



**TON**

**TON**

**TON**

**TON**

**TON**

**TON**



**BURY**

**BURY**

**BURY**

**BURY**

**BURY**

**BURY**



**LEY**

**LEY**

**LEY**

**LEY**

**LEY**

**LEY**

**CHURCH**

**OAK**

**COW**

**RIVER**

**WHEAT**

**MILL**

**HORSE**

**ASH**

**HILL**

**WOOD**

**VALLEY**

**CAT**

**BROOK**

**SHEEP**

**RYE**

**STONY**

**BARLEY**

**FOX**

**PASTURE**

**CASTLE**

**MARKET**

**BADGER**

**PASTURE**

**KING'S**

**BEE**

**APPLE-TREE**

**FERN**



**EAGLE**

**FORT**

**CROW**

**LAKE**

**MOUNTAIN**

**CHEESE**

**FORD**

**OX**

**BRIDGE**

**ALDER**

**DIRTY**

**MEADOW**

**DEER**

**MARSH**

**WOLF**

**PASTURE**

**BOG**

**LONG**

**LIME-TREE**

**PRIESTS'**

**This slide helps to explain the second part of Anglo-Saxon place-names. You can use this slide to display on a screen whilst playing Snap.**

**TON**

**'ton' is a word the Anglo-Saxons used. It means 'farm' or 'settlement'**

**LEY**

**'ley' is a word the Anglo-Saxons used. It means 'clearing' – a place where trees had been cleared to make room for houses.**

**BURY**

**'bury' comes from a word that the Anglo-Saxons used. It means 'fortified place'.**