brythonic *caer* from Latin *castrum*; cf *Chester* (OE).

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
caster, chester, cester, ceter	OE (<L)	camp, fortification (of Roman origin)	Lancaster,[21] Doncaster, Gloucester, Caister, Manchester, Chichester, Worcester, Chester, Exeter, Cirencester, Colchester, Tadcaster, Leicester, Towcester, Winchester	suffix	
cheap, chipping	OE	market	Chipping Norton,[22] Chipping Campden, Chepstow		also as part of a street, e.g. *Cheapside*. *Chippenham* is from a personal name.
combe, coombe	Bry	valley	Barcombe ("Valley of the Britons"), Farncombe, Ilfracombe, Salcombe, Coombe Country Park,[23]		usually pronounced 'coo-m' or 'cum', cognate with *cwm*
coed[1]	W	wood, forest	Betws-y-coed		
cot, cott	OE,W	cottage, small building or derived from Bry/W Coed or Coet meaning a wood	Ascot, Didcot, Draycott in the Clay, Swadlincote[24]	suffix	
Craig, crag, creag	Bry, SG, I	A jutting rock.	Craigavon, Creag Meagaidh, Pen y Graig, Ard Crags		This root is common to all the Celtic languages.
cul	C W	narrow	Culcheth[25]	prefix	
cwm, cum[1]	W, C	valley	Cwmaman, Cumdivock, Cwmann, Cwmbran, Cwm Head	prefix	*cwm* in Welsh and *cum* in Cumbric; borrowed into old English as suffix *coombe*.
-cum-	L	with	Salcott-cum-Virley, Cockshutt-cum-Petton, Chorlton-cum-Hardy	interfix	Used where two parishes were combined into one. Unrelated to Cumbric *cum*.
dal[5]	SG, I	meadow, low-lying area by river	Dalry, Dalmellington	prefix	Cognate with and probably influenced by P *Dol*
dale[10]	OE/ON	valley OE, allotment OE	Airedale i.e. valley of the River Aire, Rochdale	suffix	Cognate with *Tal* (Ger.), *dalr* (ON)
dean, den, don	OE - *denu*	valley (dene)	Croydon,[26] Dean Village, Horndean, Todmorden[27]	suffix	the geography is often the only indicator as to the original root word (cf. *don*, a hill)
din, dinas[1]	W, K	fort	Dinas Powys, Castle an Dinas	prefix	homologous to *dun*; see below

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dol	Bry, P, W	meadow, low-lying area by river	Dolgellau, Dull	prefix	
don, den	Bry via OE	hill, down	Abingdon,[28] Bredon, Willesden, London	suffix	
drum[5]	SG, I, W, C	ridge, back	Drumchapel, Drumnacanvy, Drumnadrochit, Dundrum, Mindrum	prefix	Gaelic examples are anglicised from *druim*
dubh,[5] dow, dhu, duff	SG, I	black	Eilean Dubh, Eas Dubh, Dublin	suffix, occasionally prefix	anglicised from *dubh*
dun, dum, don, doune[5]	SG, I	fort	Dundee, Dumbarton, Dungannon, Dumfries, Donegal, Dundalk, Dundrum	prefix	See also Dun. Derived from *dùn*.
Eagles, Eglos, Eglews, Eccles, Eglwys	W, K(<L)	Church	Eaglesham, Egloskerry, Ecclefechan		from Latin *ecclesia*, thus cognate to French *église* and G. *eaglais*
Eilean	I, SG	Island	Eilean Donan, Eilean Sùbhainn		Sometimes anglicised to *island* as a prefix e.g. Island Davaar
ey, ea, eg, eig	OE *eg*	island	Romsey,[29] Athelney, Ely		cf. Low German -*oog* as in Langeoog, Dutch -*oog* as in Schiermonnikoog, Norwegian *øy(-a)* as in Ulvøya
ey	OE *haeg*	enclosure	Hornsey,[30] Hay (-on-Wye)		unrelated to -*ey* 'island', above; see also -hay below
field	OE	open land, a forest clearing	Sheffield,[31] Huddersfield, Wakefield, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Mirfield, Chesterfield, Murrayfield, Whitefield, Lichfield, Driffield	suffix	cf. ger. *Feld*
fin	SG	white, holy	Findochty	prefix	anglicised from *fionn*
firth, frith, fridd	OE W	wood or woodland or uncultivated land with small trees and bushes at the edge of cultivated land, especially on hillsides.	Holmfirth, Chapel-en-le-Frith[32]	suffix	
firth[10]	ON	fjord, inlet	Burrafirth, Firth of Forth, Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde		from Norse *fjorðr*

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
ford, forth, ffordd	OE, W	ford, crossing, road	Saltford, Bradford, Ampleforth, Watford, Salford, Castleford, Guildford, Stafford, Chelmsford, Retford, Dartford, Bideford, Knutsford, Burford, Sleaford Penffordd, Henffordd, 'Hereford' in Welsh		cf. ger. *-furt* as in Frankfurt am Main
fos, foss, ffos	L, OE, W	ditch	River Foss, Fangfoss[33]		Separate from ON *foss, force*, below
foss, force[10]	ON	waterfall	Aira Force, High Force, Hardraw Force		Separate from L/OE *fos, foss*, above
gate	ON	road	Gate Helmsley,[34] Harrogate		
gar(t)[10]	SG	enclosed field[35]	Garscube, Gartmore, Gartness		
garth[10]	ON, W	enclosure, small summit or ridge	Aysgarth		cf. ger. *-gart* as in Stuttgart
gill, ghyll[10]	ON	ravine, narrow gully	Gillamoor, Garrigill, Dungeon Ghyll		
glen,[5] glyn	SG, I, W	narrow valley, dale	Rutherglen, Glenarm, Corby Glen		anglicised from *gleann*
glind	OE	enclosure	Glynde		
gowt[36][37]		Water outfall, sluice, drain	Guthram Gowt, Anton's Gowt		First ref gives the word as the local pronunciation of *go out*; Second as 'A water-pipe under the ground. A sewer. A flood-gate, through which the marsh-water runs from the reens into the sea.'. *Reen* is a Somerset word, not used in the Fens. *Gout* appears to be cognate with the French *égout*, sewer. Though the modern mind associates the word 'sewer' with foul water, it was not always necessarily so.[38]
ham	OE	farm, homestead, [settlement]	Rotherham,[39] Newham, Nottingham, Tottenham, Oldham, Newsham, Faversham, West Ham, Birmingham, Lewisham, Gillingham, Chatham, Chippenham, Cheltenham,	suffix	often confused by *hamm*, an enclosure; cf. nl. *hem* and ger. Heim

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
			Buckingham, Dagenham, Evesham, Wrexham, Dereham, Altrincham, Durham, Billingham, Hexham [40]		
-hay, -hays, -hayes	OE	area of land enclosed by a hedge[41]	Cheslyn Hay, Walsall; Floyer Hayes, Devon; Northern Hay, Shill Hay, Southern Hay, Northern Hay, Fryers Hay, Bon Hay, all surrounding the City of Exeter, Devon; Moor Hayes, Cullompton, Devon; Billinghay,Lincolnshire	suffix	see also Hayes (surname), sometimes derived from this topological source
hithe, hythe	OE	wharf, place for landing boats	Rotherhithe,[42] Hythe, Erith		
holm	OE	island	Holmfirth, Hempholme, Hubberholme[43]		
hope	OE	valley, enclosed area	Woolhope, Glossop[44]		cf. ger. *Hof*
howe	ON *haugr*	mound, hill, knoll,	Howe, Norfolk, Howe, North Yorkshire[45]		
hurst, hirst	OE	(wooded) hill	Goudhurst, Herstmonceux, Woodhurst, Lyndhurst[46]		cf. ger. *Horst*
inch	I, SG	Island, dry area in marsh.	Inchmarnock, Insch, Keith Inch		cf. W. *ynys*
ing	OE *ingas*	people of	Reading,[47] the people (followers) of Reada, Spalding, the people of Spald, Wapping, Kettering, Worthing, Dorking, Barking, Epping[48] Woking, Pickering	suffix	sometimes survives in an apparent plural form e.g. Hastings;[49] also, often combined with 'ham' or 'ton'; 'homestead of the people of' (e.g. Birmingham, Bridlington); cf. nl. and ger. *-ing(en)* as in Groningen, Göttingen, or Straubing
ing	OE	place, small stream	Lockinge[50]	suffix	difficult to distinguish from *-ingas* without examination of early place-name forms.
inver, inner[5]	SG	mouth of (a river), confluence, a meeting of waters	Inverness, Inveraray, Innerleithen	prefix	cf. *aber*.
keld	ON	spring	Keld, Threlkeld[51]		

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keth, cheth	C	wood	Penketh, Culcheth[25]	suffix	cf. W. *coed*
kil,[5] Cil	SG, I, W	monastic cell, old church, nook, corner	Kilmarnock, Killead, Kilkenny, Kilgetty, Cil-y-coed	prefix	anglicised from *Cill*
kin[5]	SG, I	head	Kincardine, Kinallen	prefix	anglicised from *Ceann*. Cognate of W *pen*
king	OE/ON	king, tribal leader	King's Norton, King's Lynn,[52] Kingston, Kingston Bagpuize, Kingskerswell, Coningsby[53]		
kirk[10]	ON	church	Kirkwall, Ormskirk, Colkirk, Falkirk, Kirkstead, Kirkby on Bain		See als Kirk (placename element). cf. ger -*kirch* as in Altkirch, nl. -*kerk* as in Heemskerk
knock, cnwc	I, SG, C, Bry, W	hill, rocky hillock	Knockhill, Knock, County Clare, Knock, Isle of Lewis, Knockentiber, Knock, Cnwc-Parc-y-morfa, Pembrokeshire, Wales, Pen-cnwc, Pembrokeshire, Wales		anglicised from *cnoc*; Cronk on Isle of Man.
kyle, kyles[5]	SG	narrows	Kyle of Lochalsh, Kyles of Bute	prefix	anglicised from *Caol* and *caolas*
lan, lhan, llan[1]	C, K, P, W	church, churchyard, village with church, parish	Lanteglos (Cornwall), Lhanbryde (Moray), Lanercost, Llanbedr Pont Steffan, Llanybydder, Llandudno, Llanelli, Llangefni, Llangollen	prefix,	See also Llan (placename)
lang	OE, ON	long	Langdale,[54] Great Langton, Kings Langley, Langbank, Langwathby, Lang Toun	prefix	cf. ger. -*langen* as in Erlangen; still in use in English dialect and Scots.
law, low	OE	from *hlaw*, a rounded hill	Charlaw, Tow Law, Lewes, Ludlow,[55] North Berwick Law	often standalone	often a hill with a barrow or hillocks on its summit; still in use in Scotland.
le	NF?	from archaic French *lès*,[56] in the vicinity of, near to	Chester-le-Street	interfix	Hartlepool appears to contain *le* by folk etymology; older spellings show no such element.
lea, ley, leigh	OE	from *leah*, a woodland clearing	Barnsley,[57] Hadleigh, Leigh, Beverley, Keighley, Batley, Abbots Leigh	(usually) suffix	cf. nl. -*loo* as in Waterloo, ger. -*loh* as in Gütersloh
lin, llyn,[1] Lynn	Bry, C, W	lake (or simply water)	Lindow, Lindefferon, Llyn Brianne, Pen Llyn, Lincoln, King's Lynn	usually prefix	

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ling, lyng	OE, ON	heather	Lingmell, Lingwood, Linga		
loch, lough	SG, I	lake, a sea inlet	Loch Ryan, Lough Neagh, Sweethope Loughs, Glendalough, Loch Ness		Generally found in Scotland and Ireland, but also a handful in England.
lyn, lynn, lin	W	lake, pond	Dublin, King's Lynn, Brooklyn		
magna	L	great	Appleby Magna, Chew Magna, Wigston Magna, Ludford Magna		Primarily a medieval affectation
mawr	W	large, great	Pen-y-cae-mawr, Pegwn Mawr, Merthyr Mawr		Fawr is the mutated form
mere	OE	lake, pool	Windermere,[58] Grasmere, Cromer,[59] Tranmere		
minster	OE	large church, monastery	Westminster, Wimborne Minster, Leominster, Kidderminster, Minster Lovell, Ilminster[60]		cf. ger. Münster
more	I, SG	large, great	Dunmore, Lismore, Strathmore		Anglicised from *mòr*
moss	OE	Swamp, bog	Mossley, Lindow Moss, Moss Side[61]		cf. ger. *Moos*
mouth	ME	Mouth (of a river), bay	Plymouth, Bournemouth, Portsmouth, Monmouth, Sidmouth, Weymouth, Lynmouth, East Portlemouth, Exmouth, Yarmouth, Falmouth, Dartmouth	suffix	cf. ger. *Münden* or *Gemünd*
mynydd[1]	W	mountain	Mynydd Moel	prefix	
nan, nans	K	valley	Nancledra (Cornwall)	prefix	
nant[1]	C, W	ravine or the stream in it	Nantgarw, Nantwich	prefix	same origin as *nan, nans* above
ness[10]	OE, ON	promontory, headland (literally 'nose')	Sheerness, Skegness, Furness, Durness, Dungeness	suffix	
nor	OE	north	Norton, Norbury, Norwich[62]	prefix	
pant[1]	W	a hollow	Pant Glas, Pant (Merthyr Tydfil), Pant (Shropshire)		
parva	L	little	Appleby Parva, Wigston Parva, Ruston Parva, Glen Parva, Thornham Parva, Ludford Parva		
pen[1]	C, K, W, ?P	head (headland or hill), top, far	Penzance, Pendle, Penrith, Pen-y-ghent, Penarth, Pencoed,	prefix,	also *Pedn* in W. Cornwall

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		end of, end of	Penmaen, Pengam, Penffordd, Pembrokeshire, Pen-y-gwryd, ?Pennan		
pit	P	portion, share, farm	Pitlochry (Perthshire), Pitmedden	prefix	homologous with K *peath*
pol, pwll	C, K, W.	pool or lake	Polperro, Polruan, Polzeath, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, Pwll, Llanelli	prefix	
pont[1]	L, K, W, C	bridge	Pontypridd, Pontypool, Penpont, Pontefract	prefix	can also be found in its mutated form *bont*, e.g., *Pen-y-bont* (Bridgend); originally from Latin *pons (pont–)*
pool	OE	harbour	Liverpool, Blackpool, Hartlepool, Welshpool[63]	suffix	
porth[1]	K, W	harbour	Porthcawl, Porthgain, Porthaethwy	prefix	
port	ME	port, harbour	Davenport, Southport, Stockport, Bridport, Portsmouth, Newport, Maryport, Ellesmere Port	suffix	
shaw	OE	a wood, a thicket	Openshaw, Wythenshawe, Shaw[64]	standalone or suffix	a fringe of woodland, from OE *sceaga* (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/sceaga#English)
shep, ship	OE	sheep	Shepshed, Shepton Mallet, Shipton, Shipley	prefix	
stan	OE	stone, stony	Stanmore, Stamford,[65] Stanlow	prefix	cf. ger. *Stein*
stead	OE	place, enclosed pasture	Hampstead, Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempstead[66]	suffix	cf. ger. *Stadt* or -*stätt* as in Eichstätt, nl. -*stad* as in Zaanstad
ster[10]	ON	farm	Lybster, Scrabster	suffix	cf. -*bost* from (bol)*staðr*
stoke	OE *stoc*	dependent farmstead, secondary settlement	Stoke-on-Trent,[67] Stoke Damerel, Basingstoke, Stoke Mandeville, Stoke Gabriel	(usually) standalone	
stow	OE	(holy) place (of assembly)	Stow-on-the-Wold,[68] Padstow, Bristol,[69] Stowmarket, Felixstowe		
strath[5]	SG	wide valley, vale	Strathmore (Angus)	prefix	derived from *srath* (but conflated with Brythonic "Ystrad")
streat, street	L, OE	road (Roman)	Spital-in-the-Street, Chester-le-Street, Streatham		derived from *strata*, L. 'paved road'
sud, sut	OE	south	Sudbury,[70] Sutton	prefix	

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
swin	OE	pigs, swine	Swindon, Swinford, Swinton[71]		
rigg, rig	ON, S	ridge	Askrigg, Bonnyrigg	suffix	
tarn	ON	lake	Malham Tarn		In modern English, usually a glacial lake in a coombe.
thorp, thorpe	ON	secondary settlement	Cleethorpes,[72] Thorpeness, Scunthorpe, Armthorpe, Bishopthorpe, Mablethorpe		See also Thorp. An outlier of an earlier settlement. cf. ger. *Dorf*, nl. *-dorp* as in Badhoevedorp
thwaite, twatt[10]	ON *thveit*	a forest clearing with a dwelling, or parcel of land	Huthwaite, Twatt, Slaithwaite, Thornthwaite, Braithwaite, Bassenthwaite, Finsthwaite	suffix	
Tre-,[1] Tra-	C, K, W	settlement	Tranent, Trevose Head, Tregaron, Trenear, Treorchy, Treherbert, Trealaw, Treharris, Trehafod, Tredegar,	prefix	
tilly,[5] tullie, tulloch	SG	hillock	Tillicoultry, Tillydrone, Tulliallan	prefix	
toft[10]	ON	homestead	Lowestoft, Fishtoft, Langtoft (Lincs), Langtoft (ER of Yorks), Wigtoft	usually suffix	
treath, traeth	K, W	beach	Tywardreath, Traeth Mwnt, Cardigan		
tun, ton	OE *tun*	enclosure, estate, homestead	Skipton, Elston, Tunstead, Warrington, Patrington, Brighton,[73] Coniston, Clacton, Everton, Broughton, Luton, Merton, Wincanton, Bolton, Workington, Preston, Bridlington, Stockton-on-Tees, Taunton, Boston, Kensington, Paddington, Crediton, Honiton, Hamilton, Northampton, Southampton, Paignton, Tiverton, Helston, Wolverhampton, Buxton, Congleton, Darlington, Northallerton		OE pronunciation 'toon'. Compare en. *town*, nl. *tuin* (garden) and ger. *Zaun* (fence); all derived from Germanic root *tun*
upon, on, in	ME	by/"upon" a river	Newcastle upon Tyne, Kingston upon Hull, Stratford-upon-Avon, Staines-upon-Thames, Burton upon Trent, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Walton-on-Thames, Hampton-in-Arden	interfix	

Term	Origin	Meaning	Example	Position	Comments
weald, wold	OE	high woodland	Wealdstone, Stow-on-the-Wold,[68] Southwold, Easingwold, Methwold, Cuxwold, Hockwold		cf. ger. *Wald*
wes	OE	west	Wessex	prefix	
wick, wich, wych, wyke	L, OE	place, settlement	Ipswich, Norwich, Alnwick, West Bromwich, Nantwich, Prestwich, Northwich, Woolwich, Horwich, Middlewich, Harwich, Bloxwich, Hammerwich, Sandwich, Aldwych, Gippeswyk, Heckmondwike, Warwick[74]	suffix	related to Latin *vicus* (place), cf. nl. *wijk*, ger. *weig* as in Braunsweig
wick[10]	ON *vik*	bay	Wick, Lerwick, Winwick, Barnoldswick, Keswick, Prestwick, North Berwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Goodwick, Glodwick, Ardwick, Beswick, Walberswick	suffix	cf. *Jorvik* (modern York)
win, vin, fin	Bry	white	Winchester, Wimborne (earlier Winborne), Vindolanda, Fintry	prefix	*uenta*- attested in Roman period. Compare W. *gwyn* (h ttps://en.wiktionary.or g/wiki/gwyn)
worth, worthy, wardine	OE	enclosure	Tamworth,[75] Farnworth, Rickmansworth, Nailsworth, Kenilworth, Lutterworth, Bedworth, Letchworth, Halesworth, Wirksworth, Whitworth, Cudworth, Haworth, Holsworthy, Bredwardine	usually suffix	cf. nl. -*waard* as in Heerhugowaard
ynys[1]	W	Island	Ynys Mon (Anglesey)		

See also

- Place name origins
- Toponymy in the United Kingdom and Ireland
- List of United Kingdom county name etymologies
- Place names in Ireland
- Welsh toponymy
- Toponymy of England
- Scottish toponymy
- Germanic toponymy
- English Place-Name Society
- Placenames Database of Ireland

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- An Index to the Historical Place Names of Cornwall (http://cornish-place-names.wikidot.com/)

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