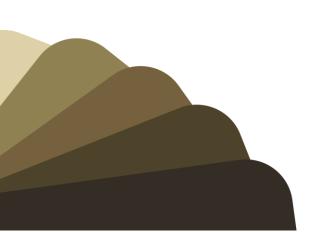**AKADEMI KERNEWEK**

Polici Arwodhyow ha Henwyn Tyller

Signage and Placename Policy

Panel Arwodhyow ha Henwyn Tyller Kernewek

Cornish language Signage and Placename Panel

2.1, September 2023

Contents

Introduction

The Signage and Placename Panel of the Akademi Kernewek continues the work put in place by the Cornish Language Partnership, following the UK Government's ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML) in respect of the Cornish language. The work to provide translations for bilingual signage across Cornwall has been an important part of raising the visibility and status of Cornish language, and our older street names are a living legacy of Kernewek.

This policy document provides the parameters for the Panel's work, in offering standardised translations for names both within and outside of Cornwall. Providing 21st century Cornish language recommendations must be carefully balanced to respect the historic integrity of these names, while being sympathetic to current usage, both by Cornish language speakers and other communities.

The Panel works closely with Cornwall Council's Address Management Team, under the terms of Cornwall Council's "Street Naming and Numbering Guidance Notes". Cornwall Council is the statutory authority responsible for Street Naming and Numbering. The Panel also support new developments through its research service. This is an open offer to provide appropriate names that refer to historical heritage, natural, or landscape features of the local area.

Acknowledgements

Much of the method and examples in this document have their origins in the work of Craig Weatherhill and Pol Hodge whose help and support are duly acknowledged. However, the final decisions on the approaches taken here are those of the Akademi Kernewek.

Acronyms within this document

- **EN:** English language
- **KW:** Cornish language
- **N.F:** Feminine noun
- **N.M:** Masculine noun
- **N.PL:** Plural noun
- **OE:** Old English
- **OWS:** Old West Saxon / Old English
- **RMC:** Revived Middle Cornish
- **RLC:** Revived Late Cornish
- **SWF:** Standard Written Form

Works of reference

The Panel uses the following publications as standard reference when conducting placename research:

- George et. al.: Place-Names In Cornwall (1996)
- George: An Gerlyver Meur (2009)
- Gover: The Place-Names of Cornwall (1948, Unpublished manuscript[1])
- Henderson: The Cornish Church Guide (1925)
- Hodge: Place-names in SWF [Report] (2010)
- Holmes: 1000 Cornish Place Names Explained (1998)
- Padel: Cornish Place Name Elements (1985)
- Padel: A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names (1988)
- Pawley White: A Handbook of Cornish Surnames (1972)
- Pool: The Place-Names of West Penwith (1973)
- Pool: The Field-Names of West Penwith (1990)
- Svensson: Saxon Place-Names in East Cornwall (1987)
- Weatherhill: Place Names in Cornwall and Scilly (2005)
- Weatherhill: Cornish Place Names & Language (2006)
- Weatherhill: A Concise Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names (2009)
- Weatherhill: The Standard Written Form of Cornish and the Modern Representation of Historic Cornish Place Names [Report] (2009)
- Weatherhill: The Place-Names of the Land's End Peninsula (2017)
- Williams: English-Cornish Dictionary (2006)

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[1] J. E. B. Gover, *The Place-Names of Cornwall* (1948, Unpublished manuscript). Originals held by the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

General principles

- The primary purpose of the Panel is to support the promotion of the Cornish language.
- There is a need for consistency of approach and for all decisions to be justifiable. A rationale will be offered to any party that requires it.
- The Panel will provide recommendations using the Standard Written Form (SWF hereafter). Cornwall Council policy requires the use of the SWF.
- The parish or locality must be confirmed for each recommendation.
- Local knowledge should be drawn on, where appropriate, in order to provide accurate recommendations.
- Historical evidence will be considered where available. Decisions can be reviewed upon further evidence presented to the Panel.
- Agreed Cornish language forms will be maintained online as recommendations for public use.

Grammar

Assibilation

Where the current map form still contains final <-d> or <-t>, this will be respelled to <-s> where it is expected in the area. This will still occur in names with no historic evidence of the spelling change.

Example: St Germans (St Germans) → *Lannales*; Menheniot → *Mahynyes*.

Collective nouns

In respect of living things where the English form is ambiguous, the Cornish collective noun form will be used. Where no collective noun exists the singular will be used.

Example: Oak Court → *Garth Derow*, rather than *Garth Derowen*.

Compass points

Where a compass direction occurs as part of a name, it will be rendered in Cornish (*North*, *Est*, *Soth* and *West*), following Cornish word order.

Example: East Road → *Fordh Est*.

Elements, division of

As is common practice, placenames in Cornish will usually be represented as one word without spaces.

Example: Penzance → *Pennsans*.

However, there are a number of exceptions where the name:

- **Contains the definite article**
  The definite article will be separated by spaces. However, in cases where a preceding vowel has led to the elements being contracted, the name will be represented as one word without spaces.
  Examples: Rose-an-Grouse → *Res an Grows*; *Tre an Yer* → *Tre'n Yer* → *Trenyer*.
- **Contains a preposition**
  The preposition will be separated by spaces.
  Example: *Tre war Venedh*.
- **Contains a number**
  The number will be separated by a space.
  Example: *Peder Bownder*.
- **Contains a suffixed qualifier**
  The suffixed qualifier will be separated by a space.
  Example: *Lannstevan Wartha*.

- **Contains a personal or family name**
  Names commencing with a vowel or semivowel will be preceded by a space for clarity.
  Example: Port Isaac → *Porth Ysek*.
- **Geographic feature**
  Spaces will be included between elements.
  Example: Kit Hill → *Bre Skowl*.

Elements, stressed

Placename elements containing double consonants[2] <nn ~ dn> and <mm ~ bm> used in elements such as *penn ~ pedn* "head, end, chief" and *kamm ~ kabm* "crooked, bent, step" will not reduce to <n> or <m>.

Certain elements vary spelling whether they are stressed, or not:

EN element	Stressed	Unstressed	Example
Ford	<rys>	<res>	Cambrose → *Kammrys* Rosker → *Resker*
Enclosed settlement	<ker>	<kar>	Kirriers → *Kerres* Carkeel → *Karkil*

Mutation

Elements will change in accordance with the established grammar rules of revived Cornish.[3] This includes lenition following feminine generic *fordh* 'road'[4] and *bownder* 'lane'.

- **Mutation occurs where:**
  - The word is an adjective.
    Example: White Lane → *Bownder Wynn*.
  - The word is acting as an adjective.
    Example: Weeth Lane → *Bownder Wydh*.
  - It is the name of a person related to the place.
  - The name is fictional or a modern coinage.

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[2] Retaining <nn~dn> and <mm~dm> shows the preceding vowel is short and subject to secondary stress.

[3] See paper – "Lenition" {unpublished} (George, 2014)

[4] SWF writes 'road' as *fordh*, a feminine noun. Following research on sandhi (how two adjacent consonants are pronounced), leniting adjectives should do so following <-dh>.

- **Mutation does not occur where:**
    - A road is named after the place to which it leads.
    Example: Bodmin Road → *Fordh Bosvena*.
    - There is a view of the feature.
    Example: Bell Lane → *Bownder Bal*.
    - The word is a non-Celtic name.
    Example: Brown Road → *Fordh Brown*.
- In circumstances where a mutation would be expected but there are no historic records in the name, these will be fully investigated. A full investigation will include researching historic examples of other placenames including the same element(s), so that a consistent approach can be taken. On a case-by-case basis, consideration may be given to not mutating if the research supports this approach.

Names, personal and family

Modern personal and family names will *not* be standardised or respelled. The only exception to this is Cornish names, which may be subject to mutation[5].

- **British personal names**
In the case of an ancient Cornish forename containing the <au> grapheme, this may be utilised where it is felt appropriate, as an acknowledged derogation to the SWF.
    - Ancient names containing Gwynn / Gwenn will use <gwynn ~ gwydn> where the meaning 'white' is established. Where the element <*winda^> / <windos> is identified in a personal name, the appropriate feminine or masculine form will be utilised as appropriate. Where there is doubt as to the origin of the element, the more likely <gwynn> spelling will be used.
- **Brand names**
Any brands of non-Cornish language origin shall not be translated into Cornish.

Neologisms

When a neologism is required, a revised version based on the principles established by Snell & Morris (1981, 1984) will be applied. See *Appendix E: Neologism template*.

If the Panel's findings recommend a term not found in the SWF Dictionary, this will be referred to the Terminology Panel for consideration.

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[5] Names also found in placenames will be treated as a placename and not mutated.

Suffixed qualifiers

Examples of suffixed qualifiers include, but are not limited to: *kres*, *goles*, *kledh*, *dyghow*, *meur*, *byghan ~ bian*. Where used adjectively as part of a name, they obey the normal rules of grammar, according to the gender of the preceding noun.

Where this set of words are used as a "suffix" to a primary place name, they are used in their permanently lenited form. This rule[6] is applied to any settlement, irrespective of the gender of the preceding element.

Examples: Lower Forge = *Govel Woles*; Porthpean = *Porthbian*; Nanpean= *Nansbian*.

Saints

Names containing a Celtic or biblical saint will be represented with an "S." prefix[7], if there is evidence of Saint being included historically. If it refers to a well-known Cornish saint, the prefix may be omitted.

A translation of the name may be used, where appropriate, considering:

- Original spelling in the language of origin
- Attested Cornish language version
- Attested version in other Brythonic languages
- SWF Main form spelling conventions

Variant and Side Forms

The recommended translation may diverge from the SWF main form where there is evidence of its use historically, following approved guidelines[8] this includes:

- Pre-occlusion
- <k ~ c>; <kw ~ qw>; <ks ~ x>; <hw ~ wh> and <-i ~ -y> traditional graphs
- <s ~ j> should prefer RLC variant <j> where recorded, instead of RMC <s>, unless there is compelling evidence to the contrary
- The loss of final consonants such as <*fordh ~ for'*> will not be implemented
- Loss of medial consonants
- <y ~ e>; <i ~ ei>; <o ~ oa>[9] and <ew ~ ow> will be actively considered on a case-by-case basis.

These alternative graphs may also be selected for exonyms where they better match the native spelling.

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[6] Perhaps because the commonest first element was *tre*, which is feminine, and would therefore be qualified by *wartha* (rather than *gwartha*), the lenited forms seem to have been extended to the names of all divided settlements, irrespective of their gender. The 'fixed' mutation in *wartha* and *woles*, might come from the adverbial form *a-woles*, *a-wartha* with the <a-> omitted.

[7] The "S." prefix can indicate the word *synt* or *sen* according to preference.

[8] See: SWF Specification supplement: *Variants and traditional graphs*.

[9] RLC <oa> rarely, if ever, occurs in Cornish placenames.

Placenames

Method

The provision of a standardised form for a Cornish placename uses the following process:

1. **Research and identify name elements**
   - Historic forms
   - Dual/parallel Cornish language forms
   - Cornish language forms currently in use in the community
   - Cornish language forms previously recommended by researchers and Cornish language bodies
   - Cornish language forms used in Revived Cornish

If required, enquiries should be made with local bodies[10] to obtain useful information such as pronunciation, which may show where stress occurred in the elements of a name.

2. **Standardising the name**
   A recommended standardised form of the place name should be produced, in SWF Main Form, balancing the following principles and priorities:

- **Current map form contains unstandardised Cornish**
  - The elements within the place name should be standardised.
  - If the elements cannot be determined, the phonology should be considered.
  - If the phonology cannot be determined, then an appropriate historic spelling should be selected.
  - Where the current spelling is sufficiently close to the standardised form, consideration can be given to recommending the unaltered form.

- **Current map form and historic forms only exist in English** [11]
  A standardised Cornish language translation may be recommended based on the English concept(s).

  Example: Whitstone [*hwit* 'white' + *stán* 'stone'] → *Mengwynn*.

- **Historic (pre-1900) dual/parallel Cornish form of English/French settlement**
  The Cornish language form should be selected and standardised.

  Examples: St Ives → *Porthia*; St Just (St Just in Roseland) → *Lannsiek*.

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[10] For example: Parish or Town Council, Old Cornwall Society, or local history groups.
[11] Includes: Old West Saxon (Old English), Middle English and Modern English.

- **Cornish form established within the local community**
  The established community spelling may be utilised, and appropriate consideration given to standardisation.

  Examples: Carbis Bay (Lelant) → *Porthreptor* [12]; Falmouth → *Aberfala*.

- **Point locations, such as a roundabout or road junction:**
  - Modern English name but historic Cornish name. A standardised form of the Cornish name should be used.
    Example: Mount Misery (A30) → *Pedn Grelynn*.[13]
  - Modern English name but historic English name. A standardised form of the historic English name should be used.
  - Modern English name and no pre-existing name. A standardised form of the modern English name should be used.

Field names

Recommendations for field names will follow the same process as translating a place name. See *Place names, method* above.

The ecclesiastical tithe apportionments are a key resource for researching field names. But any source accurately identifying and referencing a field name will be considered.

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[12] *Porthreptor* relates to the part of the settlement around the cove. The upper part of the settlement also has an established Cornish form.
[13]   From Trereife House estate map

Street names

Method

The provision of a standardised form for a Cornish street name uses the following process:

1. **Registered street names**
    - The Panel will provide a translation based on the registered form on the Street Gazetteer.
    - Recommendations should build on previous work, recognising existing translations may already be in place either at the street being requested, or a nearby street.
    - Existing street names in another spelling of Cornish will be standardised to SWF.
    - Where appropriate, to ensure accurate translation, the Panel will research the history of its elements as appropriate, particularly if the English language version is obscure. This can sometimes reveal Cornish language elements that have corrupted over time.
    - See *Appendix A: Cornish street name prefixes* for a full list of established equivalents.
2. **Research for new build developments**
    - The Panel will assist with research of a site, providing proposals for street names that are based on local history and landscape. If there is insufficient historical information for the development area itself, the surrounding area may also be considered.

        It should be noted the Panel's main purpose is Cornish language advice, not local history. Developers and local organisations will normally be expected to provide baseline research for the area.

Exonyms

Basic principles

1. The principal motivation should always be **clarity** and **ease of communication**.
2. There should not be blanket translation of non-Celtic exonyms using Cornish concepts, but rather a preference for converting native pronunciation into a Cornish spelling.
3. Internationally recognised forms of country names will normally be used, for example: **China** not *Zhongguo*. Up to date lists of country names and languages are published by the European Union (EU)[14] and the United Nations (UN) Member States[15].
4. International names should be kept up to date, using the EU and/or UN lists of preferred names. For example use **Myanmar** not *Burma*; **Sri Lanka** not *Ceylon*; **Cabo Verde** not *Cape Verde*, etc.
5. Local language versions have equal importance with the international form. A translation can be based on a local name, where appropriate, unless this conflicts with the first principle.
6. Cornish respellings of English placenames in England are acceptable but not necessary.
7. Established exonyms already in widespread use, such as **Resoghen** *Oxford*, should continue to be used.

Method

The recommended form of the exonym should be produced based on the source of the name:

1. **From a P-Celtic language**
   a) If there are identical or near-identical Cornish equivalents, use them. Example: Welsh Patagonia → *An Wlasva*.
   b) If the Cornish equivalents are markedly different, judge them on a case-by-case basis, keeping clarity in mind. Example: Saint-Malo → *S. Malou*.
   c) Otherwise use a SWF re-spelling to approximate the pronunciation.
2. **From a Q-Celtic language**
   a) If there are identical or near-identical Cornish equivalents, use them. Example: Glasgow = *Glaskow*[16].
   b) If the Cornish equivalents are markedly different, judge them on a case-by-case basis, keeping clarity in mind. Example: Strathclyde = *Strathclayd*.
   c) Otherwise use a SWF re-spelling to approximate the pronunciation.

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[14] Suggested source amalgamating various terms for recognised countries and their full official names, demonyms and currencies: https://publications.europa.eu/code/en/en-5000500.htm
[15] https://www.un.org/en/about-us/member-states
[16] Meaning of "green-hollow".

3. **From the English language**
   a) If there is already an established Cornish language name, this will be converted to SWF. For example London → *Loundres*, Exeter → *Karesk* and Cambridge → *Kergront*.
   b) If 3a does not apply, respell the English name minimally in SWF to approximate the pronunciation. Example: Carlisle = *Karlayl*.
   c) If the name has an obvious derivation that most Cornish speakers will easily understand, for example *Resoghen* 'Ox-ford', then consider a translation. Translations should not rely on research into obscure Old English or Anglo-Saxon placename elements to decode the translation. If in any doubt, use Policy 3b.

4. **From another language**
   a) If there is an established Cornish language name, use it, converting the spelling to SWF. Example: Egypt = *Ejyp.*
   b) If 4a does not apply, respell the name minimally in SWF to approximate the pronunciation. Example: Guinea-Bissau = *Gyni-Byssaw.* [17]
   c) If there is a familiar name in another Celtic language, apply guidelines based on P-Celtic or Q-Celtic source.

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[17] Portuguese: *Guiné-Bissau*; Fula: ⲡⲁⴳⵎⵓⵐ ⴱⵣⵓⴺ, romanized: Gine-Bisaawo; Mandinka: ⵣⴰⵍⵎⵢⴼ ‗ ⵓⵣⵢⵚ Gine-Bisawo)

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Appendix A: Cornish street name prefixes

English Term	Cornish Translation, with Spelling Variations	Gender
ALLEY	OP	N.M
APPROACH [ROAD]	NESFORDH	N.F
AVENUE	ROSVA LAS	N.F
BOTTOM(S)	GOLES	N.M
BUSINESS CENTRE	KRESEN NEGYS	N.F
BUSINESS PARK	PARK NEGYS	N.M
BUNGALOW	BENGALJI BENGALJIOW	N.M N.PL
CHURCHTOWN	TREVEGLOS	N.F
CIRCUS	KYLGH	N.M
CLOSE	KEW	N.F
COMBE/COOMBE	KOMM ~ KOBM	N.M
CORNER	KORNEL (outside) ELIN (inside)	N.F N.M
COTTAGE	PENNTI PENNTIOW	N.M N.PL
COURT (manorial)	LYS	N.F
COURT (yard)	GARTH	N.M
CRESCENT	GWARAK	N.F
DALE	TNOW	N.M
DELL	PANS	N.M
DINGLE	GOBANS	N.M
DOCK	PORTHKLOS	N.M
DOCKS	PORTHKLOSOW	N.PL
DOCKLAND	PORTHLAN	N.F
DRIVE	ROSVA	N.F
EMBANKMENT	TOMMEN ~ TOBMEN	N.F
ESTATE (housing)	TRIGVA	N.F

English Term	Cornish Translation, with Spelling Variations	Gender
FIELD	PARK	N.M
FIELDS	PARKOW	N.PL
GARDENS	LOWARTH (road name only) LOWARTHYOW (ornamental gardens)	N.M N.PL
GLEBE	DOR EGLOS	N.M
GLEN	GLYNN	N.M
GREEN	GLESIN	N.M
GROVE	KELLI	N.F
HEIGHTS	ARDH ARDHOW	N.M N.PL
HILL	BRE (distinct topographical feature) MENA (sloping road)	N.F N.M
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	HWELVA	N.F
JETTY	KAY BALEK	N.M
LANE	BOWNDER	N.F
MEADOW	PRAS BUDHYN	N.M N.M
MEWS	STABLYS	N.PL
MOUNT	MONT	N.M
OPE	OP	N.M
PARADE	KERDHVA	N.F
PARC	PARK	N.M
PASSAGE (ferry passage)	KOWBALHYNS ~ KOWBALHENS (vehicle ferry) TRETH (foot-passenger ferry)	N.M N.M
PIER	KAY PEULYOW	N.M
PLACE	PLAS (if mansion or large open area) TYLLER	N.M N.M
QUAY	KAY	N.M
REACH	HEDHAS	N.M
RISE	RIW	N.F

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English Term	Cornish Translation, with Spelling Variations	Gender
ROAD	FORDH[18]	N.F
ROW	REW	N.M
SQUARE	PLEN	N.M
STREET	STRET	N.M
TERRACE	TERRAS	N.M
TRACK	LERGH	N.M
VALE	STRAS	N.M
VALLEY	NANS	N.M
VIEW	GWEL[19]	N.F
VILLA	TREVEN	N.F
VILLAS	TREVENNOW ~ TREVEDNOW	N.PL
WALK	KERDHVA	N.F
WAY	HYNS ~ HENS[20]	N.M
WHARF	KAY GWARA	N.M
YARD	GARTH	N.M

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[18] The "PTK Rule" does not apply to <-dh>. In appropriate circumstances words following <fordh> are lenited.

[19] <gwelva> is only to be used for a specific "designated" view-point. [Note: These sort of places are normally marked on OS Explorer maps with a blue "viewpoint" symbol.]

    <gwel> is both:
        1. The 'intangible' view of some object or landscape; and
        2. The place or street from which one might stand to see such a view.

[20] Where referring to a trackway or trail then <lergh> can be considered.

Appendix B: Standardisation of Parish Names in Cornish

CLASS 1 - Those where the name of the saint in the church dedication also appears in the Cornish form of the place name.

The name of both the ecclesiastic parish and the civil parish should be in the form <pluw> + personal name, with no space. e.g. Advent = Pluwadwyn. This follows the precedent of the Cornish historic forms with <pluw> e.g. Plugolom

However, when there is a dual church dedication there should be a gap between <pluw> and the first personal name. The first personal name is still lenited. e.g. Mevagissey = **Pluw Veva hag Ysi**.

Where the place name is in the form of *lann* + saint's name, *lann* is retained as part of the name.

CLASS 2 - In respect of an ancient/historic parish where the name of the saint in the church dedication does NOT appear in the Cornish form of the place name.

The name of the ecclesiastic parish should be in the form <pluw> + personal name, with no space. e.g. Antony (church = St Jacob) = Pluwjago. This follows the precedent of the Cornish historic forms with <pluw> e.g. **Pluwgolom**. The name of the civil parish should be in the form <pluw> + place name, WITH a space. e.g. Anthony (church = St Jacob) = **Pluw Anton**. Not lenited.

CLASS 3 - Those where the name of the parish starts with <tre>.

Following Breton precedent the parish name should be in the form <tre> + elements, without a <pluw> prefix. If it is desired, in a piece of writing to specifically indicate that one was referring to the ecclesiastic or civil parish the place name could be preceded by "pluw eglosek" or "pluw civil" respectively. This follows Breton place name evidence.

CLASS 4 - Where none of the above apply.

The name of the ecclesiastic parish should be in the form <pluw> + place name, with no space. The place name should be lenited.

This follows the precedent of Breton <pluw> type names where there are many more. Analysis found that the names were usually written together with no gaps between the elements. (The exception being where an intervening adjective comes after pluw, and then it is hyphenated e.g. Plounevez-Quintin = Plounevez-Kintin).

The name of the civil parish should be in the form <pluw> + place name, WITH a space. e.g. Anthony (church = St Jacob) = **Pluw Anton**. Not lenited.

Appendix C: Saxon place name equivalents

OE	Definition	Kernewek
At(te)	At	Tre[21]
Bake	OE 'bæc' – 'back', 'ridge'.	Keyn[22]
Barton	A common name, nearly always going back to 'Bereton', where 'bere' is 'barley', 'corn'. Old English (OE) 'bereton' is recorded in the sense of 'threshing floor', but a meaning of 'corn farm' must also have existed in OE. From 'corn farm' developed the later recorded meanings 'demesne farm' and 'outlying grange'. The last is probably the meaning of Barton in most cases.	Heydhlan[23]
Coombe	OE 'cumb' – 'valley'.	Komm[24]
Cot, cote	'Cottage' and also 'a shelter, as for sheep'. Sometimes found as 'cott'.	Bos
Down	OE 'dun' – 'hill'.	Goon
Moor	OE 'mor' – 'moor, waste upland; fen'. The usual meaning is 'fen'.	Hal[25]
Fenton	'Tun' by a fen.	N/A in Cornwall
Ham (1)	'Village', 'estate', 'manor', 'homestead'. The most common meaning is probably 'village'. It is never used alone and is rarely found as the first element. It is often difficult to distinguish it from (2) below.	Tre[26]

---

[21] Whilst it is an acknowledged hyper-correction <tre> was traditionally used as the translation for OE <at> in what are commonly referred to as "false tre" names. Other possibilities are <Ar-> or <Orth>.

[22] Sibleyback (St Cleer) = Keynsybli 17/02/2012

[23] Tremorvah Barton (Truro) = Heydhlan Tremorva 23/04/2012

[24] Coombe (Callington) = Komm 31/07/2013

[25] Twelve Mens Moor = Hal Dhewdhek Den 03/10/2013

[26] Newham (Truro) = Trenowyth 08/10/2012

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OE	Definition	Kernewek
Ham(m) (2)	'Meadow', especially a flat, low-lying meadow on a stream.' Also an enclosed plot', 'a close'. It is difficult to differentiate from (1) unless the spellings 'hamm' or 'homm' occur.	Pras
Hay	OE 'gahæg' – 'enclosure'.	Hay[27]; ?Kew; ?Lann
Lake	OE 'lacu' - 'Stream', 'watercourse'. Found variously as '-lock', '-lake'.	Dowr[28]; Lynn; Logh[29]
Lea	OE 'leah'. The original meaning was 'an open place in a wood, glade', not really a cleared place, but a naturally open space. If the rendering 'clearing' is used, it should be taken in the sense 'glade'. As the exact meaning of 'leah' is generally doubtful in place names, it is mostly left un-translated in etymologies.	Lannergh[30]
Start	OE 'steort' – 'tail', 'promontory'.	Lost[31]
Stoc	Original meaning 'place'. It is also found having a specialised meaning of 'monastery', 'cell'. In place names, a meaning such as this is often obvious, Tavistock being one example because a monastery was founded there in the 10th Century.

A meaning of 'meeting place' is also plausible occasionally, but cannot be assumed for the bulk of places.

'Stoke' alone is a very common place name, and many names now consisting of 'stoc' were originally 'stoke'. The fact that Stoke is such a common name indicates that the places so named were once dependent on | Stok[32] |

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[27] Heamoor (Madron) = An Hay 04/06/2011
[28] Gunnislake = Dowrgonna 24/02/2012
[29] Note: Logh normally applies to coastal situations.
[30] Landrake = Lannergh 18/01/2013
[31] Often refers to a tapering feature e.g. a tapering woodland.
[32] The use of one "k" where the vowel is long in names such as "stoke".

OE	Definition	Kernewek
	some village or manor. Calstock is a good example of this, meaning 'Stoc' belonging to Callington. The exact meaning of 'stoc' may have varied, but the probability is that it was generally 'cattle-farm', 'dairy-farm', which is indicated in 'Poundstock' which has as the first element the word 'pound' – 'fold'. The form of the element is mostly Stoke, -stoke, but the uninflected form would give Stock, -stock, a form sometimes found. 'Stoc' is etymologically related to 'stow', 'styde'.	
Stocc	Meaning 'stock' or 'stump of a tree' is rare as a place name element and can normally be easily distinguished from 'stoc'.	Stock
Stow	This is recorded in senses such as 'place', 'inhabited place', 'holy place', 'hermitage', and probably 'church'. It is not often found on its own, but when it is, it certainly meant in some cases, 'holy place', 'hermitage', 'monastery'. This element is masculine, not feminine as suggested in GM09.	Log[33]
Thorne	OE 'þorn' – 'thorn-bush'.	Spernen[34]
Tor	OE 'torr' – 'hill'.	Torr[35]
Tun	Originally denoted 'fence' or 'enclosure', but must at an early date have developed the meaning, 'enclosure round a house, toft', whence 'homestead', 'village', 'town'. The meaning is doubtless as a rule, 'homestead' or 'village'. In names such as Barton,	Tre[36]

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[33] Michaelstow = Logmighal 18/05/2012
[34] Hawthorns (Saltash) = Spern Gwynn 10/09/2012
[35] Rough Tor (St Breward) = Torr Garow 03/10/2013
[36] Upton (Gwithian) = An Dre Wartha 26/01/2013

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OE	Definition	Kernewek
	Shepton, Swinton, the original meaning of tun may well have been 'outlying, dependant farm, dairy-farm'.	
-wick	OE 'wic' – 'dwelling, dwelling place; village, hamlet, town; farm especially a dairy farm'. Probably the most common meaning is 'dairy-farm'. 'Wic' alone is the source of the place name 'Week'.	Gwig
Worthy	OE 'worþig'. Meanings such as 'enclosure, yard about a house, open place in a village or town, homestead' seem to be recorded.	Kar[37]

[37] Clubworthy (North Petherwin) = Karlonk 28/10/2013

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Appendix D: Useful Translations for Street Signs

English	Cornish	Notes
Allen (river)	Alyn/Alan	Personal name = Alan. But note historic forms became mixed at an early date.
Arms (coat of arms)	Arwodh	e.g. King's Arms Inn = Tavern Arwodh an Myghtern
Barton	Heydhlan	
Battery	Gonnva (f.)	
Beacon	Tansys (m.)	i.e. a fire-beacon. e.g. Gwarak an Tansys (Falmouth).
Beech (tree)	Fowen, (pl.) Fow	The etymology indicates that this may have been <faw> in Old Cornish, however, place-name evidence shows that it had changed to <fow> in Middle Cornish, in parallel with the Breton faou.
Bounds (tin bounds)	Bounds	See Lanivet Place-name Booklet.
Bridle(path/way)	Fordh Vergh	Cf. <vorver> Gendall
Bullrush	Pennrudh	e.g. Polpenwith (Constantine) was Polpenruth wartha 1564.
Bungalow	Bengalji pl. Bengaljiow	
Cart-track	Karrhyns~Karrhens	
Cedar (tree)	Sedresen (f.), pl. Sedresennow, coll. Sedres	From the Breton cognate 'sedrezenn', therefore <s> for /s/ not *<c> which might have been expected if this word had occurred in the texts.
Cottage	Krowji	Not really a cottage, but a cabin / dwelling of simple construction, normally with one room
	Dyji	small cottage, small farm cottage

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English	Cornish	Notes
	Pennti	cottage – of normal size
Courtyard House	Garthji m.	See Goldherring research report.
Cypress (tree)	Kypresen (f.), pl. Kypresennow, coll. Kypres	From Old French <cipres>, from Latin <cypressus> <kyprus> (Williams, 2006) Cognates: Breton <sipres> [s-] comes from the French. Welsh <ypress>
Dock	Porthklos, pl. Porthklosow	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Dockland	Porthlan (f)	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Footpath / Pathway	Trolergh	
Fore Street	Stret Meur	
Glebe	Eglostir	Used when not the generic on a street sign.
Golf Links	An Lynkys[38]	
Great Nephew	Noy-wynn	Place-name Trenawin (Ludgvan)
Green	Glesin (m.) (provisional)	
High Street	Stret Ughel	Not to be confused with Fore Street.
Home Farm	Penndra	Head Farm, Principal Farm
Hurlers pl.	Hurlysi	
Hut Circle	Krennji (m.)	
Interchange	Kolmfordh	
Jetty	Kay Balek	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011). Jetty < French 'thrown'
Lodge	Loja (m.)	See Place-names of Lanivet booklet.

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[38] See Minutes 21/06/2013

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English	Cornish	Notes
Long Barrow	Hirgrug (m.)	See Goldherring research report.
Lovage	Gwyles (m.)	
Lynchet (small terrace)	Leuren (f.) Leurennow (pl.)	lynchet (small terraces formed by ploughing across a hill-slope) Etymology: <leur> 'floor' + <-en> diminutive suffix Cognate: Breton – leurenn (f.) –ou = terrace (Delaporte, 1995) Source: PN Goldherring (Sancreed / Zennor) = Gwelleuren <gwel> 'open field' + <leuren> 'terrace'
Manor House	Plas (m.)	Place House (St Anthony in Roseland, Fowey)
Manorial Estate	Maner (m.)	A borrowed word but found in the historic texts.
Marina	Skathva (f.)	<skath 'boat' + -va 'place'
Market Place	Plen an Varghas	c.f. plen an gwari 'amphitheatre'
Millpool	Kreunmelin	(man-made pool)
	Pollvelin	(natural pool)
Monastery Land	Managhek	This is land owned by a monastery – a community of persons esp. monks, living by vows. It is different from glebe, which is land owned by a church or benefice.
	Meneghi	
Mountside	Tumont	c.f. Tucoyse (Constantine, St Ewe)
Mowhay	Garth an Deys	Literally 'yard' + 'ricks'
Passage Grave	Hirvedh	c.f. Hiernis (Stithians), < hir 'long' + nans 'valley', Penharget (St Ive) , penn 'head', end' + hir + yarth 'ridge'.
Pier	Kay Peulyow	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Pound	Korlan (f.) Korlannow ~ Korladnow pl.	A pound for animals

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English	Cornish	Notes
Pound	Sprallva (f.) Sprallvaow	Place where things are impounded
Quay	Kay	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Railway Halt	Gorta	Railway request stop
Railway Sidings	Dallhensyow	Where the sidings come to a dead end.
Road(s)	Morlynn	e.g. Carrick Roads
Roundabout	Kylghfordh	
	Fordh a-dro	
Saltings	Holanek	< holan 'salt' + -ek 'abounding in'
Sound (stretch of water)	Kulvor	
Tan (v.)	Tanna	n.b. glastannen 'green oak' used in tanning.
Tannery	Tannji (m.)	n.b. glastannen 'green oak' used in tanning.
Trinity	Trynsys	
Turnpike [road]	Tollfordh	
Turnpike [gate]	Tollborth	Cf. Place-name "Stopgate"
Wharf	Kay Gwara	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Whim	Hwymm	
Windward	War-wyns	n.b. war-nans, war-woles etc.

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Appendix E: Neologism template

1. **Building on an existing Cornish concept**
    a. Existing Word (Where a similar concept already exists)
    b. Gerunding (Creation of noun from verb, or vice versa)
    c. Semantic extension, or resurrection of an old or archaic word
    d. Compound
    e. Derivation by affixation of prefix or suffix
    f. Circumlocution (Multiple word explanation required)
    g. Metaphor
    h. Phono-semantic Matching (The selection of a Cornish root word with a similar semantic meaning because it sounds similar to commonly used words elsewhere.

2. **Building on a new concept to Cornish. Calque or loan translation from another language**
    a. Breton
    b. Welsh
    c. Irish Gaelic
    d. Scottish Gaelic
    e. Manx
    f. Other European languages
    g. Direct Borrowing: International word, used as standard in a number of languages.

3. **Trade names remain unchanged.**

Appendix F: Research papers

Summary of research papers informing decisions by the Panel:

- Ken George, *Menydh and other Cornish words for 'hill': a discussion paper* (2011).

- Pol Hodge, *Auto-mutation after Generics* (2015).

- Pol Hodge, *Cornish Exonyms in the British Isles excluding Ireland* (2022).

- Pol Hodge, *(o) in woles* (2015).

- Rod Lyon, *English Elements in Cornish Place Names* (2011).

- Rod Lyon, *Investigation into the various words in English usage describing different aspects of ports, harbours, quays etc.* (2011).

- Rod Lyon, *The Compass: Thoughts arising out of the foregoing for Cornish Compass Points* (2013, 2016).

- Craig Weatherhill, *The Standard Written Form of Cornish and the Modern Representation of Historic Cornish Place Names: A document of recommendations for discussion* (2008).

Version History

Date	Version	Comments	Approver
March 2023	2.0	Amalgamation of the following policies: Placenames (1.16), Street signage (1.19), and Exonyms (0.3)	AK Board
September 2023	2.1	Amendments from July 2023 AK Board meeting.	