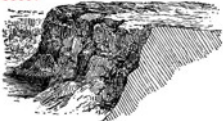


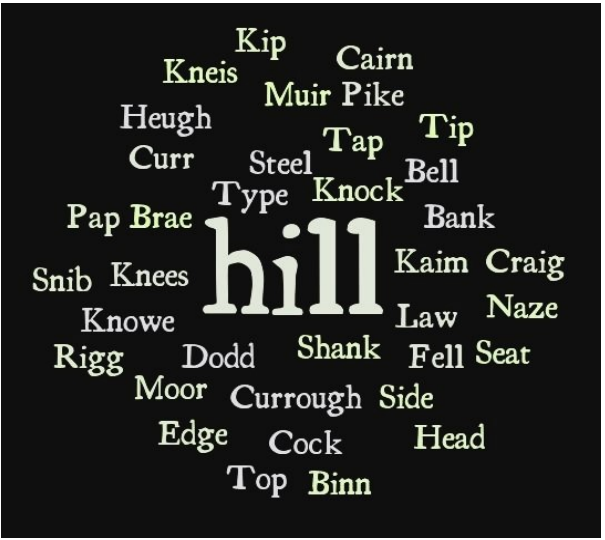
Scots language and culture teacher CPD

Unit 4.3 Activity 2

Scots names for landscape features.

BEN (peak), smaller BIN [from Gael beinn]  e.g. Ben Nevis, Bin of Cullen	BRAE (hillside, slope) [from Old Norse brá, Old Eng brū, Gael bràighe]  e.g. Braemar	BURN (a stream) [from Old Eng burna]  e.g. Burn of Boyndie	FIRTH (estuary) [from Old Norse fjörðr]  e.g. Firth of Forth	GARTH (shingle riffle, ford) [from Old Norse garðr]  e.g. Garthdee, Inchgarth
GLEN (steep valley) [from Gael gleann]  e.g. Glen More (big Glen)	HAUGH (floodplain) [from Old Eng healh]  e.g. Haughs of Cromdale	HEUGH / HEUCH (crag, cliff) [from Old Eng hōh]  e.g. Slack Heugh Bay	JOUK (meander, river bend)  + loop, links, wimple, wingle	KNOCK (isolated hill) [from Gael cnoc]  e.g. Knock Hill, Cornhill e.g. Knock Head, Whitehills
KNOWE (small hillock) [from Old Eng cnoll]  e.g. Golden Knowes, Banff.	MIRE (boggy ground) [from Old Norse mýrr]  e.g. Bloodymire, MacDuff	NESS (headland of rock) [from Old Norse nes]  e.g. Stake Ness, Whitehills	STRATH (wide valley) [from Gael srath]  e.g. Loch of Strathbeg	SHANK (spur, ridge) [from Old Eng scanca]  e.g. Shank of Barry, Cornhill.

Source: Banff Academy Geography Department

When is a hill nae a hill? 	Peter Drummond (2007). Scottish Hill names. Dodd – a bare round hill, like a dod o tatties in the landscape. Edge – the tilted slope of a hill Kip – sharp pointed hill, from Norse Kambr Knees – a version of Naze, a nose or headland, usually for hills with a steep promontory, e.g. Muckle Knees in the borders.
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Source: Ordnance Survey guide to Scots names, Scots Language Centre, [Scots origins of place names \(scotslanguage.com\)](http://scotslanguage.com)