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A distribution pattern: *-ingas* in Kent

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ABBREVIATIONS OF COUNTIES AND EPNS COUNTY SURVEYS

Co	Cornwall
Ha	Hampshire
He	Herefordshire
K	Kent
La	Lancashire
Nb	Northumberland
Sf	Suffolk
So	Somerset
Wt	Isle of Wight
CPNE	*Cornish Place-Name Elements*.
EPNE	*English Place-Name Elements*, Parts **1** and **2**.
PN BdHu	*The Place-Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire*.
PN Brk	*The Place-Names of Berkshire*, Parts **1**, **2** and **3**.
PN Bu	*The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire.*
PN Ca	*The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely*.
PN Ch	*The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Parts **1**–**5**.
PN Cu	*The Place-Names of Cumberland*, Parts **1**, **2** and **3**.
PN D	*The Place-Names of Devon*, Parts **1** and **2**.
PN Db	*The Place-Names of Derbyshire*, Parts **1**, **2** and **3**.
PN Do	*The Place-Names of Dorset*, Parts **1–4**.
PN Du	*The Place-Names of County Durham*, Part **1**.
PN Ess	*The Place-Names of Essex*.
PN ERY	*The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.*
PN Gl	*The Place-Names of Gloucestershire*, Parts **1**–**4**.
PN Hrt	*The Place-Names of Hertfordshire*.
PN Le	*The Place-Names of Leicestershire*, Parts **1–7**.
PN Li	*The Place-Names of Lincolnshire*, Parts **1**–**7**.
PN Mx	*The Place-Names of Middlesex* (apart from the *City of London*).
PN Nf	*The Place-Names of Norfolk*, Parts **1**–**3**.
PN Nt	*The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire.*
PN NRY	*The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire.*
PN Nth	*The Place-Names of Northamptonshire*.
PN O	*The Place-Names of Oxfordshire*, Parts **1** and **2**.
PN R	*The Place-Names of Rutland*.
PN Sa	*The Place-Names of Shropshire*, Parts **1–9**.
PN Sr	*The Place-Names of Surrey*.
PN St	*The Place-Names of Staffordshire*, Part **1**.
PN Sx	*The Place-Names of Sussex*, Parts **1** and **2**.
PN W	*The Place-Names of Wiltshire*.
PN Wa	*The Place-Names of Warwickshire*.
PN We	*The Place-Names of Westmorland*, Parts **1** and **2**.
PN Wo	*The Place-Names of Worcestershire*.
PN WRY	*The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, Parts **1**–**8**.

A DISTRIBUTION PATTERN: *-INGAS* IN KENT

This essay applies a geographical technique of distribution-analysis to the results of J. M. Dodgson's examination (1966 and 1967-8)[1] of English place-names in *-ing*, with particular reference to *-ing* place-names in Kent.

Place-names in *-ing* are the names of communities extended to the territory in which those communities lived or had some interest. Implicit in each name, therefore, is a locational reference and hence a geographical significance that has attracted geographical as well as philological investigation. First proposed by J. M. Kemble in 1849 the link between *-ing* place-names and the Anglo-Saxon settlements of the continental angle of England has been confirmed by later place-name scholars, notably A. H. Smith and E. Ekwall. The latter (Ekwall, 1962) held that "Since there is good reason to assign a great age to place-names in *-ingas*, it is a reasonable theory that these names on the whole date back to the time of the Anglo-Saxon migration to Britain, and even that they arose as a consequence of that event. If this is right, the names in *-ingas* throw some light on the nature of early Anglo-Saxon colonization", and went on to propose phases of 'migration', 'colonization', and 'settlement'. S. W. Wooldridge (1948), accepting the chronological phases postulated by Ekwall, attempted to correlate the distribution of *-ing* names with qualities of lightness or heaviness of land in order to ascertain what types of terrain were most favoured by the early Anglo-Saxon farming communities. From such studies he was able to infer that soils of the 'intermediate' or 'loamy' category attracted the Anglo-Saxon pioneers during the Entrance Phase of settlement, rather than "the less inviting areas, the heavy clay lands and tracts of sandy upland", and that the spread of Anglo-Saxon settlements on to such inferior land occurred at a later time. Both he and other workers noted, however, that the archaeological evidence, particularly of pagan Saxon burials, did not entirely substantiate the story derived from the study of place-name distributions, and attempts to explain away such spatial discrepancies by the non-survival of place-

[1] See bibliography *infra*: similarly all subsequent references.

names and the non-discovery of additional burial sites are not wholly convincing. However, in spite of such problems the main thesis of Wooldridge has been generally accepted by historical geographers, and has been accorded, rightly, a position of importance both in the literature and teaching of historical geography in British universities.

The relevance of the *-ingas* place-name to the immigration phase has been challenged by J. M. Dodgson (1966 and 1967-8). He observes that it is now possible to separate the *-ing* place-names into four element categories[2]: *-ingas*; *-inga-*; *-ing*^{2}; *-ing-*^{4}. These four categories represent *-ing* formations in plural and singular compounded and uncompounded forms. The *-inga-* form is the Old English genitive composition form of the nominative plural *-ingas*. The *-ing*^{2} form is the nominative singular of the Old English *-ing* suffix in final position, and *-ing-*^{4} is the uninflected composition form of this singular *-ing*. He shows that the *-ing*^{2} form is characterized by the random survival of an archaic locative inflexion which produces an *-inge* [-indʒ] spelling and pronunciation, and he argues that the medial assibilated *-ing-* [-indʒ-] in some place-names is the composition form of this locative singular variant. Thus it may be held that *-ing*, *-inge* [-indʒ] being singular, uncompounded and of more ancient grammar, are more likely to be the forms contemporary with immigration, whereas the plural *-ingas*, *-inga-* forms are later. On the temporal implications of these groupings he proposes the sequence (1) *-ing*^{2}, (2) *-ingas*, (3) *-inga-*, involving two phases (a) immigration and (b) colonization. This constitutes a reversal of the Ekwall time-sequence, viz. 1. *-ingas*, 2. *-inga-*, 3. *-ing*^{2}, suggesting that the *-ingas*, *-inga-* place-names may be evidence of a later phase of Anglo-Saxon settlement. The *-ing-*^{4} element in both instances is persistent throughout the time span involved and therefore is not so relevant for a chronological analysis. Dodgson's theory requires close scrutiny because of its implications for students of the subject who have used Ekwall's construction as a basis for their work.

As no linguistic expertise may be claimed by the writer it would be presumptuous indeed to evaluate the semantics of the philological argument. Instead, using this new analysis of *-ing*

[2] He takes the categories and their labels from A. H. Smith, *English Place-Name Elements, Part I* (E.P-N.S. XXV), s.v. *-ing*.

elements with all that it implies, the possible geographical contribution at this stage was seen to be:—

(1) To map the *-ing* place-names of Kent according to their newly defined element categories.

(2) To undertake exploratory analysis of the resultant distribution patterning.

(3) To study the attributes of such sites and distribution studies in the light of possible perceptions and objectives concerning land evaluation and to assess the extent to which it is possible to infer from surviving distribution patterns that such objectives were achieved.

1. Mapping Problems

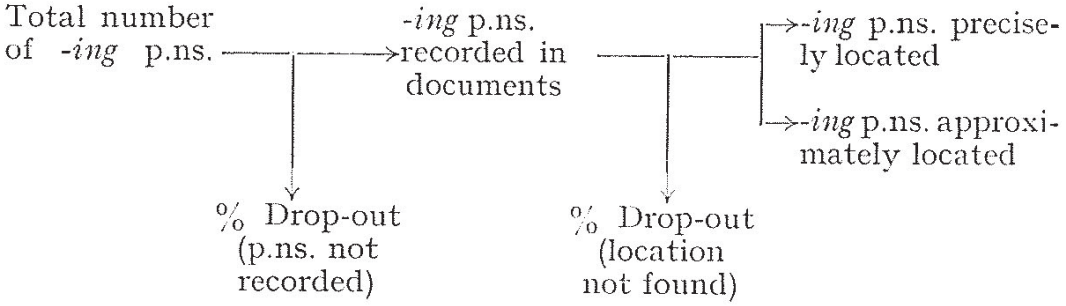
(a) *Compilation of Place-Name Gazetteers*

In order to map the *-ing* element categories postulated by Dodgson it was necessary to produce place-name lists compiled according to his mode of analysis. Such lists, it was discovered, existed only for the *-ingas*, *-inga-* elements in Kent. These, issued in 1966 by Dodgson, were subject to revision following a further three years of linguistic analysis. No preliminary list, however, existed for the *-ing*[2] and *-ing*-[4] elements. Hence gazetteers had to be compiled utilizing J. K. Wallenberg's *The Place-Names of Kent* (1934), and its predecessor *Kentish Place-Names* (1931), as the basic source material. The parish format adopted by Wallenberg made extraction a lengthy process as all types of place-names were included in a single grouping. Each parish list had to be scrutinised for the *-ing* place-names present, and then these had to be verified as true *-ing* names and from their grammetrical structures assigned to elemental group. The lists obtained were refined by the addition of place-name information derived from further unpublished work by Dodgson, for access to which I am extremely grateful.

Having drawn up lists it was then necessary to place every name within the geographical context of Kent. The location of the *-ing* elements on present-day maps presented many problems of identification. There being no gazetteer for Kent[3], the places had to be found by systematic searching over large scale maps, and several difficulties were encountered in the effort to produce precise map references. For example, the

[3] Bartholomew's *Gazetteer of The British Isles* was too generalized in most cases.

allocation of point co-ordinates in some instances involved coverage of sites which had undergone considerable areal expansion; and in such cases centre points were chosen unless the name remained attached to an extensive suburban neighbourhood. In plotting the place-name data, wastage of *-ing* elements through time was manifest in the 'drop-out' rate of names which could not be located. The erosive process involved may be most concisely expressed in the following way:—



(B) *Problem Elements*

Although the majority of *-ing* names can be assigned clearly to one of the four categories mentioned above it was found in analysis that a residue of names remained that could not be so assigned. These are hybrid forms which could be placed equally well in either of any two categories. Thus with four categories there are six possible couplets or linkages. In Kent there are thirty-three names of this kind (Appendix A) of which eighteen are hybrids of *-ingas* and *-ing*[2]; nine are hybrids of *-ing*[2] and *-ing*[4]; four are hybrids of *-ing*[2] and *-inga-*; one is a hybrid of *-ing*[4] and *-inga-*; and one is a hybrid of *-inga-* and *-ingas*. There were no hybrid forms of *-ingas* and *-ing-*[4].

So far as mapping the distributions was concerned the hybrid forms were included in Fig. 1, but it was decided to omit them from those maps confined to particular categories because they could distort the patterns produced. This was especially so in the case of the eighteen *-ingas/-ing*[2] hybrids in view of the fact that only sixteen pure *-ingas* were confirmed. Plotting the *-ingas/-ing*[2] hybrids against the separate distributions of *-ingas* (Fig. 2) and *-ing*[2] (Fig. 4) to see whether they fell spatially as well as philologically between the two elements, proved negative. Thus it will be noted that there is a discrepency on the distribution maps between the total places plotted on Fig. 1,

and the sum of the places plotted on Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5. Another possibility would have been to have included the hybrid forms twice, i.e. with each of the coupled categories but on balance this was thought to be giving them a weight in excess of that deserved.

2. The Distribution Maps

The place-name data were then mapped (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and examined for general patterns of distribution. *Figure* 1, an amalgamation of all the relevant place-name material, shows the net result of *-ing* settlement distribution. This appears as a general coverage over most of the county without any noticeable avoidance of extensive tracts of land, though a preference for coastal and upland areas is indicated by an increased density of settlement. *Figure* 5, the *-ing-*[4] elements, also depicts a broad spread over the whole area primarily brought about as a result of time-persistance. An interesting zone, however, exists in the Weald where a marked increase of *-ing-*[4] settlement density occurs. Probably associated with forest clearance and iron workings, these places should be examined in closer detail. *Figure* 2, the distribution of the *-ingas* elements exhibits close shore alignment with the estuaries of the Thames and its tributaries. *Figure* 3, on the other hand displays the predominantly inland orientation of the *-inga-* elements, chiefly in the vicinity of the North Downs and Western Kent. *Figure* 4, the *-ing*[2] elements, shows that these places are primarily located in Eastern Kent, especially near to the coast and in the North Downs.

The above outline offers an initial commentary upon locational preferences which can be inferred from the settlement pattern alone. Yet these distribution trends may only be considered as indicative of the general perceptive attitudes involved.

3. Spatial Measurement Analysis of *-ING* Distributions

Having completed the distribution maps of elemental groups it was possible to carry out for each category, an exploratory investigation into the community patterning. For this it was decided to adopt a spatial mode of analysis considering the places in relation to one another.

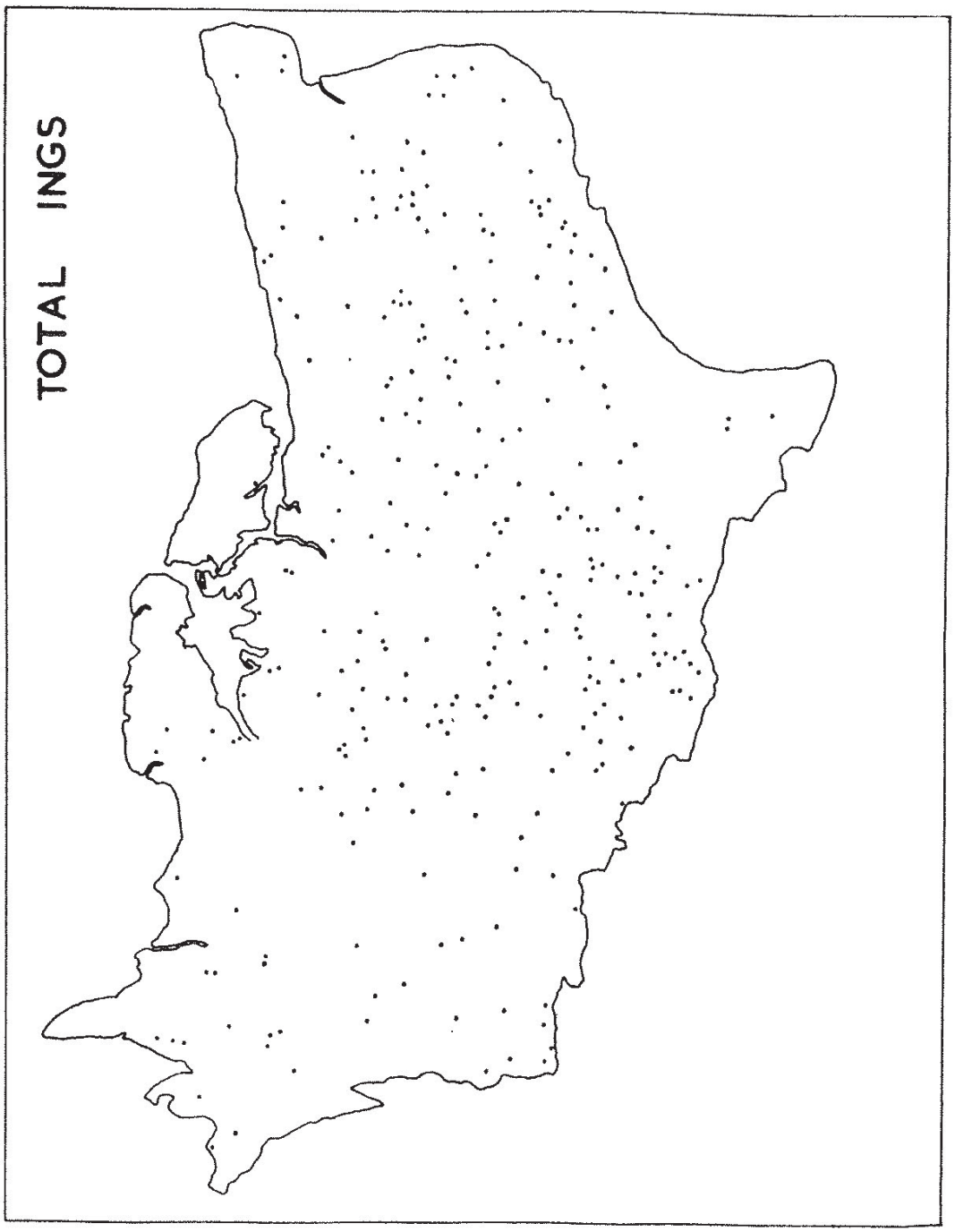


Fig. 1. *-ing* Place-Names in Kent.

Nearest-Neighbour Analysis was used as a convenient way of describing objectively some general characteristics of the point patterns. Poisson Law[4] describing random expectation is appropriate for the study of real world phenomena which may reasonably be conceptualized stochastically. In terms of map pattern pure chance means that each location has equal probability of receiving a symbol. Since it is unlikely that geographical distributions, especially locational patterns involving human decisions, are the result of equally probable events it is expected that most map patterns reflect some system or order. It is for this reason that the map patterns are examined for evidence of a spatial process.

Adapted from the ecological work of Clark and Evans (1954) nearest-neighbour analysis is based on the measurement of the actual straight-line distance separating a place and its nearest-neighbour place, and comparison of these distances with what might be expected if the place were distributed in a random manner within the same area. Comparison is measured by the nearest-neighbour statistic (R_n) given by the formula

$$R_n = \bar{D}obs/[0{\cdot}50(A/N)^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$$

where $\bar{D}obs$ is the observed mean distance between places and their nearest-neighbours, A is the area and N is the number of places. The values of R_n range from $R_n = 0$, where all points are clustered in one place, to $R_n = 2{\cdot}15$, where the points form a regular hexagonal distribution, i.e. where each point is at an equal distance from the next adjacent point. When $R_n = 1$ the distribution of points is random.

Table 1

The Results of the Nearest-Neighbour Analysis

The Distribution of the *-Ing* elements	The R_n value obtained
The *-ingas* element	0·216
The *-inga-* element	0·097
The *-ing*[2] element	0·084
The *-ing*-[4] element	0·074

[4] See D. Harvey, "Models of the Evolution of Spatial Patterns in Human Geography", (*Models in Geography*, ed. R. J. Chorley & P. Huggett (London, 1967), 549-609), 572.

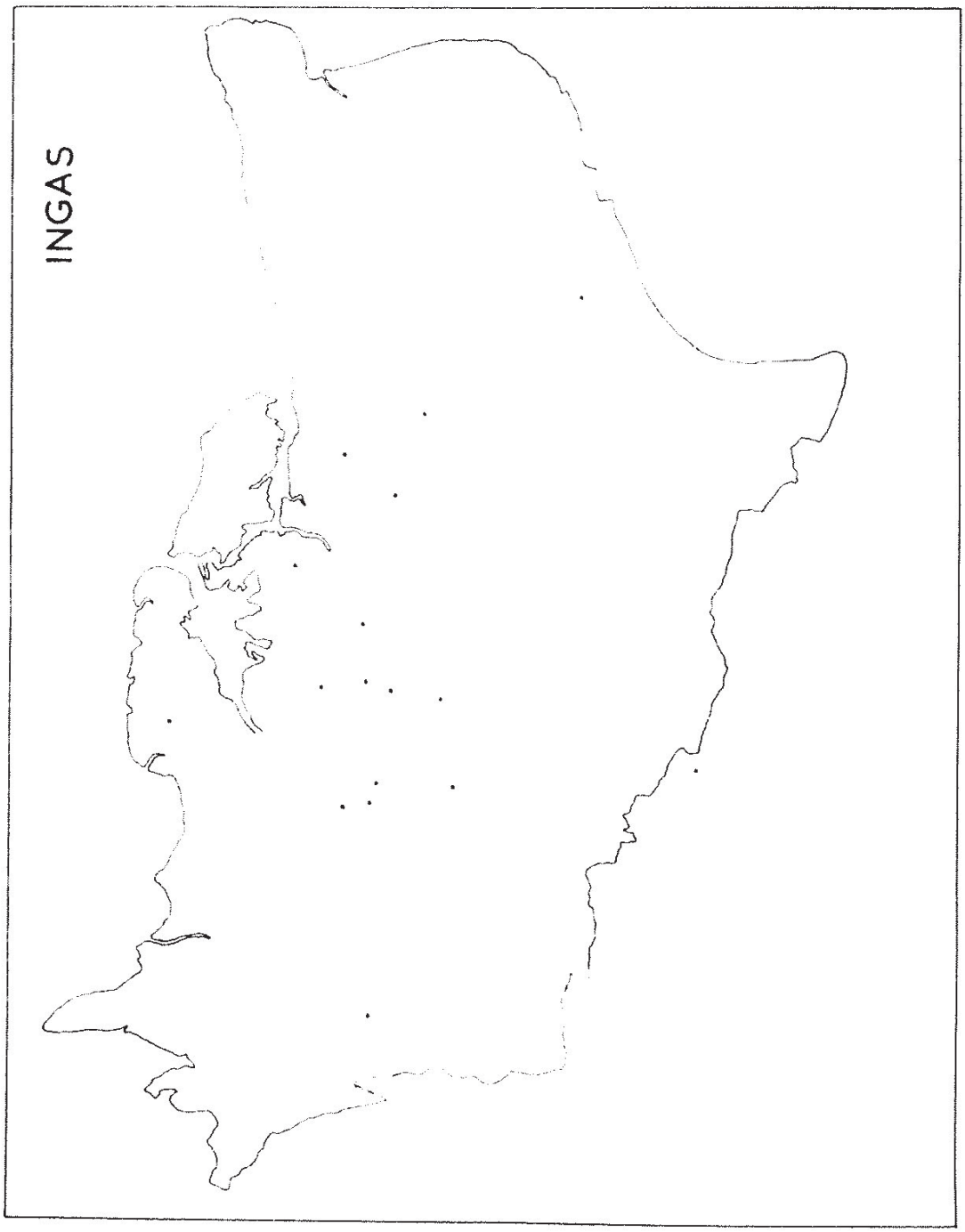


Fig. 2. *-ingas* Place-Names in Kent.

As can be seen from Table 1, the distributions of *-ing* place-name elements in Kent approximate to an R_n value of zero, indicating clustering. It is thus reasonable to assume the existence, in this case, of a non-random, spatial decision-making process. This was examined by the technique of ordination.

4. An Ordination Of Plural *-INGS*

It was hoped to study by the technique of ordination some of the possible perceptions and objectives concerned in land evaluation. Owing to the sheer numerical dominance of the singular *-ing* distributions these fell beyond the scope of work, although it was regretted that all the distributions could not have been ordinated.

(A) *The Ordination Method*

The degree of relationship between place-names in *-ingas*, *-inga-* may be determined by the distance of separation on spatial ordination, a high degree of similarity giving compact spatial proximity. In this instance spatial proximity is constructed in Euclidean space by the following Pythagorean treatment:—

$$\text{Inter -}ing\text{ Distance} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{ij} - X_{ik})^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Where X_{ij} is the score of variable i at place j
,, X_{ik} ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, i ,, ,, k

A two dimensional reconstruction is derived. From the two axes a clustering of related places is made apparent, their spatial behaviour being readily adaptable to interpretation by environmental criteria.

(B) *The Data Matrix*

The decision of occupance at any one place was assumed to have been a rational selection (cf. Nearest-neighbour analysis). Each variable was selected as a quantifiable influencing factor upon that choice, having meaning in terms of land evaluation at the time of settlement. Appreciating the difficulty of projecting such assessments into the past, those items which were considered to be too changeable were omitted. Vegetational distribution, for example, must have undergone vast

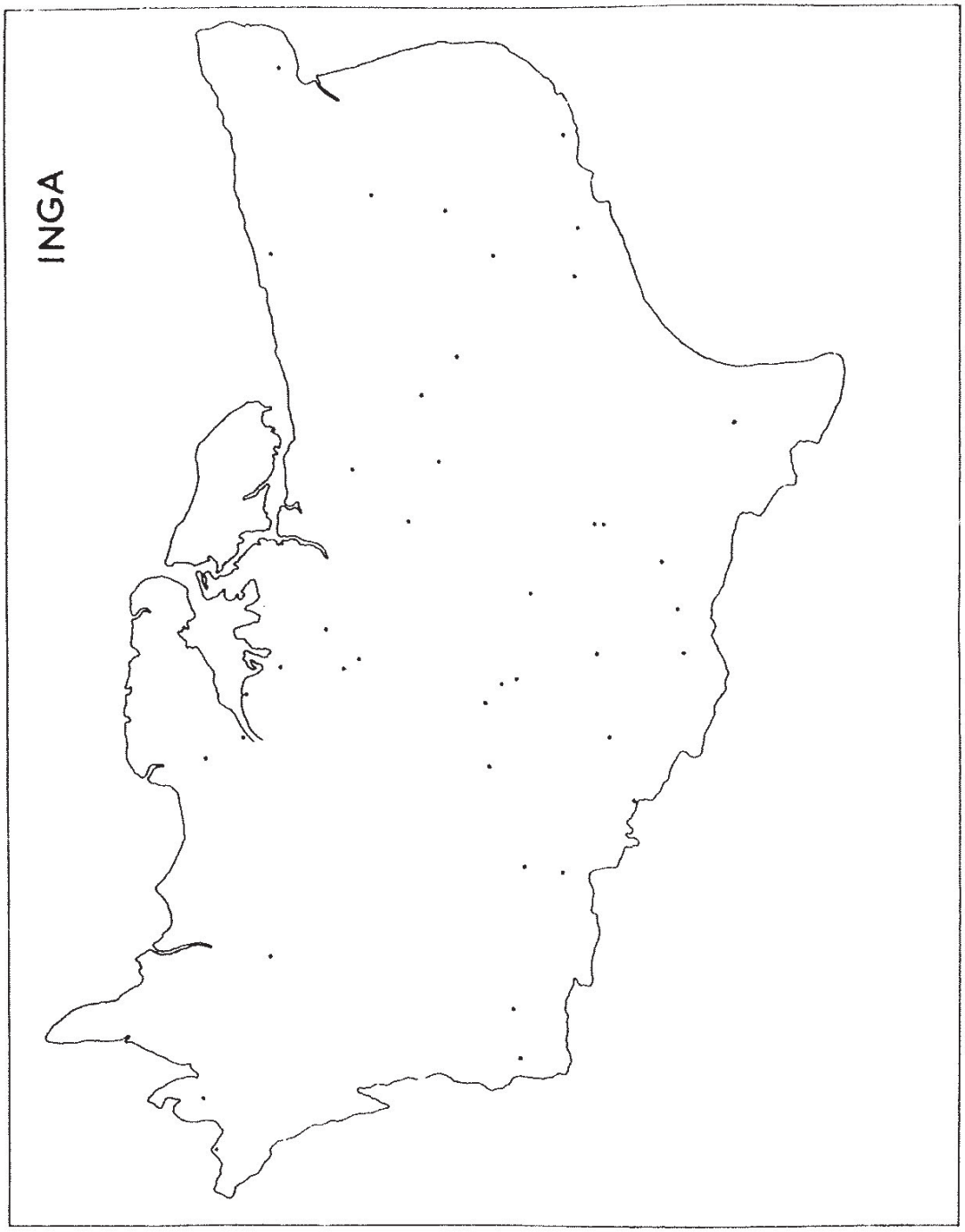


Fig. 3. *-inga-* Place-Names in Kent.

alteration, and it would be a brave man indeed who attempted a reconstruction of plant community ranges within Kent during the fifth century. The environmental variables which were used were deliberately chosen not only to cover an adequate range of possible site factors but also so that they could be dealt with in a manner which would reduce reconstructive inaccuracy.

Each of the fifty-five *-ingas, -inga-* cases was described by six measured environmental variables upon which an estimate of interplace similarity was secured. The environmental values are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

The Environmental Variables

Environmental Variable	Code	Meaning
1. Altitude	0/1	0-200′ s.l. 0/201-600′ s.l. 1
2. Aspect	0/1	Northfacing slope 0/ Southfacing slope 1
3. Soil	0/1	Light soils 0/ Heavy soils 1
4. Distance from the sea	0/1	Under 7·0 miles 1/7·1 miles and over 0
5. Distance from a river	0/1	Under 1·0 miles 1/1·1 miles and over 0
6. Distance from a Roman road	0/1	Under 1·0 miles 1/1·1 miles and over 0

Each variable was extracted from a series of scaled base maps. A relief/drainage map was drawn from which the following variables were measured — altitude, aspect, distance from the sea, distance from a river. When ever possible the map was adapted to known conditions of past geomorphology. For instance, the coast line was altered from its present day layout to allow for the higher sea-level conditions prevalent at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion, which rendered much of Romney Marsh under water, and Thanet an island. A reconstruction of the Roman road system and trackway routes through Kent, was derived from the work of Margary (1948, 1955). Distances were measured between the *-ing* places and these lines of transport. Soils were also thought to have been an important variable operating in the Anglo-Saxon's decision to settle a particular locality, especially as it has such a close linkage with agricultural production. Whilst the complexity of the soil variable was recognized it was felt inexcusable to bypass

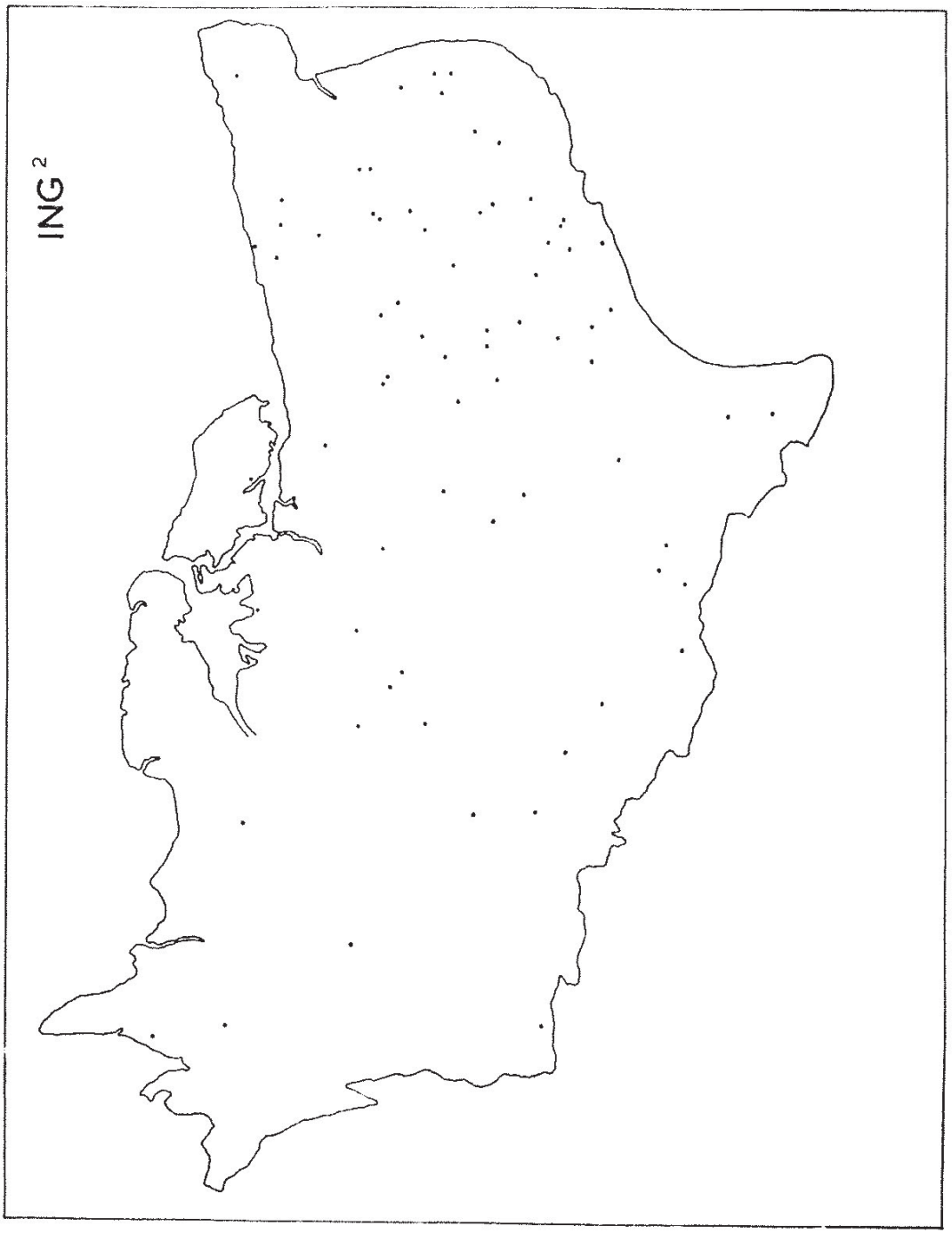


Fig. 4. *-ing*² Place-Names in Kent.

its inclusion. Measurement was taken upon the textural division suggested by Wooldridge, working from a map drawn by J. Boys in 1798. The map was checked for accuracy against more recent work and found to be adequate. The early date of the map was considered an advantage as it preceded much of the modifications made more recently to the agricultural soils of Kent.

Having briefly outlined the reconstruction of the environmental variables concerned, certain criticism can be made as to the means of obtaining environmental data. The information is derived purely from cartographic abstraction, and then by straight-line measurement only. Furthermore to retrogress so far into the past is bound to create considerable inaccuracy in the information obtained. Whilst acknowledging that complete accuracy cannot be claimed for the measurements taken it is felt that the values obtained do, however, constitute a representation of reasonable proportion and thus maintain a degree of validity. In addition, although derived from cartographic representation this is a scaled evaluation and the construction of the maps incorporate evidence from a range of relevant works. The separation of drawing up the two sets of maps, for the *-ing* elements and the environmental variables, meant that maximum objectivity was maintained for the distance measurements. These were taken as straight-line values, since modifications for surface configuration, or time, could not be calculated at such a preparatory stage. By using map comparison it was hoped to achieve an overall view of interrelationships which would not have emerged otherwise.

The data measurements obtained from the maps were reviewed for their range, and suitable values were chosen for coding the material on a presence or absence basis. A two-dimensional ordination graph was extracted from this information.

The Results of Ordination

From the graph the following perceptual units emerge as operational:

Perceptive Unit (P.U.)	*Objectives involved*
P.U. 1	Selection towards light soils. Proximity to sea, river, Roman road important. *Type sites*: Shillingham, Wingmore.

P.U. 2 — Selection towards southfacing slopes; light soils; altitudes exceeding 201′ s.l. Proximity to sea and Roman road important.
Type sites: Hastingleigh, Terlingham.

P.U. 3 — Selection towards northfacing slopes; light soils; altitudes exceeding 201′ above s.l. Proximity to sea and Roman road important.
Type sites: Rainham, Wytherling.
(Subgroup: Proximity to sea only important
Type sites: Lidsing, Stockbury.)

P.U. 4 — Selection towards light soils; altitudes under 200′ above s.l. Proximity to river and sea important.
Type sites: Kensham, Freezingham.

P.U. 5 — Selection towards northfacing slopes; heavy soils; altitudes under 200′ above s.l. Proximity to river and sea important.
Type sites: Malling, Islingham.

P.U. 6 — Selection towards southfacing slopes; heavy soils; altitudes under 200′ above s.l. Proximity to river and sea important.
Type sites: Old Romney, *Oswaldington*.
(Subgroup; Proximity to river only important
Type sites: Brandenbury, *Dorninga Byra*.)

Whilst certain places are grouped in desirable localities it is evident that deviants, such as P.U. 5, occur and furthermore exist in regions which, judged from the selected environmental variables, would be sites of low preference. For additional verification the *-ingas* elements were separated and ordinated independently. Sixteen cases were analysed on the continued basis of the six environmental variables, though ordination was executed in three dimensions to compensate the reduction in case number.

From the ordination results it was possible to isolate two units of selective similarity:

P.U.X. — Selection towards southfacing slopes; heavy soils; altitudes below 200′ above s.l. Proximity to river and sea important.
Type sites: Chevening, Weavering.

P.U.Y. — Selection towards northfacing slopes; light soils; altitudes over 201′ above s.l. Proximity to Roman road and river important.
Type sites: Hucking, Ospringe.

Neither of these groups were located upon the most ameliorative sites.

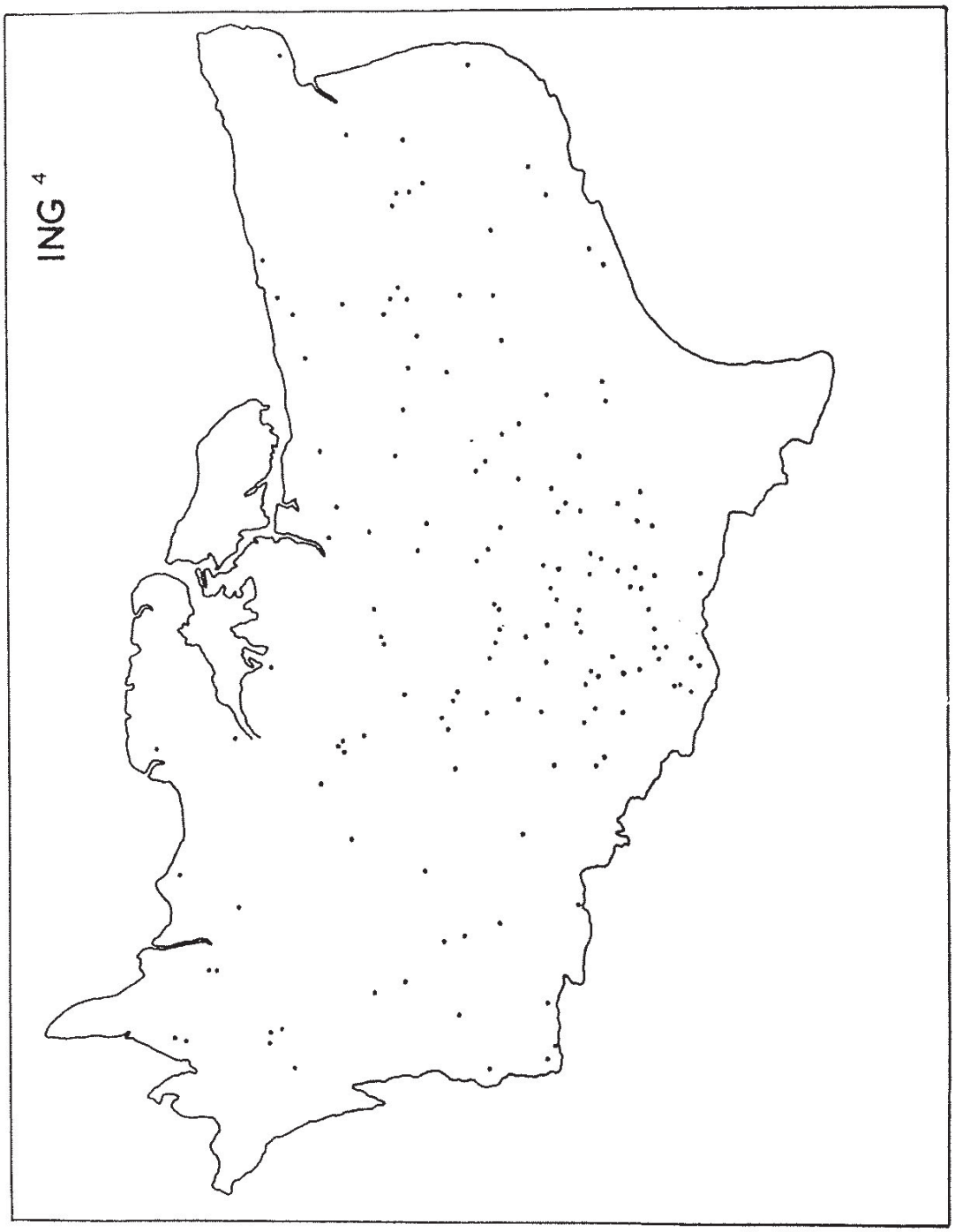


Fig. 5. *-ing*-4 Place-Names in Kent.

Discussion of the Ordination Results

In both cases the ordination results gave perceptive units in which their decision-taking processes were directed towards sites with 'inferior' attributes. This situation may be accounted for in a number of ways. Firstly, the possibility exists that the environmental variables are not those fundamental to an initial settlement phase. However, as their choice was directed in so far as they pertain to an agrarian economy and a communications network both are justifiable as fundamentals of an immigrant population. It is felt that a more valid criticism concerns the influence of the scale factor upon determining the outcome of the results. Admittedly one would have preferred to have visited each site individually, accumulating selection data at the localized level. For it is at such a detailed scale that the initial site selections were made, and should therefore be investigated. Whilst this may be an acknowledged ideal the task would be vast indeed and must be viewed as a work of the future. The perceptive units which have been isolated are necessarily founded upon a more pragmatic approach. Despite the likelihood of localized exemptions to a single factor, total exemptions to the whole suite of alternatives is less probable hence the results which emerge can be maintained as indicative of the general county trend.

It may be argued that the *-inga-*, *-ingas* place-names in the less desirable situations were denied the best sites due to the presence of a repellent phenomenon. That is to say, the decision to reside on inferior sites is not envisaged to have been a matter of choice, rather of obligation; but why, if these place-names represent the initial Anglo-Saxon immigration phase, was it necessary to make such a choice?

The 'Coming of the Saxons' was not an unopposed invasion into unoccupied territory. Britain constituted a component part of the Roman Empire and was a settled region of defended territory organized to resist foreign incursions. Thus any penetration intruded upon an established civilization. It is true that at the time of the Saxon entry the Roman Empire was in decline, but it would appear that the cessation of centralized power from Rome was balanced by a corresponding rise in independent regional government. Whatever the case, the anomalies of the plural *-ing* distributions may be reconciled as an initial infill around the pre-existing settlement pattern. Yet

why should the Anglo-Saxons as conquerors of Kent accommodate their activities, especially as the adaption would be detrimental to their own interests? Granted an interplay between donor-recipient culture contact it seems nevertheless improbable that the donor would voluntarily surrender power to operate in favour of the recipient culture.

A more pressing alternative would be the consideration of these 'misfit' localities as outposts. The upland anomalies lend themselves to interpretation as transhumance stations. Their functional relationship of providing additional summer pasture would have made a valuable contribution to livestock survival and rendered an increased tract of fertile land available for crop production. The lowland incongruities may be viewed as 'experimental' stations, associated with the introduction of Anglo-Saxon agricultural techniques, notably the combination of the heavy plough and woodland clearance. Therefore, although peripheral to subsistence agricultural production, each activity is explicable in contributory terms, though one feels such practices are more characteristic of an established economy which can afford expenditure in time and effort, rather than an initial immigrant community.

The most satisfactory explanation is thought to stem from the process of intra-population dislodgement. Assuming the Anglo-Saxon immigrants to be rational beings they must have appraised the landscape and fixed onto those sites they perceived as first-class. Later Anglo-Saxon settlers would then have been obliged to occupy the land that remained, some of it high quality, much of it inferior quality. This would explain the selection policy of the *-ingas, -inga-* perceptive units. Implicit to this concept, however, is the existence of an Anglo-Saxon population in Kent prior to the phase of settlement associated with the plural *-ing* place-names. This would seem to link with the philological theory proposed by Dodgson, and the archaeological findings of J. N. L. Myres, although the support for these interdisciplinary studies cannot be taken too far on this level of analysis. There is still the investigation of the *-ing*^{2} distribution to be carried out before comparisons can be made between the elemental groups. Yet one can state that for the county of Kent investigation so far would support the contention that the *-ingas, -inga-* distributions are preceded by an earlier stratum of Anglo-Saxon settlement, probably indicated by the *-ing*^{2} place-names.

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Appendix

Lists and Locations of *-ing* place-names in Kent. Lost = location not established.

-ingas

Birling	TQ 679602	Lidsing	TQ 787623
Bobbing	TQ 899649	Malling, East	TQ 700571
Brishing	TQ 777515	Malling, West	TQ 682578
Chevening	TQ 487577	Ospringe	TR 000603
Cooling	TQ 755759	Postling	TR 145390
Detling	TQ 794583	Weavering Street	TQ 785555
Eastling	TQ 964565	Wytherling	TR 037532
Hucking	TQ 845585	Yalding	TQ 698501

-inga-

Ægylbyrhtingahyrst	TQ 825375	Hawkenbury	TQ 804450
Bardingley	TQ 799456	Islingham Farm	TQ 750690
Bellingham	TQ 377723	Kensham Green	TQ 825299
Binbury Manor	TQ 812601	Lorenden	TQ 994593
Brandenbury	TQ 722468	Lorringden	TR 000515
Chiddingstone	TQ 50045c	Mottingham	TQ 419728
Cobhambury	TQ 452431	Otterden	TQ 945542
Engeham, Great	TQ 94337c	Ozengell Grange	TR 356656
Engeham, Little	TQ 944369	Pembury	TQ 625406
Eohinga Burh	TQ 730725	Rainham	TQ 815659
Etchinghill	TQ 726397	Romney Old	TR 035253
Etchinghole	TQ 728402	Shillingham Hole	TR 075555
Farningham	TQ 549669	Stockbury	TQ 840619
Farthingloe	TR 295405	Tatlingbury	TQ 636450
Freezingham	TQ 865303	Terlingham	TR 213391
French Hay	TQ 914321	*Đorninga byra*	TQ 780475
Friningham	TQ 820589	Trillinghurst	TQ 712363
Gillingham	TQ 782691	Wingham	TR 242575
Glassenbury	TQ 748365	Wingmore	TR 187465
Hallinghurst	TQ 875435	Womenswold	TR 227507
Hastingleigh	TR 095449	*Yfinga Ho*	TR 190665

-ing[2]

Amage Farm	TQ 072458	Bloodden	TR 230538
Arpinge	TR 192392	Bockingfold	TQ 777360
Bagden Wood	lost	Bockingfold	TQ 734394
Bavinge Farm	TR 104466	*Bollyng*	lost
Beltinge	TR 193678	Bramling	TR 222570
Beltring	TQ 675476	Brenchley	TQ 678420
Bilting	TR 053491	Caring	TQ 805541
Birching	lost	Chart, Little	TQ 944460
Bletching-court	lost	Cilling	TR 012613

Cobham	TQ 670685
Cockering Farm	TR 130561
Cocking	lost
Coolinge	TR 202361
Dumbourne	TQ 900310
Duskins	TR 186497
Eggringe	TR 093504
Ellinge	TR 239429
Ensinge, Upper	TR 067560
Ensinge, Lower	TR 075557
Evering Acre	lost
Garlinge	TR 349695
Garlinge Green	TR 113525
Gestling, The	lost
(North Stream)	(TR 352560)
Gibbins Brook	lost
Giddinge	TR 239464
Gilling Drove	TR 235654
Hacklinge	TR 341545
Haddling Wood	TR 304479
Halkelinge Mill	lost
Harringe Court	TR 094371
Harsyng Great Marsh	lost
Hawkinge	TR 229399
Hazeling Wood	TR 223566
Heminge	TR 111402
Hersden	TR 204620
Hersing Marsh	TQ 980680
Hexden	TQ 826289
Hucking Manor	TQ 844584
Ileden	TR 209524
Iffin Farm	TR 141546
Isles Bridge	TR 041210
Ittinge Farm	TR 119468
Kemsing	TQ 555587
Kennelling Farm	TQ 970505
Killing Wood	lost
Lottinge	lost
Lymbridge Green	TR 125439
Marlings	TQ 480700
Mongeham, Great	TR 350515
Mongeham, Little	TR 333509
Ottinge	TR 168424
Ottridge	TQ 796553
Pedding Farm, Great	TR 268579
Peddynge Wood	lost
Pedlinge	TR 139355
Peening Quarter	TQ 887287
Pickering	TQ 758520
Pinnin(c)ge	lost
Poghelinge	lost
Reading Street	TQ 923304
Sandlings	TQ 755581
Shatterling	TR 264584
Shelvin	TR 225474
Shelvingford	TR 212654
Shetyngcrosse	lost
Singledge	TR 288459
Speringbrook Sewer	TR 000347
Stauerlinge	lost
Thixlinge	lost
Trenley Down	lost
Up Hill Farm	TR 215398
Wæringc mersc	lost
Wadling	TR 350500
Wallingham Sewer	TR 040250
Welling	TQ 470760
Westenhanger	TR 122371
Wibbing	TQ 860675
Wichling	TQ 918560
Wickens	TQ 483415
Winterage Farm	TR 197413
Wiueling	lost
Worten Farm	TQ 971434

-ing-[4]

Addington	TQ 654590
Alderden Manor	TQ 795292
Aldberhtingtun	Canterbury
Aldington	TR 075363
Aldington Place	TQ 838563
Allington	TQ 748578
Allington	TQ 839563
Angley House	TQ 772367
Ashenden	TQ 894315
Bainden	TQ 725415
Barden Park	TQ 580464
Bedlinghope Sewer	lost
Benenden	TQ 808329
Berbodyndenne	lost
Betherinden	lost
Bevenden	TQ 958397
Biddenden	TQ 850385
Blendon	TQ 472744

Bletchenden	TQ 838431
Bletchingley	TQ 770417
Bogden	TQ 769467
Bonnington	TR 053357
Bonnington Farm	TR 251539
Bossingham	TR 150490
Bossington Farm	TR 233550
Branden	TQ 806373
Brickenden	lost
Brissenden	TQ 906347
Casebourne Wood	TR 183362
Challenden	TQ 797299
Challock	TR 008505
Chessenden	TQ 832317
Chillardindene	lost
Chillenden	TR 270537
Chilmington Green	TQ 980403
Chittenden	TQ 803348
Conningbrook	TR 032436
Copenesse	lost
Cossington	TQ 743599
Cozenton	TQ 810663
Crittenden	TQ 657435
Cruttenden	lost
Currington	Canterbury
Danton Farm	TR 192374
Dodingdale	Canterbury
Drellingore	TR 241412
Edenbridge	TQ 444465
Eddington	TR 182670
Egerden	TQ 918374
Egerton	TQ 907475
Eggerton Farm	TR 084503
Elardinden	lost
Ellenden Farm	TR 097630
Ellington	TR 375654
Evington	TR 109452
Eynton	lost
Finchden	TQ 901332
Flishinghurst	TQ 760377
Folkindenne	lost
Frenchurst	TQ 821284
Frienden	TQ 504413
Frittenden	TQ 815413
Frumesingleah	lost
Garwaldingtune	lost
Goddington	TQ 478654
Godinton	TQ 981438
Hackington	TR 148592
Haffenden	TQ 883409
Hamptons	TQ 626524
Harbilton	lost
Hawkenbury	TQ 596385
Heppington House	TR 146539
Hernden	TQ 792494
Hernden	TQ 815227
Hernden	TR 296541
Heronden	TQ 883327
Hildenbrough	TQ 565487
High Halden	TQ 895374
Hollanden	TQ 564508
Hornbrook, Great	TQ 949331
Hornbrook, Little	TQ 943318
Housendane Wood	TQ 948523
Hremping wiic	lost
Hunton	TQ 719495
Ilchenden	lost
Ingleden	TQ 899348
Kenardington	TQ 970327
Kennington	TR 023452
Kippington	TQ 523543
Lashenden	TQ 849411
Lavington Farm	South Kennington
Linton	TQ 754502
Loddenden	TQ 785440
Loddington Farm	TQ 764501
Loningborough	lost
Loyterton	TQ 956602
Lustinton	lost
Moatenden	TQ 819464
Mordenden Wood	TQ 863568
Nackington	TR 156546
Nonington	TR 253524
Omenden	TQ 873403
Orpington	TQ 465665
Oswaldington	lost
Ovenden	TQ 834459
Pakelyndenne	lost
Pattenden	TQ 720366
Petting Grove	TQ 478664
Pickelden Farm	TR 089539
Pickenden Wood	TQ 734367
Pickenden	TR 008385
Pinden	TQ 590693
Pivington	TQ 919465
Pivington Farm	TQ 918527
Plusshenden	lost
Povenden	lost
Puttenden	TQ 413454
Quarrington	TR 059412
Rattington	lost

Rempendene	lost
Ringwould	TR 360483
Rolvenden	TQ 845315
Ruckinge Grove	TR 153656
Sappington Court	TR 114528
Scray	lost
Scuttington Manor	TQ 934611
Shoddington	TQ 998468
Shottenden	TR 045543
Silverden	TQ 788283
Shrimpenden	lost
Sissinghurst	TQ 795376
Snodland	TQ 704617
Southernden	TQ 868460
Southernden, Little	TQ 868459
Surrenden Dering	TQ 938454
Surrenden, Old	TQ 951401
Swattenden	TQ 774345
Tappington Farm	TR 210463
Tarnden	TQ 903404
Thanington	TR 138568
Thornden	TR 139641
Thorningduna	TQ 745697
Tiffenden	TQ 909363
Toltingtrough	TQ 620745
Tottenden Wood	TQ 810345
Tottington, Great	TQ 741601
Tottington, Little	TQ 739599
Tubbenden	TQ 443642
Tuckneys	TQ 735766
Turpington Farm	TQ 422676
Uffington Farm	TR 243547
Waldington	lost
Wallinghurst	lost
Washenden	TQ 864384
Weddington	TR 293592
Wellington Place	TQ 888336
Weveringhope	lost
Wheelbarrow town	TR 150460
Wierton Place	TQ 780497
Wihtherincg faladsto	lost
Willington	TQ 789542
Wilmington	TQ 533720
Wilmington	lost
Wilmington Farm	TR 030458
Winton Farm	TQ 862320
Wissenden	TQ 906415
Witherden Farm	TQ 845451
Wittersham	TQ 900274
Wolverton	TR 267428
Worsenden	TQ 842381
Wykynden	TQ 465405

Hybrid Forms

-ing^2 x *-ingas*

Barming	TQ 720545
Charing	TQ 955495
Cooting Farm	TR 226533
Gt. Everden Farm	TR 234421
Halling	TQ 705637
Hebbinge	TR 035475
Pising	TR 335465
Ratling Court	TR 240536
Rooting	TQ 954450
Rowling Court	TR 272549
Ruckinge	TR 024335
Sellindge	TR 094384
Selling	TR 045565
Shelving	lost
Shingleton	TR 286528
Stelling	TR 143487
Stowting	TR 125418
Swarling	TR 130529

-ing^2 x *-ing-*^{4}

Chattenden	TQ 758718
Denton	TR 216472
Etchinghill	TR 166394
Hedgingford	TQ 745336
Hockenden	TQ 493690
Huntingfield	TQ 972550
Reading Street	TR 389695
Ruttington Lane	Canterbury
Waddendene	lost

-ing[2] x *-inga-*

Charringherst	lost	Hollingbourne	TQ 844552
Farningham	TQ 549669	Wateringbury	TQ 685535

-ing-[4] x *-inga-*

Dunbury	TQ 791464

-inga- x *-ingas*

Sittingbourne	TQ 905647

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