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Clæg in English place-names

Ann Cole (pp. 5–15)

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 **1–6**.
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 **1–6**.
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**.

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Clǣg in English place-names

Ann Cole

Clǣg appears in some 80 place-names evidenced before the start of the sixteenth century and in two more by 1509, of which 22 appear in DB. Before considering how *clǣg* is used in place-names it is useful to consider the importance and/or effect of clay on the day-to-day lives of medieval peasants. Primarily it will affect their farming activities. Clay has the advantage of being rich in minerals, but the disadvantages of being slow to drain, often waterlogged in winter and slow to warm in spring. This makes it hard to plough and to use for arable crops. Although grass growth may be good and a hay crop taken, it is less suitable for pasture; when wet, it is easily poached especially around gateways and water-sources. Therefore, to some extent, *clǣg* in a place-name can indicate farming possibilities.

When it comes to choosing a site for a settlement, clay is not a good option. The constant passage of feet by women and children, the menfolk going off to the fields, and passing animals, will churn up the surface of any wet village street in winter only for it to turn into hard-baked ruts in summer. A better-drained stratum is desirable as a settlement site. Route-ways passing over clay can become impassable in winter: Defoe, for instance, writing in the early eighteenth century, describes the problems of extracting Wealden timber in winter (Defoe 1948: 128–9). Traffic, both men and animals, churns up the surface until it becomes impassable for ox- and horse-drawn carts and very nearly so for non-draught animals and man (walking with a heavy load of clay sticking to one's footwear is laborious and tiring on a trackway or over a ploughed field).

Clay, however, does have some uses. It is the raw material for pots — necessary equipment in most homes. Clay was dug to supply pottery kilns and in later centuries for brick and tile-making. It was used in buildings as a constituent of daub; it was used to make a waterproof lining to ponds being built on permeable rocks like chalk. It is well to consider these factors when examining the locations vis-à-vis the geology and relief of *clǣg* place-names and when considering the elements with which *clǣg* is combined.

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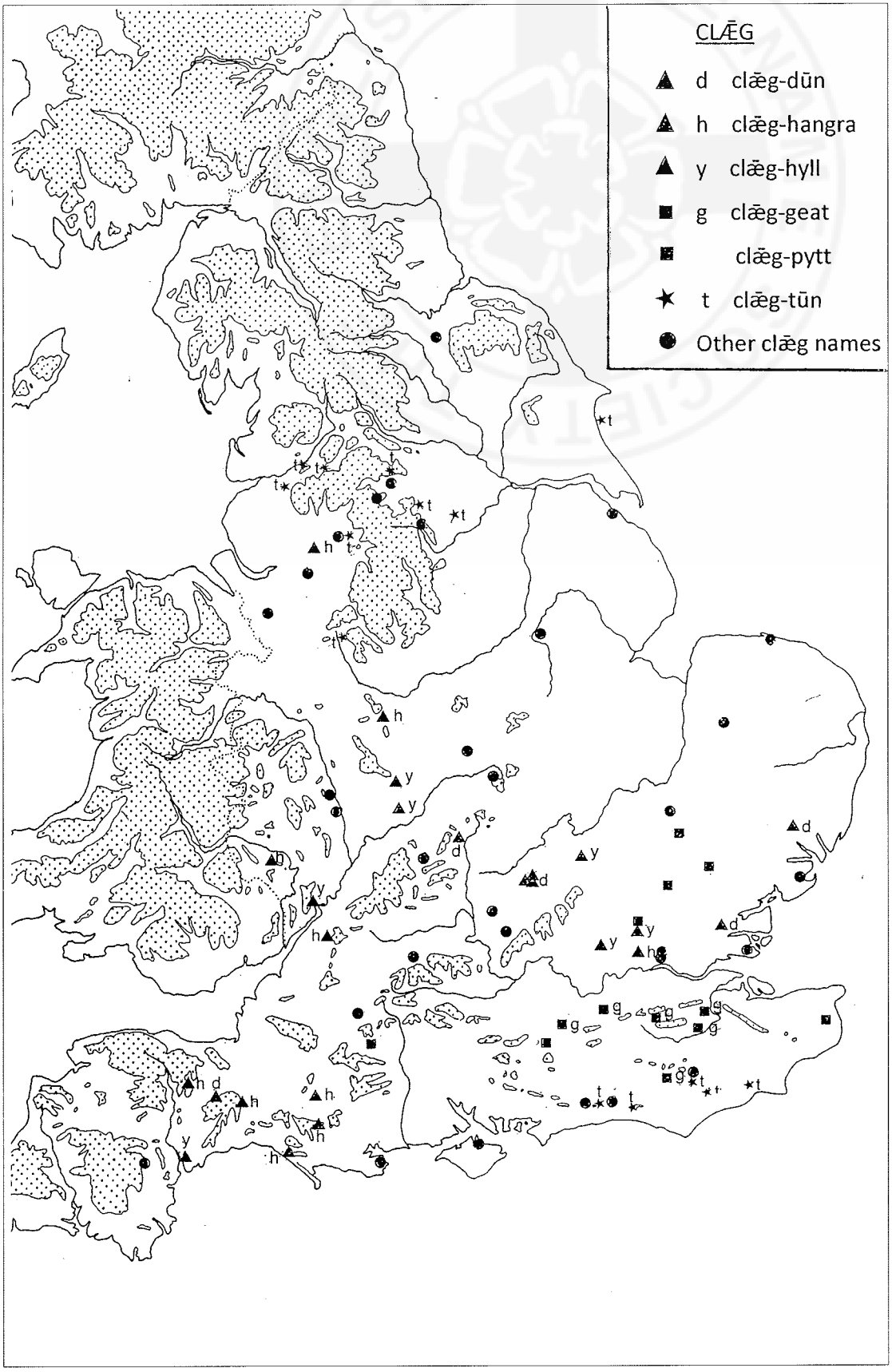

Clæg names

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Taking the geology first: of the 82 examples of *clǣg* noted and evidenced before 1509, the grid references of 68 were discoverable and they could therefore be located on geological maps, although in one case no geological map was available. The use of *clǣg* in place-names was normally taken to indicate the presence of a good-sized extent of clay in the locality although this was not invariably so — sometimes the place was not situated on the clay but on a tiny patch of some other rock type but surrounded by clay. An analysis of the clays shows that a wide variety was represented: Boulder Clay was easily the most frequent with 17 examples, followed by Gault (8), London Clay (6), Middle and Lower Liassic Clays (5), Oxford Clay (4), Wadhurst Clay, Coal Measures and Keuper Marl (Mercian Mudstone) (3 each), Weald Clay (2). However, it should be remembered that Boulder Clay is far more widespread than the other clays so comparing these figures with each other holds little meaning. A few places were sufficiently far from clay outcrops for it to be doubtful that the name referred to those outcrops (Cockley Cley for instance).

When looked at in greater detail it is clear that many settlements were on the junction of clay with another rock type, allowing at least part of today's settlement to be on a well-drained site, and yet to benefit by having its farmlands on two different soil types. These examples are:

LNC Clayton le Moors	Middle Coal Measures/Boulder Clay
LNC Clayton le Woods	Glacial Sands and Gravels/Boulder Clay
SSX Old Clayton	Lower Greensand/Gault
SSX Claylane	Folkestone Sands/Gault
DOR Clingre	Lower Lias/Middle Lias
DOR Clayhanger	Forest Marble/Fullers Earth
OXF Clare	Upper Greensand/Gault

A similar effect occurred where a tiny patch of a better-drained rock lay amidst a large expanse of clay and the settlement was located on the better-drained rock, for example:

LNC Clayton	on Glacial Sands and Gravels amid Boulder Clay
YOW Clayton	on Elland Flags amid Boulder Clay
SSX Clayton	on Lower Chalk amid Gault

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LEI Claybrooke	on Glacial Sands and Gravels amid Boulder Clay
NTP Claycoton	on Second Terrace amid Middle Lias
ESX Clayhall	on Third Terrace amid London Clay
NFK Cley	on Chalk amid Boulder Clay
SSX Clayland	on Head amid Weald Clay
SOM Clayhanger	on Upper Greensand amid Clay with Flints and Lower Lias
BUC Botolph Claydon	on Boulder Clay amid Oxford Clay
BUC East Claydon	on Boulder Clay amid Oxford Clay
BUC Middle Claydon	on Glacial Sands and Gravels amid Oxford Clay
BUC Steeple Claydon	on Glacial Sands and Gravels amid Oxford Clay

From this it might be surmised that Glacial Sands and Gravels were preferable as a settlement site over Boulder Clay, but Boulder Clay was preferable to Oxford Clay; however as both Glacial Sands and Gravels and Boulder Clay vary in their constituents this may not be true everywhere.

These data illustrate the reluctance to site a settlement on clay when there is a better-drained alternative available. Other data show that sometimes a small patch of clay amid another rock type has attention called to it by a clay name.

Turning now to the elements with which *clǣg* is combined, the entry in CENS very rightly points out the large numbers of times it is combined with a word for a hill (*hangra*, *dūn* and *hyll*) both in place-names and field-names (CENS 2004: 91–6). In this corpus there are seven pre-1500 and three later examples of *clǣg-hangra* of which three are in DB. There are eight pre-1500 examples of *clǣg-dūn* and five or six in DB. All seven examples of *clǣg-hyll* are post-DB. In addition there is one *clǣg-ōra* and one *clǣg-næss*. In contrast there is only one 'clay valley' — an unlocated *clǣg-denu* in Manchester.

The soils developed over clay on a hill-slope drain much more readily than those on a level area or in a valley. For instance the ploughed slopes of a low hill near Moreton Farm, Aylesbury, on Gault Clay, were hard walking on account of the heavy clay clinging to my boots, but the unploughed level land at the foot of the hill was left under grass, not exactly flooded but with standing water an inch or two deep on it (February 2011). This suggests that medieval farmers and the coiners of the 'clay hill' names were in effect

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saying 'if we have to live in a clayey area we can at least be on a slope where the soil is more tractable than in the valleys'.

The four Buckinghamshire Claydons are fine examples of small settlements perched on a small patch of a better-drained deposit (2 × Boulder Clay, 2 × Glacial Sands and Gravels) lying on the summits of Oxford Clay hills. Since these parishes are contiguous they probably result from the break-up of one original settlement called *clāg-dūn*, perhaps on the hill where East and Botolph Claydon now stand, as this has the largest area of superficial deposits on its summit. However, Steeple Claydon's hill, Claydon Farm's hill and Middle Claydon's hill are all very similar to it and it would have been appropriate to have called any of them *clāg-dūn*. It is notable that most settlements in this belt of Oxford Clay cling to patches of superficial deposits, for example Godington, Poundon and Twyford, giving only limited opportunity for any settlement drift if the heavy clay was to be avoided.

There are six examples of 'Claypit' evidenced by 1500 and one in1509. Four are on patches of Boulder Clay, and one on the edge of London Clay where it abuts a sandy stratum. A sixth one, Clay Pit Hill WLT, in the midst of chalk downland, is capped by a tiny patch of Reading Beds (a mottled clay) only 200 yards across — a beautifully apt name. The seventh is in Kent and not evidenced until 1509; it also is on chalk, with bands of Brickearth nearby.

The name 'Claygate' occurs six times, all of them in SE England (KNT, SRY, SSX). *Geat* is a term used comparatively frequently in these counties, but much less frequently in neighbouring counties. It is not surprising to find that the *clāg* corpus contains examples of *geat* here, but what was the reason behind the name? The term *geat* sometimes refers to a funnel-shaped part of a track linking a settlement to its common grazing. This means that large numbers of animals can be funnelled into a narrow path which, if it crosses clay, could become poached and very muddy. This would be a well-known feature of that particular route and people might prefer to avoid using it.

In SRY, Claygate (TQ 1563) is in the parish of Thames Ditton. Early editions of OS maps show that Claygate barely existed as a settlement but that a lane led across London Clay to Claygate Common. Similarly, a track from Ash (SU 8950) led north-east over the clayey Bracklesham Beds (Ash Crock Kilns are marked at SU 907509) before reaching the Plateau Gravels on Claygate Common.

Clackett's Lane in Tatsfield SRY, runs north-north-west to south-south-east parallel to the county boundary, leaving the North Downs chalk to cross Gault Clay before reaching the Chart and its heaths and commons.

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In KNT Clackett's Place lies on the northern edge of Ryarsh where a lane leads from the Lower Greensand across the Gault Clay to pastures on the southern edge of the North Downs. These stock routes are discussed by Everitt (1986: 130–4). Claygate, in Shipbourne, is on Weald Clay lying between the settlement and Hadlow Common also on Weald Clay. Claygate in Buxsted SSX, lies on Wadhurst Clay on a road leading from Buxsted to the open sandy lands of Ashdown Forest, Duddleswell conveniently placed beside it as a watering hole. Thus the six Claygates might be interpreted as being on tracks passing over clay en route from a settlement to an outlying pasture.

There are two areas where the Keuper Marl is so extensive that it has given rise to district names. To the west of the Trent and north of Nottingham are districts called North Clay and South Clay (PN Nt 24), while in the Dove valley in STF are to be found Draycott in the Clay and Coton in the Clay.

Details of the simplex *clǣg*s and of '*clǣg* + generic' will be found in the table. The geology of these places follows the general pattern described above, but one calls for comment: Cockley Cley, originally just Cley, and a lost Claythorpe in the same parish. Cockley Cley is in the midst of Chalk country beside a stream flowing over a narrow strip of alluvium. The nearest clay (Boulder Clay) is three-quarters of a mile to the south-east, much further than is usual, and one wonders if that is really what prompted the use of the name.

The distribution of the elements with which *clǣg* is combined is unexpected. Comment has already been made about the concentration of the Claygate names in the south-east. A look at the distribution map shows that four of the seven Claypits are in the Chilterns (HRT two, CAM and ESX one each). Hertfordshire is particularly full of pits, quarries and dells. This may be a function of the thinness and variety of the superficial deposits overlying the Chalk; the five examples of Chalkdell are discussed in *JEPNS* 19 (1988) 50. The WLT and KNT examples are described above.

More curious is the concentration of the 'clay hill' terms (the *clǣg-dūn*s, *clǣg-hangra*s and *clǣg-hyll*s) from Devon north and north-eastwards into the West Midlands and southern East Anglia. They do not appear north of Staffordshire, indeed *clǣg* place-names seem to be absent altogether from northern England, and nor do the 'clay hills' occur in the south-east, the East Midlands or Norfolk. There are plenty of places where the geology and topography would be appropriate for a 'clay hill' name, but the name type was simply not used. In the northern counties, north of STF, the place-name element *hangra* is absent or very rare and therefore *clǣg-hangra*s would be unlikely to exist, although *clǣg-dūn* and *clǣg-hyll* might have done so, but

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in fact did not. Just the same applies in SSX and SRY where *hangra* is rare but *dūn* and *hyll* are frequent; the 'clay-hill' names do not occur here either. The distribution of *clǣg-tūn*s is complementary to that of the 'clay-hills'; there are four in SSX south of the Weald in an area where 'topographical element + *tūn*' is common, and there is a cluster in LNC and YOW north of the zone in which 'clay-hill' is found. It suggests that naming practices are more complex than simply choosing an appropriate topographical element to combine with *clǣg* to make a place-name, and hints that a generic such as *tūn* might be used instead. It is already known that in Mercia this was a widespread practice (Cole 2010: 32–5) so that in LNC, YOW, YOE and a single STF example, the *clǣg-tūn*s might be fringe manifestations of this, but it does not explain the SSX examples. Perhaps the mystery will be solved as research on habitative elements proceeds. In the meantime it is well to remember that even such an apparently straightforward element as *clǣg* can spring a few questions.

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Gazetteer

The *clǣg* place-names are listed below by combining element, county, parish and geology (where known).

References

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COUNTY	PLACE	PAGE IN REF BOOK		PARISH	GRID REF	DATE	GEOL MAP	GEOLOGY SETTLMENT SITE		SURROUNDINGS
HANGRA										
CHE	Clayhanger Hall	3.13		Haslington	SJ 729275	1268	110	Boulder Clay		Boulder Clay
DEV	Clayhanger	533		Clayhanger	ST 021230	DB	310	Pilton Beds (slates)		
DOR	Clinger Farm	3.242		Buckland Newton	ST 668053	1206	313	On narrow strip of Gault Clay		
GLO	Clingre House	2.216		Cam[1]	ST 729995	DB	251	Junction of Lower Lias and Middle Lias		
HRE	Clehonger	54		Clehonger	SO 465370	DB	215	Boulder Clay		
MDX	Clayhill Farm	79		Tottenham	TQ 32 90	1294	256	? (formerly *hangra*)		
STF	Clayhanger	H	195	Walsall	SK 042046	1300	154	Boulder Clay		
DOR	Clayhanger*	3.32		Purse Caundle	ST 700169	1811	313	Junction Fullers Earth (down-slope) and Forest Marble (up)		
DOR	Clayhanger*	4.4		Swyre	SY 529892	e. 20 c.?	327	Forest Marble in Valley, Cornbrash on slopes		
SOM	Clayhanger*	web site		Combe St Nicholas	ST 317114	16c. Farmho.	311	Upper Greensand. Valley on Lower Lias		
DŪN										
BUC	Botolph Claydon	131		East and	SP 733245	DB	219	Boulder Clay		Hill slopes Oxford Clay
	East Claydon	131		Botolph Claydon	SP 740255	DB	219	Boulder Clay		Hill slopes Oxford Clay
	Middle Claydon	133		Middle Claydon	SP 719253	DB	219	Glacial sands and gravel		Slopes Oxford Clay
	Steeple Claydon	53		Steeple Claydon	SP 705267	DB	219	Glacial sands and gravel		Slopes Oxford Clay
DEV	Clayhidon	610		Clayhidon	ST 169148	DB	311	Clay with Flint		U. Greensand on slope
ESX	Little Claydons Fm	251		E. Hanningfield	TL 749016	1328	241	Boulder Clay		London Clay
OXF	Claydon	418		C'n with Clattercote	SP 457500	1109	201	Boulder Clay		Middle Lias
SFK	Claydon	DEPN		Claydon	TM 137499	DB	207	1st Terrace		Chalk, Gl S & G, B. Clay
HYLL										
BDF	Clayhill	141		Westoning	TL 031327	1460	220	Glacial sands and gravel		Boulder Clay
DEV	Clayhill Fm	602		Woodbury	SY 0087	1330	325	?		
GLO	Clay Hill	3.199		Newnham	SO 683120	1457	234	Raglan Marl		
HRT	Clayhill	65		Bushey	TQ 139947	1425	256	London Clay		Pebble Gravel on Merry Hill
MDX	Clay Hill Fm	73		Enfield	TQ 313990	1274	256	London Clay		Pebble gravel on adjacent hills
WAR	Clay Hill Barn	138		Long Lawford	SP 1475	c.1150	183	?		
WAR	Clayhill Fm	198		Aston Cantlow	SP 129623	Hy 2	183	Mercian Mudstone		

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COUNTY	PLACE	PAGE IN REF BOOK		PARISH	GRID REF	DATE	GEOL MAP	GEOLOGY SETTLEMENT	SURROUNDINGS
PYTT									
CAM	Claypit Plantation		100	Little Abington	TL 536496	1328	205	patch of Boulder Clay	Middle Chalk
ESX	Claypit Hall		505	Gt. Bardfield	TL 684306	1336	222	Boulder Clay	Plateau Gr to W, Gl S & G to E
HRT	Claypits		215	Bayford	TL 312069	1443	239	junction B. Clay &Pebble Gr	London Clay to W
HRT	Claypits Fm		204	Bishops Stortford	TL 477210	c.1400	222	Boulder Clay	London Clay 200 yds to E.
KNT	Claypits*	PNK	532	Goodnestone	TR 260553	1509	289	Upper Chalk	Brickearth & Thanet Beds nearby
SRY	Claypits Wood		176	Farnham	SU 828477	1278	285	London Clay	Reading Beds to S
WLT	Clay Pit Hill		164	Codford St Mary	ST 997425	14c.	298	tiny patch Reading Beds	Upper Chalk
GEAT									
KNT	Clackett Place	PNK	150	Ryarsh	TQ 668602	1316-28	287	Gault Clay	Lower Greensand to S
KNT	Claygate	PNK	154	Shipbourne	TQ 607517	1270	287	Weald Clay	
SSX	Claygate fm		391	Buxsted	TQ 478263	1327	303	Wadhurst Clay	
SRY	Claygate		91	Thames Ditton	TQ 156635	1065, DB	270	London Clay & patches of Claygate Beds	
SRY	Claygate Fm &Cmn		137	Ash	SU 9153	1255	285	Plateau Gravel Barton Sand & then Bracklesham Bd	
SRY	Clacket lane		337	Tatsfield	TQ 425542	1402	287	Gault Clay	
TŪN									
LNC	Clayton	E	36	Droylesden	SJ 880985	c. 1230	85	Glacial sands and Gravel	Boulder clay all round
LNC	Clayton le Dale	E	70	Blackburn	SD 6733	1246	76	?	
LNC	Clayton le Moors	E	89	Whalley Bridge	SD 752320	1263	76	Boulder Clay & Coal measures	
LNC	Clayton le Woods	E	134	Leyland	SD 564221	c. 1200	75	Boulder Clay & Glacial Sands & Gravels	
SSX	Old Clayton		179	Sullington	TQ 109138	1296	318/333	junction of Gault & Lower Greensand	
SSX	Clayton Fm / Gill		474	Dallington	TQ 6519	1344	319	(perhaps Wadhurst clay & Ashdown Sands)	
SSX	Clayton		259	Clayton	TQ 299139	1073/DB	318/333	Lower Chalk	Gault Clay ¼ mile to N
SSX	Clayton Fm *		384	Mayfield	TQ 583252	1622	303	Wadhurst Clay	
SSX	Clayton Fm		533	Peasmarsh	TQ 894216	1296	320/321	Wadhurst Clay	Ashdown Beds (sand, silt, clay)
STF	Clayton	H	195	Newcastle u Lyme	SJ 852432	DB	123	complex but Boulder Clay to E	
YOE	Cleeton		82		TA 1755 ?	DB	65	Washed away by sea	
YOW	Clayton West		1.32	Clayton West	SE 259110	DB	86	Coal Measures	
YOW	Clayton		3.255	Clayton	SE 120319	DB	77	Elland Flags	Boulder Clay ¼ mile to E
YOW	Clayton in the Clay		1.89	C'ton with Frickley	SE 454077	DB	87	Coal Measures	

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COUNTY	PLACE	PAGE IN REF BOOK	PARISH	GRID REF	DATE	GEOL MAP	GEOLOGY SETTLEMENT	SURROUNDINGS
WATER ELEMENTS								
IOW	Claybrook Row	K 329	Whippingham	SZ 513914	c. 1200	331	Hamstead Beds	
LEI	Claybrooke Parva	Cox 24	Claybrooke	SP 495879	DB	169	Glacial S & G	B. Clay. Stream on Boulder Clay
WOR	Claybrook	71	Rock	SO 765694	1275	182	Red Marls.	stream on Red Marls
LIN	Claypole	C 30	Claypole	SK 845490	DB	127	Upper Lias (clay)	alluvium
DOR	Claywell	1.44	Studland	SY 996843	1332	343	Bagshot Beds	clay works nearby
OTHER ELEMENTS								
CHE	Clayley*	4.9	Handley	SJ 470585	1506	109	Boulder Clay	
CHE	Claycroft	2.96	Gt. Budworth	SJ 6495	1288	97	?	
ESX	Claybury Fm	98	Ilford	TQ 425909	1270	257	London Clay	
ESX	Claystreet Fm	204	Gt. Wakering	TQ 911879	13c.	258	Tiny 3rd terrace	Brickearth to N, S and W
LNC	Clayden	E 35	Manchester	SJ 8498	1322	85?	Boulder Clay?	
NFK	Cleythorpe	DB	Cockley Cley	? c. TF 7904	DB	160?	?	
NTP	Claycoton	66	Claycoton	SP 593770	1175	185	2nd Terrace	Middle Lias ½ mile to N and S
OXF	Clare	89	Pyrton	SU674985	c. 1130	254	Upper Greensand	Gault 200 yds downhill
OXF	Clearsale	192	Waterperry	SP 606098	1324	237	West Walton (silty mudstone)	
SSX	Clayland Shaw	384	Mayfield	TQ 5827	1430	303	?	
WAR	Clay Bank Coppice	303	Little Wolford	SP 267358	1224	218	Upper Lias Clay	Boulder Clay to S
WOR	Claines	110	Claines	SO 852588	11c.	199	Mercian Mudstone	
YOW	Clay House	3.48	Greetland	SE 050188	1419	77	Millstone Grit Series	
YOW	Clay Royd	3.93	Southowram	SE 124240	1379	77	Coal Measures	
YOW	Clay Royd	1.297	Tankersley	SK34 99	1259-66	87	Coal Measures	
SIMPLEX								
CAM	Clayhithe	145	Horningsea	TL 501643	975	188	Gault, (Hithe added by 1268)	alluvium by Cam
DEV	Clay Parks	472	Hennock	SX 83 80	1200 (15c)	339	?	
ESX	Clay Hall	357	Wix	TM 163280	1337	224	map missing. ? B. Clay or Gl S & G	
ESX	Clayhall	98	Ilford	TQ 426896	1203	257	3rd Terrace	London clay immediately to N
LIN	Clee, Old	C 31	Grimsby	TA 290085	DB	90	Boulder Clay	Marine alluvium to N

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COUNTY	PLACE	PAGE IN REF BOOK	PARISH	GRID REF	DATE	GEOL MAP	GEOLOGY SETTLEMENT	SURROUNDINGS
SIMPLEX CONTINUED								
NFK	Cley-next-the-Sea	DEPN		TG 045438	DB	131	Tiny patch Chalk	B. Clay to E, Gl S & G to W and N
NFK	Cockley Cley	DEPN		TF 791041	DB	160	Middle Chalk	B.Clay ¾ m to SE, alluv in valley
SSX	Clay Lane	162	Storrington	TQ 073140	1332	317/332	junct Gault/ Folkestone Sands	
SSX	Clayland Fm	184	Ashurst	TQ 177172	1332	318/333	Head	Weald Clay
WLT	Clay Close	148	Dilton	ST 853499	1341	281	Gault Clay	
WLT	Clay Fm	34	Stratton St Mary	SU 1887	14c.	252	?	
YOW	Clays Green	1.335	Staincross	SE 272032	13c.	87	Lower Coal Measures	

DISTRICT NAMES

NTT	The Clay	A belt of Keuper Marl (Mercian Mudstone) on the west bank of the Trent in the north of the county, often referred to as North Clay and South Clay
STF		Draycott in the Clay and Coton in the Clay lie on the south side of the river Dove on Keuper Marl (Mercian Mudstone)

Page numbers refer to the appropriate EPNS volumes except for: C = A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names by Kenneth Cameron; Cox = A Dictionary of Leicestershire and Rutland Place-Names by Barrie Cox; DEPN = The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names by Eilert Ekwall; E = The Place-Names of Lancashire by Eilert Ekwall; H = The Place-Names of Staffordshire by David Horovitz; K = The Place-Names of the Isle of Wight by H. Kökeritz; W = The Place-Names of Kent by J.K. Wallenberg.

* = first evidenced after 1500

[1] PN GLO gives Clingre House in Cam, but OS map shows Clingre farm in Stinchcombe

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