

Common Anglo-Saxon place name endings and their meaning

-ford e.g. Bottesford	-dun e.g. Breedon	-tun or -ingtun e.g. Worthington
-cot (cote) E.g. Swadlincote	-burh (borough) e.g. Loughborough	-boðl (bold) e.g. Newbold
-worð (worth) E.g. Diseworth	-ham E.g. Measham	-stock E.g Ibstock
-croft E.g. Ulverscroft	-feld (field) E.g. Glenfield	-leah (ley) E.g. Willesley

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Meaning: water crossing (e.g. the house by the ford)	Meaning: Hill (e.g. hill hill (Bree= Celtic for hill))	Meaning: settlement (e.g. Wortha's settlement)
Meaning: a dwelling (e.g. the new dwelling)	Meaning: fort (e.g. Luhhede's fort)	Meaning: cottage (e.g. Svartlingr's cottage)
Meaning: place/ settlement (E.g. Ibba's settlement)	Meaning: village (e.g. village on the river Mease)	Meaning: enclosure (e.g. Digoth's enclosure)
Meaning: wood/forest clearing (e.g. Wifel's wood/ clearing)	Meaning: open land (field) (e.g. field clear of weeds or plants (Glen/ clæn=clear/clean))	Meaning: small field (e.g. Ulfr's enclosed field)