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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	<i>Cornish Place-Name Elements</i>
EPNE	<i>English Place-Name Elements, Parts 1 and 2</i>
PN BdHu	<i>The Place-Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire</i>
PN Brk	<i>The Place-Names of Berkshire, Parts 1, 2 and 3</i>
PN Bu	<i>The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire</i>
PN Ca	<i>The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely</i>
PN Ch	<i>The Place-Names of Cheshire, Parts 1–5</i>
PN Cu	<i>The Place-Names of Cumberland, Parts 1, 2 and 3</i>
PN D	<i>The Place-Names of Devon, Parts 1 and 2</i>
PN Db	<i>The Place-Names of Derbyshire, Parts 1, 2 and 3</i>
PN Do	<i>The Place-Names of Dorset, Parts 1–4</i>
PN Du	<i>The Place-Names of County Durham, Part 1</i>
PN Ess	<i>The Place-Names of Essex</i>
PN ERY	<i>The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York</i>
PN Gl	<i>The Place-Names of Gloucestershire, Parts 1–4</i>
PN Hrt	<i>The Place-Names of Hertfordshire</i>
PN Le	<i>The Place-Names of Leicestershire, Parts 1–7</i>
PN Li	<i>The Place-Names of Lincolnshire, Parts 1–8</i>
PN Mx	<i>The Place-Names of Middlesex (apart from the City of London)</i>
PN Nf	<i>The Place-Names of Norfolk, Parts 1–3</i>
PN Nt	<i>The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire</i>
PN NRY	<i>The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire</i>
PN Nth	<i>The Place-Names of Northamptonshire</i>
PN O	<i>The Place-Names of Oxfordshire, Parts 1 and 2</i>
PN R	<i>The Place-Names of Rutland</i>
PN Sa	<i>The Place-Names of Shropshire, Parts 1–6</i>
PN Sr	<i>The Place-Names of Surrey</i>
PN St	<i>The Place-Names of Staffordshire, Part 1</i>
PN Sx	<i>The Place-Names of Sussex, Parts 1 and 2</i>
PN W	<i>The Place-Names of Wiltshire</i>
PN Wa	<i>The Place-Names of Warwickshire</i>
PN We	<i>The Place-Names of Westmorland, Parts 1 and 2</i>
PN Wo	<i>The Place-Names of Worcestershire</i>
PN WRY	<i>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Parts 1–8</i>

Divining medieval water: the field-names of Flintham in Nottinghamshire

Susan Kilby

Introduction

Back in 1984, Margaret Gelling launched her mission to rehabilitate topographical place-names, successfully arguing that they were worthy of renewed scholarly attention, and repositioning them as an important but neglected source of landscape evidence for the medieval period (Gelling 1984: 1; Gelling and Cole 2000: xii). Other topographical names, both field-names and other minor landscape names have, until recently, largely been ignored by scholars of the medieval landscape. Whilst there have been a number of studies of individual elements, hitherto there were few surveys featuring whole corpora of microtoponyms by scholars of the medieval landscape. Some early onomastic research tended to focus, unsurprisingly perhaps, on etymology and classification, rather than considering these names within their landscape context, as Gelling and Cole did (Cunnington 2000: 41–46; Daniels and Lagrange 2002: 29–58). More recently, like topographical place-names before them, microtoponyms have been having their own Renaissance moment, and they are increasingly being considered as an important element in reconstructing medieval perceptions of landscape (Baines 1996: 163–74; Semple 1998: 109–26; Kilby 2010: 72–77; Gardiner 2011: 16–30; Milesen 2016: 84–99; Jones et al. 2017).

This study is situated within this emerging scholarly context, combining etymological consideration of the medieval microtoponyms of Flintham in Nottinghamshire, in concert with reflections on its medieval environment. This analysis has a twin focus: first, it suggests that purely topographical names are likely to have survived for a longer period, and may offer evidence for pre-Conquest perceptions of landscape. Secondly, it focuses on the watery nature of this riverine landscape, and in particular, how water was perceived and managed by those who named the fields and worked within the frequently damp and waterlogged corners of this Nottinghamshire parish. Water was vitally important to medieval communities from the earliest point of medieval settlement. The creation

of units of settlement frequently incorporated a range of important resources, including water. In considering the management of the rural environment, most emphasis has been placed on the classification of agricultural landscapes into arable and pastoral. Few scholars have attempted to examine the landscape from the perspective of the worldview of the medieval husbandman, grounded in elemental theory, and in which the balance between excessively wet or dry fields was a key consideration in husbandry practice. Knowing precisely where water could be found, how it was likely to behave, what effect it might have on the ground and for how long those effects might be manifest were areas of vital importance to people for whom a major agricultural concern was raising a successful crop – whether cereal or grass.

It is of course natural that onomastic scholars working with place-names frequently focus primarily on settlement names. Finally, it is also suggested here, that the landscape reconstruction of a near complete medieval corpus of field-names can in some instances provide additional evidence for the reconsideration of settlement names in either OE *hām*¹ ‘homestead’ or *hamm* ‘land hemmed in by water or marsh’, where no early place-name forms survive which resolve the issue conclusively.

Background

Flintham is situated in Bingham wapentake, about sixteen miles north-east of Nottingham, on the banks of the River Trent, which forms its north-western boundary. The parish is intersected by the Fosse Way which runs between Exeter and Lincoln, and its south-eastern boundary is formed by Car Dyke, which joins the River Devon just before it flows into the River Trent. It is located within the catchment of three rivers: the Trent, the Devon and the Smite. Much of the parish sits on poorly-draining acid-loam and clay soils, and both its eastern- and westernmost boundaries lie on floodplain. Domesday Book records several manors in 1086, with a combined total of ninety-two acres of meadow, not all of it adjacent to the Trent, as we shall see. In the thirteenth century, three religious houses – Thurgarton Priory, Rufford Abbey and Welbeck Abbey – also held land in Flintham. Two surviving surveys undertaken by the officials of Thurgarton Priory and Welbeck Abbey between c.1371 and c.1450 each outline four open fields, alongside the extensive meadowland.

More than two hundred of Flintham’s field-names and minor landscape names survive from the thirteenth- to the mid-fifteenth centuries in a

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, forms of place-name elements are those given in *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names* (Parsons and Styles 1997; 2000; Parsons 2004) where available, and otherwise from EPNE.

number of extant collections. A full list of these names is appended to this paper, alongside variant medieval spellings, and suggested etymologies. There are two extensive sets of charters, held at the National Archives (TNA), dating between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The first collection is held within the Ancient Deeds series, and comprises forty charters that reference microtoponyms. A second assemblage forms part of the WARD 2 series, which contains charters relating to cases heard in the Court of Wards and Liveries. Sixty-six of these deeds provide further information on Flintham's medieval landscape. A significant number of the charters in this collection relate to the Hose family, lords of one of the Flintham manors from at least the thirteenth century. Two key documents survive from the former Welbeck Abbey muniments: a cartulary held at the British Library containing an undated medieval survey and a number of copies of charters relating to Flintham; and a survey dated c.1450 at Nottinghamshire Archives. The Thurgarton Cartulary has been published in translation, and contains several copies of charters, alongside a late fourteenth-century survey (Foulds 1994). In most instances, the original documents have been assessed. The exceptions to this are the charters contained within the Ancient Deeds collection, for which the relevant calendars were used, and the published material in the Thurgarton Cartulary.² The usual problems in working with sources of this nature apply here, in particular that even where such a large quantity of names has been collected, it is unlikely that the entire later medieval corpus has been recovered. In addition to the sources outlined above, there are several later surveys, terriers, and maps held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, which help to locate a number of the medieval field-names. Assessed collectively, these documents aid in the reconstruction of a significant part of Flintham's medieval landscape.

Traditional readings of minor names and field-names

Even without being able to place the field-names of Flintham in their landscape, it would be possible to say a great deal about the general character of the parish's topography, and how the landscape was viewed, shaped, and worked by its resident peasant population. This is typically how minor names have tended to be analysed in the past. We might highlight economic concerns, for example the four later medieval open fields – *Clyff Feld* 'field by the escarpment', *Galle Felde* 'barren or spongy field', *the field towards Scre[v]eton* and *the field towards Sy[er]ston*

² This of course means that the original spellings were not seen for these two collections. Where this raises a query, each instance will be discussed within the paper.

Figure 1: Names of open fields.

Date	Source	Open Fields			
c.1373–91	Survey (Thurgarton Priory)	The field above le Sy'	The field around the meadow	Gallefeld	Le Cliffeld
c.1450	Survey (Welbeck Abbey)	The field towards Sy[er]ston	The field towards Scre[v]eton	Galle Felde	Clyff Feld
1558	Survey (Trinity College, Cambridge)	Marle Pitte Field	Lowe Field	Gaw Field	Cliff Field
1744	Terrier (Trinity College, Cambridge)	Broad Marsh Field	Nether Field	Coney Grey Field	Cliff Field
1759	Terrier (pre-enclosure)	Broad Marsh Field	Nether Field	Coney Green Field	Cliff Field

(Nottinghamshire Archives, DD/P6/1/31/9) – which help to establish how the arable landscape was managed (Figure 1).³

Several names likely refer to newly-cultivated or enclosed land, including those containing the generic element ME *breche* ‘a breach, land broken up for cultivation’ (MED) (*le brecke* ‘the broken up land’,⁴ *schakerdalebrekkes* ‘broken up land by the robber valley’, *midelbreche* ‘middle broken up land’ and *holdgatebrekys* ‘broken up land by the hollow way’), alongside a group encompassing ON *innám* or OE **innām* ‘intake, piece of land taken in or enclosed’ (*in name*, *innam*, *le hynna*’, *netherinnam* ‘lower intake’, *ouerinnam* ‘upper intake’). Other names indicate areas featuring differing land quality. *blakmild*’, alias *blakerth* ‘black/fertile soil/ploughed land’ emphasizes productive land, whilst *snappe*, meaning either ‘poor pasture’ or ‘boggy piece of land’, is undoubtedly more problematic from an agricultural perspective. Economic resources are accentuated through names like *mylnehill* ‘mill hill’, *watyrmilnehill* ‘water-mill hill’, *leyerpittes* ‘mud or clay pit’, *the ling* ‘ling, heather’ and *merlepitbank* ‘marl-pit bank’, and these usefully illuminate elements of Flintham’s agrarian landscape. Whilst this approach highlights some

³ In c.1371–93 these were *campis super le Sy*, *campis circa prata*, *Gallefeld* and *le Cliffeld* (Foulds 1994, 647–48).

⁴ See the Appendix to this article for a full list of spellings and suggested etymologies. The names apparently in ME *breche* may in some cases derive from ON *brekka* ‘slope, hill’.

interesting general points, it rather consigns the physical landscape to the background. A more contextual analysis can help to illuminate medieval perceptions of the environment in greater detail, and this is the method that is adopted here, focusing on topographical names, and in particular those having watery connotations.

Considerations on the dating of microtoponyms

Whilst there is no disputing that the majority of English settlement names were formulated in the later Anglo-Saxon period, determining the point at which fields were named is not quite as straightforward. Field-names are inclined to be much more dynamic than major place-names, and the precise dating of the first use of individual field-names is problematic. Part of the issue lies in the fact that these names tended to be passed on orally before being written down – the latter process is usually evident from the twelfth century onwards (although the majority of field-names were committed to parchment from the thirteenth century), providing a *terminus ante quem* for their original coining. In studying the landscape and minor names of Shetland, for example, Mark Gardiner (2012: 17) noted the longevity of names that had survived orally for hundreds of years, which were seemingly written down for the first time in the twentieth century. This logically provides us with a conundrum: can these names reveal anything of the late Anglo-Saxon landscape, since we cannot say conclusively whether they date from this period or were created in the later Middle Ages?

Although some name scholars tend to advise that caution is needed in projecting backwards to draw conclusions from what is effectively Middle English material (e.g. Parsons 2006: 166), in two recent studies focused on microtoponymy, Eleanor Rye (2015: 29) and Rebecca Gregory (2016: 338) independently found that the earliest attested minor names had a greater tendency to survive into the early modern period and beyond (*pace* Baines 1996: 169); and both argue that names first recorded in later medieval documents may in fact provide useful evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period. Notwithstanding, then, the many issues arising from the use of microtoponyms as historical evidence, they arguably provide our most reliable indicator of the myriad ways in which medieval rural communities perceived their environment. Collectively, minor names provided a mental map of the local environment in the medieval period, and their survival, in some instances over centuries, should not be seen as accidental or arbitrary, but as a deliberate communal act, committing to memory places deemed to be important to the local population, either socially, culturally or economically.

Returning briefly to settlement names, several scholars have suggested that British place-names were predominantly topographical, and that Anglo-Saxon settlement names of the same type are in many instances likely to have been early (Cox 1976: 56; Gelling 1978: 123–6; Gelling 1993: 6; Gelling and Cole 2000: xix–xxi). Furthermore, Della Hooke (1981: 129) noted that within Anglo-Saxon boundary clauses there was a high frequency of topographical features. Similarly, anthropologists and ethnographers have noted that the topography of the local environment forms an important referent in the place-naming practices of groups of indigenous people living in direct contact with the landscape (Schieffelin 1976: 30; Basso 1984: 27–32; Jett 1997: 490; Johnson 2000: 305). If this is the case, then there is perhaps a parallel to be drawn with Anglo-Saxon husbandmen, who undoubtedly had a close relationship with, and a vast knowledge of, the landscape they inhabited. In a detailed study of the field-names of Sherington (Bu), Arnold Baines (1996: 169) noted that the names associated with the best, most productive land were topographical. Although it would be unsafe to conclude from this alone that these therefore numbered amongst the earliest fields to be named, the weight of evidence from these earlier studies of topographical names in England and elsewhere does rather point to the conclusion that these were an important, and therefore enduring, sub-set of minor names. In a discussion focused on major settlement names, Alaric Hall (2011: 228) argued that the survival of major place-names in the early medieval period was contingent upon the importance of each place, with the names of less well-known settlements being more mutable. Again, the durability of some of the earliest minor-names emphasizes their importance to local communities.

Whilst we cannot draw firm conclusions from this collective evidence, it seems likely that fully topographical field-names (e.g. *hanghand hil* ‘steeply-sloping hill’; *cald dewel* ‘cold spring/stream’) may very well have significantly pre-dated their earliest written form, and survive from the late Anglo-Saxon period. In Flintham, a great many of the medieval field-names that endure are topographical in nature. Given the early status of major place-names of this type, it might follow that minor names in the same category may also have been created early within the field-naming process, and were then conveyed orally over several generations of husbandmen, before being written down in the post-Conquest period. Assessing and defining specific topographical elements of the landscape would have been essential to enable the identification of the particular characteristics of a precise plot, in order to illuminate both the opportunities and shortcomings that it might present.

That topographical field-names remained relevant across the centuries between their creation and the point at which they were written down compels further consideration, not least because of semantic developments between Old English and Old Norse, up to the point at which they coalesced into Middle English. Richard Coates (2013: 148–49) argues that names which undoubtedly held meaning at the point of naming nevertheless become increasingly ‘senseless’ as time passes. This statement is certainly true; however, determining the period by which the original sense is lost is no easy task. Staffan Nyström (2016: 43) has modelled the relationship between lexical and proprial meaning, and his work suggests that many names retain their lexical meaning for a period of time after their first introduction. He argues that as long as the words that form names remain active within the lexicon, then it follows that they function as more than mere labels. Employing a Swedish example, *Storsjön* ‘the big lake’, he suggests that ‘as long as the words *stor* “big” and *sjö* “lake” are alive in the brain, we simply cannot cut off the connection between these and the name *Storsjön*’.

Perhaps those working the land during the period within which medieval field-names were orally transmitted were simply passing on these names from one generation to the next unmindfully. Nonetheless, Nyström’s argument requires us to consider the fact that, as many Old English topographical terms retained what he describes as ‘open, working connections to the living vocabulary’ – for our purposes, to their Middle English counterparts – the field-names they formed that survived into the thirteenth century and beyond cannot have functioned solely as one-dimensional labels (2016: 42). As Mark Gardiner (2012: 22) perceptively suggests:

the thread of transmission, which has allowed the knowledge of place-names ... to be passed down, has proved remarkably enduring precisely because the information was so important for those who lived on the land.

Topographical field-names encapsulated important environmental information, and were perhaps instrumental in helping local husbandmen to memorize the physical attributes of certain fields or furlongs more easily. In particular, reflections on the precise qualities of land – especially whether it tended to be wet or dry – would have aligned with commonplace medieval scientific thinking, most notably focused upon elemental theory (Oschinsky 1971: 323; Hart 2003: 439; Kilby 2019: forthcoming). Richard Jones (2011: xx [4]) suggests that assessing the elemental balance of

agricultural land was an essential part of medieval husbandry practice. Topographical names provided a concise means of outlining these qualities, offering a transparent summary of how best to treat specific fields. Excessively wet or dry land would have been especially noteworthy in this regard.

ON *holmr* ‘an island, an inland promontory, raised ground in marsh, or a river-meadow’ (Gelling and Cole 2000: 55) can be used to demonstrate the likelihood that the original sense of this term was retained into the thirteenth century in Flintham. Those *holmrs* that can be located are all in the south-eastern area of the parish – *barligholm* ‘raised ground on which barley is grown’, *clackesholm* ‘raised ground characterized by a hillock’,⁵ *greneholm* ‘green raised ground’, *le holmes* ‘raised ground’ – where there are several noticeable areas of raised ground lying on land susceptible to water-logging (Figure 2). This is shown most obviously on a nineteenth-century map indicating parts of Flintham (and beyond) that were most susceptible to inundation from the rivers Devon and Smite; and which clearly outlines areas of higher ground, one of which is identifiable from other maps as *greneholm* (Figure 3). Conversely, the known plots of meadow lying alongside the River Trent and elsewhere within the territory were habitually designated as OE *mǣd* ‘meadow’ or ON *eng* ‘meadow, pasture’ (e.g. *clifhing* ‘escarpment meadow’, *castelmedue* ‘castle or village meadow’, *kneton yng*, ‘Kneeton meadow’), suggesting that the Flintham *holmrs* were seen as distinct, and that their distinguishing characteristic was ‘raised ground in a marsh’ rather than ‘river-meadow’. This is supported by several ‘marshy’ field-names that lie adjacent (see below, p. 72).

The definition for this term underwent little change in Middle English, suggesting that here, raised ground was the likely determinant, and providing evidence that the term was still in use at the point at which these field-names were being written down. Nevertheless, specifically referring to field-names, John Field (1972: 271) suggests a more limited meaning of ME *holme* as ‘piece of riverside land; a water-meadow’, whilst Rebecca Gregory (2016: 250) proposes that ‘water-meadow’ in this context should be defined as ‘waterlogged meadow’. This emphasizes the importance of the physical landscape context in our understanding of medieval landscape naming. Without this additional affirmation, provided by field assessment and supported by the cartographical evidence, the distinct nature of the Flintham *holmrs* could easily have been overlooked, and a more generic gloss of ‘water-meadow’ assumed. In support of the landscape evidence,

⁵ **clæcc* could also be a personal name or ME *clakke* ‘the clapper of a mill’ (MED).

contemporary documents reveal that by the later medieval period the Flintham *holms* were used for arable husbandry, and not meadow – *le holmes*, *longholm*, *barligholm*, and *greneholm* were all described specifically as such (TNA WARD 2/60/234/60, 84 and 119; BL Harley MS 3640).

Figure 2: Raised ground to the south-east of the parish, in the vicinity of *greneholm* and *claxholm*.



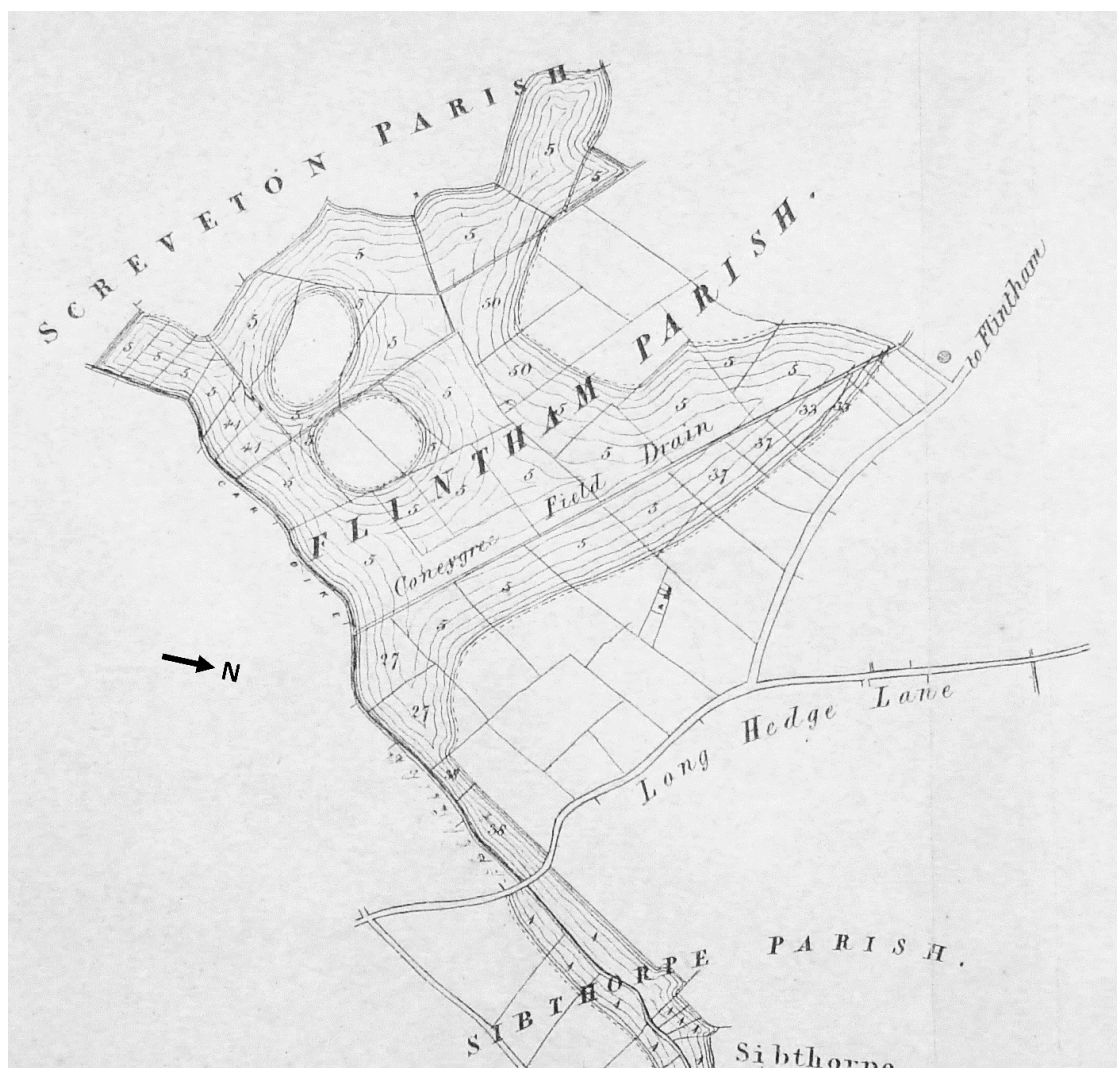


Figure 3: Extract from a map of 1842, showing lands in Flintham subject to inundation from the Rivers Devon and Smite, and emphasizing areas of raised ground, including *greneholm*. Document reference MP/X/W/3L, reproduced with permission from Inspire Nottinghamshire Archives.

Naturally, not all medieval field-names with *holmr* can be defined in this way. Supporting landscape evidence is required in order to determine the precise meaning of the term in each instance, and of course, in many places where later documentary and cartographic evidence does not survive, this is simply not possible. Notwithstanding this, there can be little doubt that in order to increase their chances of success, medieval husbandmen, in both the tenth century and the thirteenth, needed to be fully cognizant of the characteristics and qualities of the land they tilled. A keen understanding of the soil type, whether individual furlongs had a tendency to be wet or dry, or how they might respond to precipitation, drought or

flood could make the difference between agrarian success or failure. With this in mind, the topographical field-names could very well have provided a valuable mnemonic system which ensured that vital environmental data was retained, in order that the land could be better understood and used to its best advantage. The continued application of these names shows that this system was used over a long time period.

Water in medieval Flintham

Thirty-six per cent of Flintham's medieval field- and minor names refer to water, either directly (e.g. OE *wæter-gefall* 'water-fall, a cascade, a rapid; place where a stream disappears underground') or indirectly, through water-loving flora, such as the water-cress in *cresbek* 'water-cress stream', or local infrastructure such as bridges (*langbrucge* 'long bridge'), mills (*watyrmilnehill* 'water-mill hill') and dykes (*le dykes* 'the dykes').⁶ Water in its many forms was clearly a noteworthy feature, and in Flintham, the precision with which environmental vocabulary was used to describe these landscape features highlights the importance to local people of differentiating between characteristics that may appear to the modern eye to be virtually indistinguishable. Given the parish's proximity to both the River Trent and Car Dyke, perhaps this should be unsurprising. However, as scholars have shown elsewhere, landscape features that might appear to be homogeneous to the twenty-first-century observer, such as watercourses or marshy ground, were very carefully described in order to accentuate subtle differences that were readily apparent to medieval onlookers (Gelling and Cole 2000: xiii; Jones et al. 2017: 57). The high percentage of this sub-set of names within the whole corpus emphasizes the importance of water locally.

Several names appear to refer to natural sources or courses of water. *Le burn*, 'stream' is unlocated, although various statements of abutment in charters place it within Cliff Field, which lies north to south-west (BL Harley MS 3640); similarly, *awburn lane* and *awburn place* suggest that there was an 'alder-tree stream', also lost (TNA E 40/5589 and 8709; TNA WARD 2/57b/207/19). Of the beck names, *le becke* 'stream, beck' is almost certainly modern Beck Dike, which has clearly been modified, now running through the centre of the parish to join Car Dyke to the south-east. Although precise placement eludes us, both *cresbek* and the more problematic *scattebek* '?rapid stream' lay in Nether Field in c.1450 (TNA WARD 2/60/234/68; BL Harley MS 3640; NA DD/P6/1/31/9). There are

⁶ There are several names that may add to this total, but for which there may be multiple meanings: *flitlandes*, *hernehouys*, *hourlewonge*, *redegate*, *snapp*, *spr yng lauand* and *willefurlong*. For suggested etymologies, see the Appendix.

three names containing OE *wella* ‘spring, stream’. *caldewelle* ‘cold spring/stream’ was situated near *becfourlong* ‘beck furlong’, and so was probably also in Nether Field (TNA WARD 2/60/234/24); *estwelfurlong* ‘east spring/stream furlong’ was in Broad Marsh Field (TC: 647); *lithwelle* ‘light spring/stream’ can be positively located on a map of 1808 (TNA E 40/5304); but *newellesykes* ‘new spring by the ditch/stream’ is now lost (TNA E 40/5594). Of the watery names that can be firmly or approximately located, most lie around the settlement, to the north, east, and south.

There are also a number of names that indicate drainage. Of these, there are nine instances of either OE *dīc* ‘ditch, either defensive or for drainage’, or ON *dík* ‘ditch’. These are harder to date, as some contain what appear to be later medieval personal names; at least one of these, as outlined in the charter material, is contemporary – *morindik* (TNA WARD 2/60/234/76). Additional personal names – *barundic*, *ricwardic* – suggest ownership or responsibility and appear to be later medieval. Medieval leet court rolls emphasize the importance of frequent scouring of ditches and dykes, to ensure that they functioned without impediment, and named ditches are common (Jones and Kilby forthcoming). It is possible that the unusual *fregitdic* ‘broken dyke’ was not an enduring name, but a temporary label for a ruptured water-course, or one that had not been properly maintained (BL Harley MS 3640). There is also a possibility that it may have signified a broken flood-bank, although since it cannot be located, this is speculative (EPNE 1 132). *grepaldal* ‘dole/pit/hollow/valley with a small drain’, featuring ME *grippel* (MED), also seems to be later medieval, cf. *grippes furlong* in nearby Cotgrave (BL Harley MS 3640; PN Nt 233).⁷ With the exception of *barundic* (Cliff Field) and *dykforlonges* (Broad Marsh Field) they are now lost.

There are six names containing either OE *sīc* ‘small stream, especially one in flat marshland’ or ON *sík* ‘ditch’. *kersike* ‘small stream, dyke or trench by marshland/ marshland overgrown with brushwood’ is very likely to be the medieval name for Car Dyke (PN Nt 2). Although *kersike* is located in what was at one time very marshy land, it cannot realistically have meant ‘small stream’, but was more likely to have been either ‘ditch’, or ‘stream that formed a boundary’ (EPNE 2 121–22). None of the additional *sīc/sík* names can be associated with streams, and this suggests that they may have been ditches, or perhaps simply land situated next to a watercourse, or near waterlogged ground (EPNE 2 122; R. Gregory pers.

⁷ Foulds has transcribed this name as *Crepaldal*, suggesting it is a variant of *crophildole* (TC: 649). The spelling in the Welbeck Cartulary begins with a capital ‘G’, and the sixteen variant spellings of *crophildole* all contain ‘i’ rather than ‘a’, suggesting that this is a separate field-name.

comm.). The presence of so many ditches suggests that in the medieval period, parts of the Flintham landscape were problematic and required intervention in the form of additional drainage. Although this is a small sample, it is worth noting that the *sīc/sīk* names bear topographical specifiers, whilst the *dīc/dīk* names were more likely to have been compounded with a personal name, suggesting that the latter were constructed and maintained by named individuals, and the specifiers reminded local officials who was responsible for their maintenance (Jones and Kilby forthcoming). This also suggests that the distinction between *dīc/dīk* and *sīc/sīk* features in Flintham was more than just linguistic, and that they had clearly delineated functions or characteristics.

It seems likely that the *dīc/dīk*, and perhaps some of the *sīc/sīk* features carried or collected water to aid drainage. It is possible, however, that in some instances they were embankments, used to create flood barriers. Peter Kitson (forthcoming) suggests that Anglo-Saxon sources referencing *dīc* almost always refer to an embankment. These later medieval minor names may of course refer to embankments, but the documentary evidence hints that they are more likely to be drainage ditches. Just as the Latin term *fossata* can mean either ‘ditch’ or ‘embankment’, later uses of OE *dīc* are similarly plural, and can therefore be problematic to pin down precisely (Jones and Kilby forthcoming; EPNE 1 132). Evidence from the Patent Rolls supports the assertion that flood defences, in the form of drainage channels, were a necessary safeguard in the vicinity of Car Dyke at Flintham and the immediately surrounding area. Between 1326 and 1433, four separate Commissions *de walliis et fossatis* (Commission of Sewers) were ordered due to the frequent impairment of several unnamed watercourses, all of which ultimately drained into the River Devon (CPR, Edw II, 5: 290; CPR, Edw III, 5: 454–55; CPR, Edw III, 9: 155–56; CPR, Hen VI, 2: 278–79).

Commissions of Sewers were ordered by the Crown in cases of serious inundation, and they first appear in the thirteenth century (Owen 1981: 10). The Nottinghamshire entries are noteworthy, since the majority of early Commissions focus on coastal flooding and in areas where significant flood defences were required, suggesting that the problems faced by landowners in and around Flintham were considered to be extreme. In 1342 it was reported that the waters running into the River Devon between Orston and Flintham were so impeded that ‘the bridges and causeys of Wendelsford, Horscroft and Langbrig and others are so broken that in winter it is only possible to ... cross them with much difficulty and danger’ (CPR, Edw III, 5: 454–55). There was of course a *langbrugge* at Flintham, crossing Car Dyke, and although *lang* is a common specifier, it seems

likely that this is the bridge being referred to here. In fact, the 1351 Commission suggests that the Rivers Devon and Smite, and *kersyk*, alias Car Dyke, were all impeded, causing problems which again made the bridge impassable. The remedy suggested by each Commission was to introduce trenches ‘to drain the low lands and meadows’, which, in Flintham, was the low-lying area adjacent to Car Dyke, just 25m above Ordnance Datum, as indicated on Figure 3 (CPR, Edw III, 9: 155-6). This may help to explain the number of *dīc* features recorded in later medieval Flintham. Flooding continued to be a problem in Flintham and its vicinity, as shown by a map of 1842 which outlines the area periodically inundated by the floodwaters from the rivers Devon and Smite: the same territory adjacent to Car Dyke that had been recorded as problematic since at least the fourteenth century (Figure 3).

As noted above, the Flintham *holmrs* were most probably considered to be ‘raised ground in a marsh’, and by the thirteenth century at least, the land was arable. In some instances, where more detailed locational information is recorded, it is clear that at least some of them were adjacent to meadow and/or wet ground. For example, *le holmes* abutted onto meadow, and although *grenehholm* was arable, *grenehholmheued* was meadow, and abutted onto marsh (TNA WARD 2/57B/207/18; BL Harley MS 3640). In addition to the noticeably elevated ground in the landscape today, there are several field-names that further indicate wet marshland here, containing ME *ker* ‘marsh, marshland overgrown with brushwood’ (< ON *kjarr* ‘brushwood, marsh overgrown with brushwood’). Besides *kersike* there are thirteenth-century references to *le ker*, *kerfurlong* and *flitker*, the two latter fields located within medieval Nether Field. *flitker* might conventionally be defined as ‘marshland by the small stream or creek’, however, Ann Cole’s re-examination of some instances of OE *flēot* as ‘shallow water coming and going rapidly’ must surely be considered here, particularly as there is no evidence for a small stream in this part of the landscape (Cole 1997: 81–82; Jones et al. 2017: 54). *flitker* is one of the medieval field-names that can be positively located, and as shown in Figures 2 and 3, it lay directly within the zone outlined as having higher flood potential. This offers additional support to the idea that the element *flēot* was sometimes associated with land disposed to episodic flooding. An additional field or landscape feature – *le flet* – which cannot be located, may also have been situated within this area. A charter belonging to the thirteenth or fourteenth century reveals that *flitker* abutted onto *redspire* ‘reed-bed with sedge, reeds’, yet another watery name, itself adjacent to *le radegres* ‘red grass’, perhaps signifying additional water-loving flora (TNA E 40/A6281). Further references to similar flora within this open

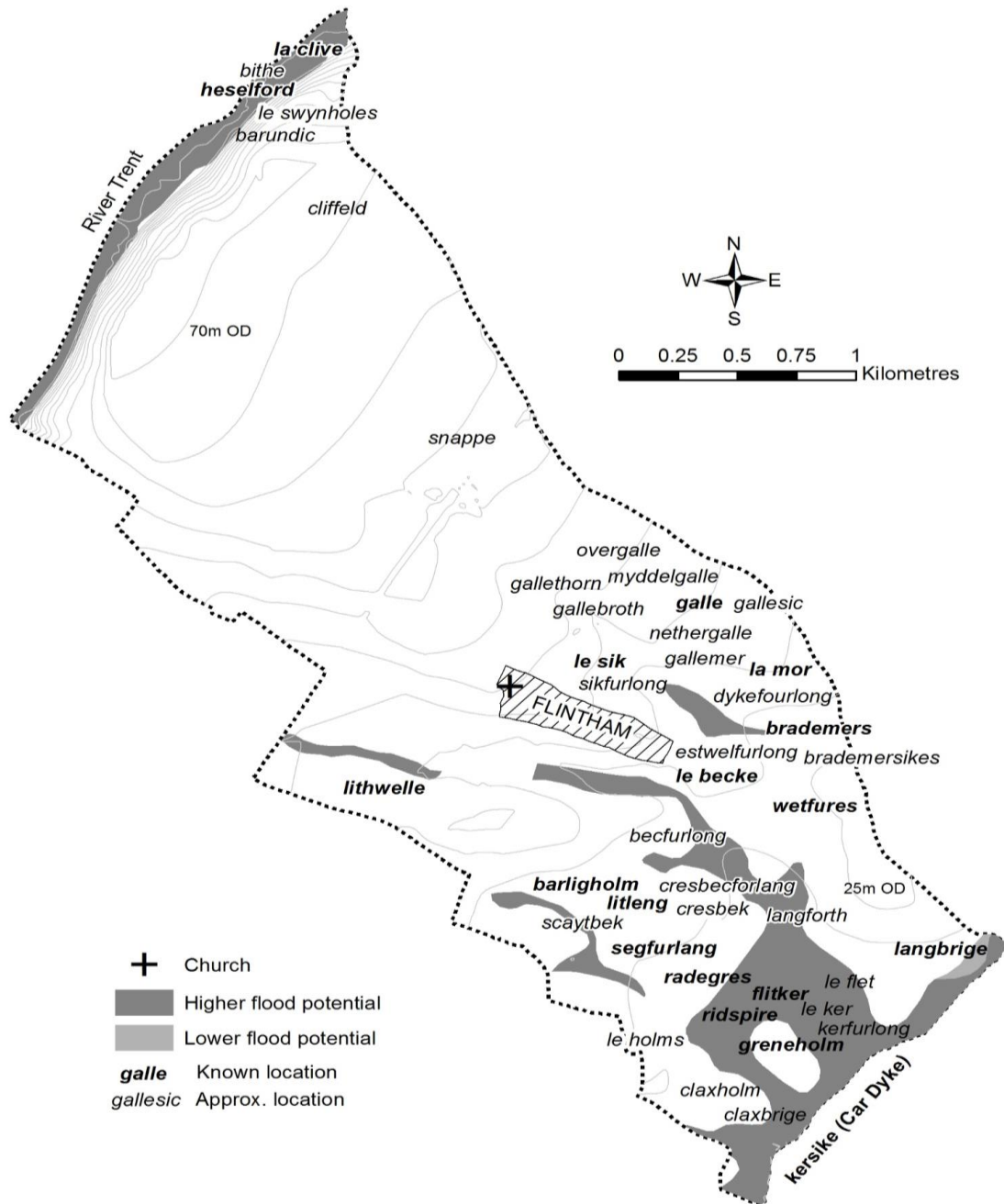


Figure 4: Map of Flintham, showing medieval watery field-names, and areas of high flood potential

field include *segforlong* ‘sedge, reed or rush furlong’, *cressebech* and *cresebecforlong* ‘furlong by the water-cress stream’ (TNA WARD 2/57B/207/10; TNA WARD 2/60/234/43 and 67), providing clear indicators of the more extreme level of wetness in this part of Flintham confirmed by both the 1842 map and modern areas of higher flood potential indicated by the Environment Agency (Figures 2 and 3). The documents show that *flitker*, *le flet*, *kerfurlong*, *le radegres* and *redspire* were, perhaps unsurprisingly, designated as meadow, suggesting that the ground in this part of Flintham was generally too wet for cereal production (TNA WARD 2/57b/207/14; TNA WARD 2/60/234/84 and 104; NA DD/P6/1/31/9). These water-loving flora indicate just how extensive this area of marshland must have been, as shown on Figure 4.

To the north of the settlement, there is an interesting and uncommon group of names in *galle*- ‘barren or unfertile place in a field; a spongy place’ (OE *galla*): *le galle*, *longgale* ‘long galle’, *myddelgalle* ‘middle galle’, *nedergalforlong* ‘lower galle furlong’, *overgalle* ‘upper galle furlong’, *gallebroth* ‘small piece of land near the galle’, *gallemer* ‘pond, pool, lake, boundary, fen or marsh near the galle’, *gallesic* ‘small stream or ditch near the galle’ and *gallethorne* ‘hawthorn-tree near the galle’ (TNA WARD 2/57B/207/21; TNA WARD 2/60/234/37; TC; TNA E 40/5310, 6129; NA DD/P6/1/31/9). In the fourteenth century, *gallefeld* was one of the open fields, forming part of what eventually became modern Broad Marsh Field (NA DD/P6/1/31/9). Today, an examination of the terrain in this part of Flintham is insufficient to determine whether the medieval furlongs were wet or dry – this is in part, no doubt, due to the extensive drainage throughout the parish more generally. The field-names themselves, however, seem to suggest that part of this area was wet and marsh-like.

The generic elements in *gallemer* and *gallesic*, however they may be defined, seem likely to be wet. There is a watercourse flowing through modern Broad Marsh Field, which in 1808 was called *lings drain*, clearly a man-made or modified drainage channel (Nottinghamshire Archives, FT2L). As already discussed (above, pp. 68–69) the many *sīc/sīk* field-names in Flintham suggest a series of ditches or waterlogged places, rather than streams, and *gallesic* indicates that drainage was necessary in this area from at least the later medieval period. This is supported by the attested soil type for this sector of Flintham, which is defined as ‘slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage’, which ‘after heavy rainfall, particularly during the winter ... becomes waterlogged’ (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute). Lying close to the *galle* group, is *brademers* ‘broad marsh’, an undoubtedly wet field, alongside *brademersikes* ‘ditch, stream

or waterlogged place by the broad marsh' (TNA E 40/5308; TNA WARD 2/60/234/105). One final field-name may also evidence wet ground – *snappe* 'poor pasture' or 'boggy piece of land'. Two charters place this field on *houerfurlong* 'swelling or over furlong', which must have been in the vicinity of the boundary between Galle and Cliff Fields, since it is described as lying in both fields in separate medieval charters (TNA WARD 2/60/234/104; TNA E 40/5597). It is likely that only archaeological survey might now resolve conclusively whether *galle* was wet or dry, but both the documentary evidence and the soil-type certainly favour 'spongy' over 'barren'.

Directly alongside the River Trent, the field-names indicate that the terrain was much less problematic than it was in either medieval Galle Field or Nether Field. A number of doles of meadow lay in *la cliue* (alias *clifmedu*), which can mean 'escarpment, hill-slope, river-bank'; here it most probably refers to the prominent, steeply-rising escarpment rather than the river-bank (Figures 5 and 6). On the eastern side of this feature lay Cliff Field, derived from the same element. The watery names that can be situated in *la cliue* point to landscape features that are perhaps less challenging than those found in Nether Field. Only two can be definitively placed here: *heselford* 'hazel-tree ford', outlining a place at which the



Figure 5: The River Trent at Flintham, showing the tree-covered escarpment *la cliue* to the left of the image.

Figure 6: The escarpment of *la cliue*. Photograph by Richard Jones, reproduced with permission.



River Trent could be crossed; and *clifhing* ‘meadow next to the escarpment’, which was adjacent to the river (BL Harley MS 3640; TNA WARD 2/60/234/32). Two further possibilities are *le suineholis* ‘creek or channel holes’, described in the Welbeck Cartulary as ‘next the *cliuam* de Trente’ (BL Harley MS 3640); and *bigt* ‘a bend, a curve in a river or street’, which could again refer to the River Trent (TNA WARD 2/60/234/43).

Flinta’s *hām*, or Flinta’s *hamm*?

Despite its riverine location, the majority of Flintham’s watery field-names surround the settlement, and this evidence is supported by the Environment Agency’s indication of land which has higher flood potential, all outlined in Figure 4. Indeed, all of the evidence – the field-names, landscape assessment, modern maps, soil classification and the Environment Agency’s evaluation – clearly shows that water presented more of a

challenge in the floodplain of the Rivers Devon and Smite than it did as it lay adjacent to the River Trent, where inundation would be swiftly checked by the steep escarpment of *la cliue*. The 1842 map confirms that this continued to be the case well into the modern period, despite intervention efforts recorded since at least the fourteenth century.

Elsewhere, it has been suggested that assessing the landscape holistically, by including medieval field-names as an important part of the landscape evidence, that there may be grounds to reconsider the settlement name itself (Jones et al 2017: 54). When naming this watery part of Nottinghamshire, it seems possible that the Anglo-Saxons were referring to a *hamm* ‘land hemmed in by water or marsh’, rather than the currently accepted gloss, which suggests a probable definition of Flinta’s *hām*. Before drainage efforts began to be undertaken seriously in Flintham, it seems reasonable to conclude that the watery landscape surrounding the settlement core would have been much more pronounced. The authentication of a *hamm* settlement is usually only diagnostically sound if early variant spellings exist – although in many instances, they do not – and there is an obvious landscape ‘fit’. Where sufficient minor name data survive, and landscape reconstruction can be successfully undertaken, field-names can offer additional substantiation, perhaps providing sufficient weight of evidence for firmer support of either *hām* or *hamm*.

Conclusion

Topographical names are beginning to be reconsidered across the naming spectrum. A number of studies now suggest that at the microtoponymic level, like their major settlement-name counterparts, they number amongst the earliest and most enduring landscape names from the medieval period. We ought not to be surprised by this, since it was these names that encapsulated important environmental data that were passed on orally from one generation of husbandmen to another, providing a mnemonic system for the local landscape that retained its validity over a long time period. It was extremely important that those working the land in the Middle Ages understood its key characteristics in order to get the best return from it, and managing excessive water would have been vital to the success or failure of their endeavours. Beyond wetland environments, we understand little about how commonplace medieval settlements managed water in the landscape, and field-names can help to fill an important gap in our knowledge. It is not always possible to recover sufficient quantities of medieval field-names in order to attempt a full or partial reconstruction of the landscape. Nevertheless, where this is feasible, field-names can aid our understanding of how local landscapes were perceived, organised and

managed, offering much scope for recreating the medieval environment and perhaps in some instances, offer new evidence to support the reconsideration of some settlement names.

Appendix: Medieval minor names and field-names in Flintham

- aleyreputis* c.14th (WARD b), first element uncertain; possibly ME *al-egre* ‘soured ale, vinegar’ (MED), or related to the field-name *alle gare* (below); OE *pytt* ‘a pit, a natural hollow, an excavated hole’. See also *leyerpittes* as a possible variant
- alle gare* c.13th (WARD b, E 40), either ME *al* ‘sharp point’ (MED) or ON *áll* ‘eel’, OE *gāra* ‘gore, triangular plot of ground’
- awburn lane* 1381 (WARD a, E 40), OE *alor* ‘alder tree’, *burna* ‘stream’, *lane* ‘lane’
- a(w)burn place* 1368 (E 40), OE *alor* ‘alder tree’, *burna* ‘stream’, ME *place* ‘open space in a town, an area surrounded by buildings, a plot of ground, a residence’
- aylsywong* 1326 (WARD b), *ailsiwo[n]g* nd. (E 40), *helsywong*, *nelsywong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), pers. name, ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- barligholm* c.13th–14th (WARD b), *barlicholme* c.14th (WARD b), 1371–93 (TC), *barlyholme*, c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *bærlic* ‘barley’, ON *holmr* ‘island, an inland promontory, raised ground in marsh, a river-meadow’ v. *hibarlyholm* 1371–93 (TC), *highbarlyholme* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ME *hez* ‘high’
- barliholmword* c.13th (WARD b), *barliholmwed* c.13th (WARD b), OE place-name with *word* ‘enclosure’
- barlilandes* c.13th (WARD b, E 40), *barlylandys*, *barliglandes* c.13th–14th (WARD b), *barlyond* 1371–93 (TC), OE *bærlic* ‘barley’, OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- barundic* c.13th (WARD b, E 40), *le barundike* c.13th (WARD b), *abarundike* c.14th (WARD b), *baroundykes* 1383 (E 40), *barndyke* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), (DD/P6/1/31/9), pers. n., OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’, or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’ v. *midilbaroundike*, *netherbaroundike* 1347 (E 40), *middelbarndyk* c.1450, OE *middel* ‘middle’
- becfourlong* 1271 (WARD b), *becfurlang*, *becfurlong*, *le becforlong* c.14th (WARD b, E 40), *bekkfurlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ON *bekkr* ‘a stream, a beck’, OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’

- le becke* 1271 (WARD b), *le bec, bek* c.13th (WC, WARD b), *le bek* 1323, 1330 (WARD b, E 40), *le becke[es]* 1326 (WARD b), *beck, le beck* c.14th (E 40), ON *bekkr* ‘a stream, a beck’
- bigt* c.13th (WARD b), *byitthe* c.13th (WARD b), *byhtes* 1326 (WARD b), *le bisgt, bithe* c.14th (E 40), *les byghtes* 1383 (E 40), OE *byht* ‘a bend, a curve in a river or street’
- blakmild* 1371–93 (TC), *blakerth*, v. *blakmyld* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *blæc* ‘black, dark-coloured, fertile’, **mylde* ‘soil, earth’, *erð* ‘ploughed land’
- bottes, buttes* c.14th (WC), ME *butte* ‘strip of land abutting on a boundary’
- bourke* 1296 (WARD b), *burke, burg* c.13th (WARD b), *le burgh* 1326 (WARD b), *burgum, le burhe* c.14th (WARD b), *le burgh* 1383 (E 40), OE *burh* ‘a fortified place’
- brademers, brademersche, brademersk* c.14th (WARD b, E 40, WC), *bradmersch* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *brād* ‘broad, spacious, wide, large’, *mersc* ‘marsh’
- brademersikes* c.14th (WARD b), OE place-name with *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- bradewange, brodewong* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *brād* ‘broad, spacious, wide, large’, ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- le breck, le brek, bruch, le breekes, le brekes, brec, breck, brech, le brech* c.13th–14th (WARD b, WC, E 40), ME *breche* (MED) ‘a breach, land broken up for cultivation’, or possibly ON *brekka* ‘slope, hill’. The two are difficult to tell apart in Scandinavian-influenced areas, and spellings apparently indicating palatalised [tʃ] are not always diagnostic (see *cressebech* below)
- bremefurlang, bremfurlong, bremefurlang* c.13th–14th (WARD 2, E 40), *bremeforlong* 1326 (WARD b), *bremfurlang* 1330 (E 40), *bremefurlong[es]* 1383 (E 40), ME **brēme* ‘rugged’, OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- burgbusk[es], burbusk* c.13th–14th (WC), *burghbusk* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *burh* ‘a fortified place’, OE/ON *busc/buskr* ‘a bush, shrub’
- le burn* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *burna* ‘a stream’
- cald dewel* 1271 (WARD b), *caldewelle* c.13th–14th (E 40), OE *cald* ‘cold’, *wella* ‘spring, stream’
- carbodehyrne* 1371–93 (TC), *garbrodherne* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name (*garbrode* below) with OE *hyrne* ‘angle, nook, a recess in the hills, a curving valley, a spit of land in a river-bend’
- castel, le castel* c.13th–14th (WARD a, WARD b, E 40), OE *castel* ‘large defensive building, a village’

- castelmedue* 1271 (E 40), *castilmedeu* c.14th (E 40), place-name with OE *mæd* ‘meadow’
- chabeholm* c.13th–14th (E 40), uncertain first element, possibly a pers. name, ON *holmr* ‘island, inland promontory, raised ground in a marsh, river-meadow’
- chip* 1371–93 (TC), uncertain, possibly ME *chippe* (MED) ‘chipped-off piece of land’
- choudhyl* c.13th (WARD b), uncertain first element, OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’. This could be a variant of the *codehyl* group
- clackesholm*, *claxesholm*, *clauquesholm* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC), *claxholm* 1371–93 (TC), *claxholme* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element, but possibly OE **clæcc* ‘hill-top, hillock’, ME *clakke* (MED) ‘the clapper of a mill’, or a pers. name; ON *holmr* ‘island, inland promontory, raised ground in a marsh, river-meadow’
- claxebrig*, *claxebrig* c.13th (WARD b, E 40), uncertain first element, but possibly OE **clacc* ‘hill-top, hillock’, ME *clakke* ‘the clapper of a mill’, or a pers. name; OE *brycg* ‘bridge’
- cliffeld*, *clyfhfeld*, *cliffild* c.13th (WARD b, WC, E 40), *cliff feld* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with OE *feld* ‘land for pasture or cultivation’
- clifhing* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with ON *eng* ‘meadow, pasture’
- clifmedu* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with OE *mæd* ‘meadow’. It is clear from various charters that this form is a variant of *la cliue*, which is frequently described as ‘the meadow of *la cliue*’
- la cliue*, *le clyf*, *cliue*, *cliua* c.13th–14th (WC, WARD a, WARD b), *clyff* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *clif* ‘escarpment, hill-slope, river-bank’
- codehyl*, *cudhil*, *codil*, *coudehille*, *cudhill*, *cudehil*, *codehile*, *oudehil*⁸ c.13th (WC, WARD b), *codhill*, *codhil*, *codehul* c.14th (E 40, WARD b), *codile* 1371–93 (TC), *cudhill*, *codhill*, c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element, possibly a pers. name (PN Nt 320 suggests *Coda* or *Cuda*), or ME *cude* ‘lump, gobbet’; OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’ v. *alta codehulle*, *alta codehull* c.14th (WARD b), Latin ‘high’, *myddilcudhill*, *middilcudhil*, c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *middel* ‘middle’, *ouergudhil* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’
- codilgate* c.14th (WARD b), place-name with ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’

⁸ This is almost certainly *Cudehil*, rather than *Oudehil*, which is how it is rendered in the calendar.

- cokesbrigg[es]* 1326 (WARD b), uncertain first element, possibly OE *cocc* ‘a heap, a hillock’ or a pers. name; OE *brycg* ‘bridge’
- colbenfurlang* 1330 (E 40), *colbonfurlong* 1371–93 (TC), *colbynforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), possibly a pers. name (PN Nt 320 suggests ON *Kolbeinn*); OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- crawthornwong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), possible pre-existing place-name with ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- cresebecforlong*, *cresbecfurlong* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- cressebech* c.13th (WARD a), *cresbek* 1320, 1322, 1323 (WARD b, E 40), *cressebek* 1322 (WARD a), *crossebek* 1330 (E 40), *cresbek* 1347 (E 40), *crosbek* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *cresse* ‘common watercress’, ON *bekkr* ‘a stream, a beck’
- crophildole*, *croppildole*, *cropildole* c.13th–14th and c.1450 (WARD a, WARD b, E 40, TC, DD/P6/1/31/9), probably from ON *kroppr* or OE *cropp* in the sense ‘hump, hill, hill-top’ (EPNE 1 113), OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- cudehilmedwe* c.13th–14th (WC), *kodilmedowe*, *kodilmedow* 1320 (WARD b, E 40), place-name with OE *mæd* ‘meadow’
- dicfurlang*, *dykefourlong*, *dikefurlang* c.13th (E 40, WARD b, WC), *dykefurlong* 1371–93 (TC), *dykfurlonges* 1383 (E 40), *dykeforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’, or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’; OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- doutheshou*, *dokeshou*, c.13th–14th (WC), *duutowe*⁹ 1330 (E 40), *doresou* c.14th (WARD b), *dawushow* 1371–93 (TC), *dawsawe* uncertain first element, possibly a pers. name; ON *haugr* ‘natural height, hill, heap, artificial mound, burial mound’ v. *neder dalsaw* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *neodera* ‘lower’
- doutheshouhouerfourlong* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- doweffcrofft*, *vwffecrofft* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element, possibly related to the *douthes* names above; OE *croft* ‘small enclosed field’
- le dykes*, *ze dikes* 1330 (WARD b, E 40), *le dykes* 1371–93 (TC), OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’, or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’
- le esthalf* c.13th (WARD b), OE *ēast* ‘east’, *half* ‘half’
- estwelfurlong* 1371–93 (TC), OE *ēast*, ‘east’, *wella* ‘spring, stream’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’

⁹ Rendered as *Duncowe* in the calendar.

- fiuebuskes* c.13th (WARD b), OE *fif* ‘five’, OE/ON *busc/buskr* ‘a bush, shrub’
- le flet, fleet, le flit* c.13th (E 40, WARD a, WARD b), *le flet* 1330 (E 40), *flete* 1371–93 (TC), OE *flēot* ‘estuary inlet of the sea, small stream’. Cole (1997) suggests ‘shallow water coming and going rapidly’
- flitker, fletker, le fletker, flettker* c.13th–14th (WC, WARD b, E 40), OE *flēot* ‘estuary inlet of the sea, small stream’. Cole (1997) suggests ‘shallow water coming and going rapidly’, with ME *ker* ‘marsh, marshland overgrown with brushwood’ (ultimately derived from ON *kjarr* ‘brushwood, marsh overgrown with brushwood’)
- flitlandes, flyttelandys, fliteland* c.13th–14th (WARD b), either OE *flēot* (see above), or (*ge*)*flit* ‘disputed’; OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- foldingstrete, fildingstrete, fildyngstrete, fildingestrete, fillingstrete, fildigstrete* c.13th–14th (WC, WARD b, E 40), *fyldyngstre* 1371–93 (TC), uncertain first element, possibly OE **falding* ‘the penning of livestock’ or *felden* ‘relating to open country’ from *feld*; OE *stræt* ‘Roman road’
- foredoles, fordales, fordailes* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *fore* ‘in front of’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- le forthe* 1330 (E 40), OE *ford* ‘ford’
- fraunceysland* 1383 (E 40), pers. name with OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- fregitdic* c.13th–14th (WC), Latin ‘broken’ with OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’, or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’
- le fremond yerd* 1322 (E 40), either pers. name or OE *frēo-mann* ‘free man’; *geard* ‘fence, enclosure, yard’
- galle, le galle, gal* c.13th–15th (WARD a, WARD b, E 40, DD/P6/1/31/9), ME *galle* (OE *galla*) ‘barren or unfertile place in a field; a spongy place’. PN Nt 282 suggests ‘barren, unfertile, wet land’ v. *longgale* 1371–93 (TC); OE *lang* ‘long’; *myddelgalle* 1271 (E 40), *middelgall* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *middel* ‘middle’; *nedergalforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *neodēra* ‘lower’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’; *overgalle* 1347 (E 40), OE *ofer* ‘above’
- gallebrot, gallebroth, galebrot* c.13th (WC, WARD b, E 40), *galle brotte* 1326 (WARD b), *le galle brett* 1391 (WARD a), place-name with ON *brot* ‘small piece of land’
- gallemer* c.13th–14th (WC), place-name with OE *mere* ‘pond, pool, lake’, ON *marr* ‘fen, marsh’ or possibly OE *mersc* ‘marsh’ or (*ge*)*mære* ‘boundary’

- gallesic, galle sike* c.13th–14th (E 40), place-name with OE *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- gallethorne, gallethorn* c.13th–14th (WARD b, E 40, WC), place-name with OE/ON *þorn* ‘hawthorn tree’
- garbrode, garebrode* c.13th (WARD b, E 40), *gerbrod*’ 1371–93 (TC), v. *long garbrod* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ME *garbrede* ‘land in the gore of the field’ (Field 1972: 89)
- le gates, le gate* 1371–93 (TC), either ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’ or OE *geat* ‘hole, opening, gap’
- gausellbrig* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), pers. name with OE *brycg* ‘bridge’.
The name *gausell* appears several times in the fifteenth-century survey
- gausellwong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), pers. name with ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- gefin lane* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), pers. name with OE *lane* ‘lane’
- goswang* c.13th–14th (WC), *goswong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *gōs* ‘goose’, ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- gradolehed* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with OE *hēafod* ‘headland’
- le graunge* 1330 (E 40), ME ‘grange’ ‘a grange, granary, barn or farm’
- gredole, greynedole, grendol, grededale* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC, WARD b), OE *grēne* ‘green’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- gredoledic* 13th, place-name with OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’ or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’
- grenegarh, grenegharth* 1271 (WARD b), OE *grēne* ‘green’, ON *garðr* ‘enclosure’
- greneholt, grenholm, greneholtmes* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC), OE *grēne* ‘green’, ON *holmr* ‘island, inland promontory, raised ground in a marsh, river-meadow’
- greneholtmheued* c.13th–14th (WC), place-name with OE *hēafod* ‘headland’
- greneyerd* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *grēne* ‘green’, *geard* ‘fence, enclosure, yard’
- grepaldal*’ c.13th–14th (WC), ME *grippel* ‘small ditch, drain’, *dole* ‘share, portion’ or either OE *dæl* ‘pit, hollow, valley’ or ON *dalr* ‘valley’
- greyfdole, grauidal* c.13th (WARD a, WC), *greidole* 1322 (E 40), *greydeles* 1330 (E 40), *greidole* 1371–93 (TC), *graydole* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *græg* ‘grey’ or *græf* ‘grove, copse, thicket’, with either OE *dāl*, ON *deill* ‘share of land’ or ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- hæthorn, hathethourne, hawethorn* c.13th–14th (E 40, WARD b), *hawthorne* 1371–93 (TC), OE *hagu-þorn* or ON *hag-þorn* ‘hawthorn, whitethorn’

- le hallewong, halwong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), either OE *hall* ‘hall, residence, manor house’ or *hall* ‘slope, hill, boulder’; ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- hallelwrynck* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), either OE *hall* ‘hall, residence, manor house’ or *hall* ‘slope, hill, boulder’, uncertain generic element, perhaps ME *ring* ‘ring’, ‘something ring-shaped’ (MED)
- hanghand hil* c.13th–14th (WARD b), OE *hangende* ‘hanging; used of places on a steep slope’, *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- harecotes, le harcotes, le arecotes* c.13th–14th (WC, WARD b, E 40), either ON *hār* ‘grey, especially through being overgrown with lichen’, *hár* ‘high’, or OE *hara* ‘a hare’; OE *cot* ‘cottage, hut, shelter, den’, v. *middelharecotes* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *middel* ‘middle’; *le hou[er]harcotes* 1371–93 (TC), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’; *neder harcotez* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *neodðera* ‘lower’
- hawkesworth wrynck* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with uncertain generic element, perhaps ME *ring* ‘ring’, ‘something ring-shaped’ (MED)
- haycotes* c.14th (WARD b), OE *hæg* ‘fence, enclosure’, *cot* ‘cottage, hut, shelter, den’. This is possibly a scribal error for *harecotes*
- hernehouys, hernhou, ernehowys, harnhowes, hernheshows, hernehous, arnhoues, hernehouyes* c.13th–14th (E 40, WARD b, WC), OE *hyrne* ‘angle, nook, a recess in the hills, a curving valley, a spit of land in a river-bend’, either ON *haugr* ‘natural height, hill, heap, artificial mound, burial mound’ or OE/ON *hūs/hús* ‘house’ v. *shorthernhaws* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *sceort* ‘short’
- heselford, hesilford, hesylford* c.13th–14th (WARD b, E 40, WC), OE *hæsel* ‘hazel tree’, OE *ford* ‘ford’ v. *midhesilforth* (WARD b), OE *mid* ‘among, amidst’
- heselfordgate, heselforthegate, hesilfordegate, heseluordgate, hesylforzegate* c.13th–14th (WARD b), place-name with ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’
- heselfordgatefordlang, heselfordgatefurlong, heselfordgatefourlong* c.13th–14th (WS), *heselgate furlong* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- le hil, le hyl* c.13th–14th (WARD a, WARD b), *le hill* 1371–93 (TC), OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- hokesworthewylowes* 1330 (E 40), place-name (Hawksworth) with OE *wilig* ‘willow tree’

- holdegatebrekys* 1330 (E 40), *le breck by le holgate* c.14th (E 40), place-name with ME *brēche* ‘a breach, land broken up for cultivation’, or ON *brekka* ‘slope, hill’
- holdegatesti* 1330 (E 40), place-name with OE *stīg* ‘path, narrow road’
- holgate, holegate* c.13th (WARD a, WARD b, E 40, WC), *holgate* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *hol* ‘hole, hollow’, ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’ v. *shortholgate* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *sceort* ‘short’
- holgateflatt* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with ON *flat* ‘piece of flat, level ground’
- le holmes* 1320 (WARD a, WARD b), *le holmes* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ON *holmr* ‘island, inland promontory, raised ground in a marsh, river-meadow’
- le holmesheued* c.14th (WARD b), *holmesheide* 1371–93 (TC), place-name with OE *hēafod* ‘headland’
- houerfurlong* c.13th (WARD b), *le hoverfurlong* c.13th–14th (E 40), either OE *hofer* ‘hump, swelling’ or *ofer* ‘over, above, across’; *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- le hourlewonge* 1330 (E 40), uncertain first element, possibly OE *alor* ‘alder-tree’ or *ūle* ‘owl’; ON *vagr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- le houtgong* 1321 (E 40), *le outgonges* 1326 (WARD b), OE *ūt-gang* ‘exit, way out’
- hungerhyl* c.13th (WARD b), *hongr’hill* c.14th (WARD b), either OE *hungor* ‘hunger, famine, barren ground’ or *hangra* ‘sloping wood’; *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- huuerehuniomes* c.13th (WARD b), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’, uncertain generic element
- hylleshende* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with OE *ende* ‘an end, the end of something’
- in name* c.13th (WARD b), *innam* 1347 (E 40), *le hynna*’ 1371–93 (TC), ON *in-nám* ‘intake, piece of land taken in or enclosed’ v. *netherinnam*, *netherinname*, *le netherinnam* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *neodðera* ‘lower’; *ouerinnam*, *vuerinnam* c.13th–14th (WC), *le hou[er]hynna*’ 1371–93 (TC), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’
- le ker* 1347 (E 40), ME *ker* ‘marsh, marshland overgrown with brushwood’ (ultimately derived from ON *kjarr* ‘brushwood, marsh overgrown with brushwood’)
- kerfurlong* c.13th–14th (WARD b, E 40), *le kerfurlong* 1371–93 (TC), *carforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’

- le kersike* c.13th (WARD b), place-name with OE *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- knyueton way* 1296 (WARD b), *kniueton gate* c.14th (WARD a, WARD b), place-name (Kneeton) with OE *weg* ‘road’, ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’
- kynuetoun hynges* c.13th (WARD b), *kniuetun hinges* c.13th–14th (WARD b), *knevetounyngs* 1371–93 (TC), *kneton yng* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name (Kneeton) with ON *eng* ‘meadow, pasture’
- landewrake* c.13th–14th (E 40), OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’, either OE *hraca* ‘a pass, a narrow passage’ or ME *rake* ‘narrow path, often up a hill or leading upland and inland from a village to its pastures’
- langbrugge, langebrighe, longebrig, langbrigge, langbrige* c.13th (E 40, WARD a, WARD b, WC), *lanbryg* c.14th (WARD b), *longbryg* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’, *brycg* ‘bridge’
- langeforth, langforth* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’, *ford* ‘ford’ or *forð* ‘in front, before’
- langethornehyl, langthornhil, langthornhill* c.13th–14th (WARD b, E 40), *longthornhill* 1371–93 (TC), *lanthorn hill* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’, OE/ON *þorn* ‘hawthorn tree’, OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- langethornsick, langethornsic, langethornsik* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’, OE/ON *þorn* ‘hawthorn tree’, OE *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- leppir* 1330 (E 40), uncertain
- leuingraue, leuengrave, leuyngroue* c.13th (WARD b, WC), *leuingraue, leuynggraue, leuyngraue* c.14th (WARD b), v. *longleuingraue* 1320 (E 40), *longleygrave* 1371–93 (TC), *levynggrafe* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element. PN Nt 320 suggests the pers. name *Langlif*, but the name could be *Leofwine* (J. Carroll, pers. comm.); OE *grāfe* ‘grove, copse, thicket’
- leyerpittes* 1326, 1330 (E 40), *leyrpittes* c.13th–14th (WARD b, E 40), ON *leirr* ‘mud, clay’, OE *pytt* ‘a pit, a natural hollow, an excavated hole’
- the linge, linge* c.14th (E 40, WC), *lyngus* 1371–93 (TC), *lynge* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ON *lyng* ‘ling, heather’
- lingfurlang* c.13th–14th (WC), place-name with OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- lithwelle* c.13th–14th (E 40), *lyght welle* 1391 (WARD a), OE *līhte* ‘light place’, *wella* ‘spring, stream’
- litleng, litilheng, liteling, littileng* c.13th–14th (WARD b, E 40, WC), OE *lȳtel* ‘little, small’, ON *eng* ‘meadow, pasture’

- lolle lane* 13th (WARD b), *lol lane* 14th (WARD b), uncertain first element, OE *lane* ‘lane’
- longbrekkas*, *langbrek[es]* c.13th–14th (WC), ME *brēche* ‘a breach, land broken up for cultivation’ or ON *brekka* ‘slope, hill’, OE *lang* ‘long, tall’
- longdol*, *langedole*, *longedolys*, *longedole* c.13th (E 40, WARD b), *longdole* 1322 (E 40), *longedole* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- longholm*, *longholme*, *longkeholm* c.13th (WARD a, WARD b, E 40, WC), *longeholm* 1330 (E 40), *long holme* 1347 (E 40), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’, ON *holmr* ‘An island, an inland promontory, raised ground in marsh, a river-meadow’
- long kodil* 1320, 1322 (WARD a, WARD b), place-name with OE *lang* ‘long, tall’
- maydenland* 1383 (E 40), OE *mægden* ‘maiden’, OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- merlepitbank* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ME *marle-pytt*, *bank*
- middelhyl* 13th (WARD b), *midilhill* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *middel* ‘middle’, *hyll* ‘hill’
- midelbrecgate* c.13th–14th (WC), place-name with either ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’ or OE *geat* ‘hole, opening, gap’
- midelbreche* 1330 (E 40), *le midelbreches* 1371–93 (TC), *mydell brek* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ME *brēche* ‘a breach, land broken up for cultivation’, or ON *brekka* ‘slope, hill’, with OE *middel* ‘middle’
- midelgate* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *middel* ‘middle’, either ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’ or OE *geat* ‘hole, opening, gap’
- midilforlong* 1296 (WARD b), *mydelfourlong*, *midilforlang*, *middelfurlange* c.13th (WC, WARD b), *myddelforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *middel* ‘middle’ with *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- la mor* 13th (WARD b), *mora* 1326 (WARD b), *le more* 1383 (E 40), OE/ON *mōr/mór* ‘marsh, barren upland’
- morindik* 13th (WARD b), pers. name (found in several Flintham charters), with OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’ or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’
- morkerwong* c.13th–14th (E 40), OE *mōr* or ON *mór* ‘marsh, barren upland’, ME *ker* ‘marsh, marshland overgrown with brushwood’ (ultimately derived from ON *kjarr* ‘brushwood, marsh overgrown with brushwood’), ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- morlandesti* 1296 (WARD b), place-name with OE *stīg* ‘path, narrow road’

- le morlandis* 1296 (WARD b), *le morland*, *morelandys*, *morlandes* 13th (WARD b), *morlandes* 14th (WARD b), *le moreland* 1371–93 (TC), OE *mōr* / ON *mór* ‘marsh, barren upland’, OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- morthilwong* 1371–93 (TC), uncertain first element(s), perhaps OE *norð* ‘north’ with *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’; ON *vangr* ‘in-field, enclosure’
- mylnehill* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *myln* ‘mill’, *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- netherfurlong*, *nethirfurlong* 13th (WARD b, WC), *netherfurlang* 1322 (E 40), OE *neoðera* ‘lower’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- neuuelsic*, *neuwellesek* 13th (E 40, WC), *newellesykes* 1383 (E 40), OE *nīwe* ‘new’, *wella* ‘spring, stream’, *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- northecroft*, *nortcroft* c.13th–14th (WARD b, WC), OE *norð* ‘northern, north’, *croft* ‘small enclosed field’
- oldhousgate* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *ald* ‘old, ancient’, ON *haugr* ‘natural height, hill, heap, artificial mound, burial mound’ or OE/ON *hūs/hús* ‘house’, either ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’ or OE *geat* ‘hole, opening, gap’
- le ouercotes* 1330 (E 40), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’, *cot* ‘cottage, hut, shelter, den’
- le ouerstrete* 1330 (E 40), *vuerestrete* c.13th–14th (WC), *hauerstrete* 1371–93 (TC), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’, *stræt* ‘Roman road’
- pesehil* 1246 (E 40), *pesehyl*, *peschil*, *pesehil* 13th (E 40, WARD b, WC), *pesehull* 1330 (E 40), *peshill* 1371–93 (TC), *le pesehill*, *pesehill* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *pise* ‘pease’, OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- pitforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *pytt* ‘a pit, a natural hollow, an excavated hole’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- le pittes*, *le peit*, *pit* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC), *pytt[es]*, *pitt[es]*, OE *pytt* ‘a pit, a natural hollow, an excavated hole’ v. *nethirpitt[es]* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *neoðera* ‘lower’
- quenegrene* or *quenegreue* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *cwene* ‘woman, queen’ with either OE *grēne* ‘green’, *græf* ‘digging, grave, pit, trench’ or *græfe* ‘grove, copse, thicket’
- le radegres* 13th (WARD a, WARD b), *le radgresse*, *radegers*, *redegres* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC, WARD b), OE *rēad* ‘red’, OE *gærs* or ON *gres* ‘grass’
- recfurlonge* 14th (WARD b), uncertain first element, possibly OE *hreac* ‘hay-rick, heap, stack’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’

- redegate* c.13th–14th (E 40), either OE *hrēod* ‘reed, rush, a reed-bed’, *reod* ‘clearing’ or *rēad* ‘red’; either ON *gata* ‘road, street, right of access to pasture land’ or OE *geat* ‘hole, opening, gap’
- redspire, rodspire, redspir* 13th (WARD a, WARD b), *le redspire, redespire, ridspire* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC, WARD b), *reidespir* 1371–93 (TC), *redspyr* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *hrēod* ‘reed, rush, a reed-bed’, *spīr* ‘a spike, the blade of a plant’. PN Nt 320 suggests ‘dialectal “spire”, denoting sedge, reed’
- ricwardic* c.13th–14th (E 40), possible incorrect spelling of pers. name, with OE *dīc* ‘a ditch, either defensive or for drainage’ or ON *dík* ‘a ditch’
- ruueloe* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *rūh* ‘rough’, *hlāw* ‘tumulus, hill’
- sakerdalbrek[es]* c.13th–14th (WC), *schakerdalebrekkes* 1330 (E 40), place-name with ME *brēche* ‘a breach, land broken up for cultivation’ or ON *brekka* ‘slope, hill’
- sakerdale* c.13th–14th (E 40, WC), *shakerdall* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *scēacere* ‘robber’ with *dæl* ‘valley’
- santputes* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *sand* ‘sand’, *pytt* ‘a pit, a natural hollow, an excavated hole’
- scattebec, skattebek, scaidhebec, scheysbec* c.13th–14th (WARD b, WC), *scaytbek* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element, possibly ON *skøyti* ‘shaft, missile’ ‘used figuratively of a rapid stream’ (EPNE 2 126), or possibly related to *sakerdale*, above (D. Parsons pers. comm.); ON *bekkr* ‘a stream, a beck’
- scortelinges, sorteling, sortling, sortelinghes, schortling* c.13th–14th (WC, E 40), *shortlyngus* 1371–93 (TC), OE *sceort* ‘short’, ON *lyng* ‘ling, heather’ v. *houerscortlinges* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’
- scre[v]eton feld* c.13th–14th (WC), place-name (Screveton) with ME *feld* ‘land for pasture or cultivation’
- segforlong, secgesfourlong* 13th (WARD b), *segforlong, segfurlang, segtfurlong* 14th (WARD b, E 40), OE *secg* ‘sedge, reed, rush’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- le shuelz* 14th (WARD b), possibly OE *scofl* ‘a shovel’ (J. Carroll pers. comm.)
- skal’dale* c.13th–14th (WC), uncertain first element with either ME *dole* ‘share, portion’, OE *dæl* ‘pit, hollow, valley’ or ON *dalr* ‘valley’
- sikforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’

- snappe, le snap* 13th (WARD b, E 40), *le snappe* 1326 (WARD b), *le snapp* 1330 (E 40), *snap* 1371–93 (TC), either Icel *snap* ‘poor pasture’ or OE **snæp* ‘boggy piece of land’
- sochritstob* c.13th–14th (E 40), *shorstob* 1371–93 (TC), uncertain first element, OE *stubb* ‘stub, tree-stump’
- le spitelcrosse* c.13th–14th (WC), ME *spitel* ‘hospital, religious house, house of the Knights Hospitallers’, *cros* ‘cross’
- spitilkirke* c.13th–14th (E 40) ME *spitel* ‘hospital, religious house, house of the Knights Hospitallers’, ON *kirkja* ‘church’
- le spitilzerd* 1371–93 (TC), ME *spitel* ‘hospital, religious house, house of the Knights Hospitallers’, OE *geard* ‘fence, enclosure, yard’
- spryng lauand* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), either OE *spring* ‘spring, well, the source of a stream’ or ME *spring* ‘young plantation, copse’; ME *launde* ‘open space in woodland, forest glade, woodland pasture’
- stakedal* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *staca* ‘a stake’, either ME *dole* ‘share, portion’, OE *dæl* ‘pit, hollow, valley’ or ON *dalr* ‘valley’
- stanilandys* 13th (WARD b), *stonilandes*, *stanilandes* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *stānig* ‘stony’, OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- stanistrete* c.13th–14th (E 40), OE *stānig* ‘stony’, *stræt* ‘Roman road’
- stedfold* 1271 (WARD b), *stedfold* 1371–93 (TC), *stedefold* 1383 (E 40), OE *stēda* ‘steed, stallion’, *fald* ‘fold, small enclosure for animals’, cf. *stōd-fald* ‘stud-fold, horse enclosure’
- le stobforlong* 13th (WARD b), *stobforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *stubb* ‘stub, tree-stump’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- le stonipittes*, *stonpittes* 14th (WARD b), OE *stānig* ‘stony’, *pytt* ‘a pit, a natural hollow, an excavated hole’
- le stretefurlong*, *stretfurlong*, *stretefurlange*, *stretefourlong* 13th (WARD b, E 40), *stretefurlong* 1322 (WARD a), *le stretefurlang* 1323 (WARD b), *le stretfurlong* 1347 (E 40), *stretforlonge* 14th (WARD b), *stretforlong*, *stretforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *stræt* ‘Roman road’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’ v. *longestretforlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *lang* ‘long, tall’; *shortstretforthlong* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *sceort* ‘short’
- le suineholis*, *le suinholis* 13th (WARD b), *le swyneholes*, *swyneholes*, *swyneholes*, *suineholes* c.13th–14th (WC), *le swynholes* 1336 (E 40), *swyneholez*, c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *swīn* ‘a swine, pig’ or *swin* ‘creek, channel’ – since this field is adjacent to the River Trent, the latter seems more plausible here; OE/ON *hol* ‘hole, hollow’
- swathes* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ME *swathe* ‘strip of grassland’
- swyneholes hed* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), place-name with OE *hēafod* ‘headland’

- sy[er]ston feld* (WC), place-name with ME *feld* ‘land for pasture or cultivation’
- le syke* 1271 (WARD b), *the sik*, *the syk* c.13th–14th (E 40), *le sike* 1347 (E 40), *le sike*, *le sik* (WARD b), *le syk*’ 1371–93 (TC), *le syk*, *le syke* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- thochesyke* 13th (WARD b), uncertain first element, OE *sīc* ‘a small stream’ or ON *sík* ‘a ditch, trench’
- thommendole*, *homminddole* 13th (WARD b), *thumindal*, *thommidayl*, *thoum’dal*, *thommund*’ c.13th–14th (WC), *thawmonddole*, *thawmondole* 1322 (E 40, WARD a), *thawmondole* 1323 (WARD b), *thoumondole* 14th (WARD b), *thowmdole*, *thomdole* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), pers. name with ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- thongdole* 1347 (E 40), OE *þwang* ‘thong, narrow strip of land’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- le tofftes* c.13th–14th (E 40), OE *toft* ‘curtilage, plot of ground in which a dwelling stands’ or ON *toft* ‘building plot’
- tres buskes* c.13th–14th (WC), Latin *tres* ‘three’, OE/ON *busc/buskr* ‘a bush, shrub’
- le tundole* c.13th–14th (E 40), *tondhole* 1371–93 (TC), OE *tūn* ‘enclosure, farmstead, village, estate’ or ON *tún* ‘enclosure, farmstead’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- twydole* 13th (WARD a), *twidole*, *twydole* c.13th–14th (E 40, WARD b), *le twydole*, *twydolle* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *twī-* ‘double, two’, ME *dole* ‘share, portion’
- virede fossatum* c.13th–14th (WC), Latin ‘green ditch or dyke’
- vurefurlang* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *ofer* ‘over, above, across’, or **ufer* ‘slope, hill’; OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’. The first element here is unlikely to be OE *wer*, *wær* ‘weir, river-dam, fishing-enclosure in a river’ as the field is in central Flintham, rather than by the river
- water fal* 13th (WARD b), *le waterfale* 14th (WARD b), *le waterfall* 1383 (E 40), OE *wæter-fall* ‘water-fall, a cascade, a rapid; place where a stream disappears underground’
- watyrmilnehill* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), eModE *water-milne*, OE *hyll* ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’
- westfurlong* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *west* ‘west, western’, *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’
- westhenge* c.13th–14th (WC), OE *west* ‘west, western’, ON *eng* ‘meadow, pasture’

- wetfures* 14th (WARD b), *wet forus* 1371–93 (TC), OE *wēt* ‘wet, damp’, *furh* ‘furrow, trench’
- whitcroft* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *hwīt* ‘white’, *croft* ‘small enclosed field’
- whitecross*, *witecros*, *alba’ cruce’* c.13th–14th (WC, E 40), *whitcrosse* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *hwīt* ‘white’, ME *cros* ‘cross’
- whitcrossedale*, *whitcrossedal* c.13th–14th (WC), place-name with ME *dole* ‘share, portion’, OE *dæl* ‘pit, hollow, valley’, or ON *dalr* ‘valley’
- willefurlonge* c.13th–14th (E 40), *wilfurlong’* 1371–93 (TC), *willefurlonges* 1383 (E 40), *wilforlong’* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), OE *wilig* ‘willow-tree’, or possibly a pers. name; OE *furlang* ‘the length of a furrow, a furlong’¹⁰
- wlrichov* 1281 (WARD b), *wolrythou*, *wlfrikhou*, *wluerichou* 13th (WARD a, WARD b, E 40), *wlrichou*, *wlverichou*, *wolryhouc*, *wolerichow* c.13th–14th (E 40, WARD b, WC), *w[o]rlyhoue* 1371–93 (TC), *wolrehowe* 1383 (E 40), pers. name with ON *haugr* ‘natural height, hill, heap, artificial mound, burial mound’
- worlynghaugh*, c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element, with OE *haga* ‘hedge, enclosure’, v. *shortworlehaugh* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9) with OE *sceort* ‘short’. There is a possibility that these names are variants of *wlrichov* (J. Carroll, pers. comm.)
- wrangeland*, *wrangland*, *wronglandes*, *wrangelandes* 13th–14th (WC, E 40), *wronglandes*, v. *shortw[r]onglandes* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), ON *vrangr* ‘crooked or twisted in shape’, OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’
- le wrohe* 14th (WARD b), ON *vrá* ‘nook, corner of land’
- wyrgland* 1371–93 (TC), *rlryuglonde* c.1450 (DD/P6/1/31/9), uncertain first element, OE/ON *land* ‘land, a strip in a field-system’.

¹⁰ There is an entry in the Welbeck Cartulary beginning *willes...*, but the ending is obscure.

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Abbreviations

BL = The British Library
 CPR = *Calendar of Patent Rolls*
 MED = McSparran 2013
 NA = Nottinghamshire Archives
 TC = Foulds 1994
 TNA = The National Archives
 WARD a = TNA/WARD 2 57b
 WARD b = TNA/WARD 2 60

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