Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors: 
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *

Revised and Enlarged Edition, 2009

* Prepared by the United Kingdom Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, February 2009
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1 **Languages**

1.1 **General remarks**

The English language is the only language relevant to the United Kingdom as a whole. In certain parts of the United Kingdom, other languages are locally relevant alongside English. These languages are Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Scots, and Irish – plus a number of more recently arrived languages such as Punjabi\(^1\).

2 **The English language in the United Kingdom**

2.1 **General remarks**

English is a Germanic language taxonomically located within the Indo-European family of languages. Its origins stem from the Anglo-Saxon colonisations of Britain, which took place following the final withdrawal of the Romans, accomplished by AD 410. These colonisations, cemented over much of Britain from the 5\(^{th}\) century AD onwards, involved the following peoples:

- Angles, originating from the Schleswig and Flensburg area in northern Germany and settling in Northumbria (= much of England north of the river Humber), Mercia (= much of the English Midlands) and East Anglia
- Saxons, originating from Old Saxony (roughly the territory in northern Germany between the lower courses of the rivers Weser and Elbe), and settling in Wessex (= approximately present-day Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire), Sussex and Essex
- Jutes, originating from Jutland (northern Schleswig in Germany and southern Jylland in Denmark), and settling in Kent and southern Hampshire.

The Anglo-Saxon colonisations from the 5\(^{th}\) century established the language that has come to be known as Old English. This was subsequently influenced by the Scandinavian invasions of the 8\(^{th}\)-9\(^{th}\) centuries, and then following the Norman invasions of the 11\(^{th}\) century it was also heavily influenced by Norman French, developing into what has become known as Middle English (the language used by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14\(^{th}\) century). From the 15\(^{th}\) and 16\(^{th}\) centuries a grammatically simpler language began to emerge; this was the origin of today’s Modern English. The impact of Modern English was enhanced by the advent of the printing press; Johannes Gutenberg’s original mid-15\(^{th}\) century German model was replicated in England by Thomas Caxton in (probably) 1476. The playwright William Shakespeare, writing just over 100 years later around the turn of the 17\(^{th}\) century, wrote in this early variety of Modern English, and the Church of England’s Authorised King James Bible of 1611 was also published in this style. Later, Samuel Johnson’s 1755 *Dictionary of the English Language* was a key factor in accelerating the process of orthographical standardization. The keystone of Modern English is its Germanic roots and its incorporation of Germanic, Greek and Latin vocabulary. The principal overall characteristics of Modern English are its flexibility and its capacity to adapt to changing circumstances. For more on the English language see the Wikipedia article entitled *English language* available at the webpage [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language) and also the website [http://www.englishlanguageguide.com](http://www.englishlanguageguide.com).

2.2 **Alphabet**

The alphabet of the English language consists of 26 letters; 21 letters representing consonant sounds and 5 letters representing vowel sounds.

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\(^1\) For Gaelic, see Sections 3 and 6.2. For Welsh see Sections 4 and 6.3. For the remaining languages see Section 5.1.
The five vowels in this inventory are: A a, E e, I i, O o, U u. The letter Y y may sometimes represent a semi-vowel rather than a consonant.

2.3 Spelling of English language geographical names

The orthography of the English language is standardized but can nonetheless be problematic. There are no fixed rules for the spelling of English language geographical names, except that individual words within a name will usually – but not always – begin with an upper-case letter. Spellings should be taken from the sources noted in Section 7 of this paper, particularly the sources in Sections 7.1 and 7.2.

2.4 Pronunciation of English language geographical names

The pronunciation of English language geographical names, and indeed of the English language in general, is not easy to indicate. The 26 letters of the alphabet are obliged to represent 44 different phonemes. Each name has its own pronunciation, and indeed there may be more than one acceptable pronunciation if local dialectal forms of English come into play. The spelling of a geographical name as found in the sources listed in Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this paper may not be a wholly reliable guide as to its pronunciation.

3 The Gaelic language

3.1 General remarks

Gaelic (Gàidhlig) is a Celtic language taxonomically located within the Indo-European family of languages. It forms part of the Goidelic branch of the Celtic languages, along with Irish and Manx. Descended from Old Irish, Gaelic has probably been spoken in Scotland since Roman times. From an initially widespread geographical and social distribution in Scotland Gaelic began to decline from the 13th-14th centuries, often the victim of the advance of Middle English into Scotland. Regular conflicts with England, and the Highland Clearance programme of the 18th century, hastened the decline of the language. A rich oral Gaelic tradition survived, however, and the language did achieve some recognition when the Bible was first translated into Gaelic in 1767. At that juncture some 20% of the population of Scotland was recognised as being monolingual in Gaelic; that figure has steadily declined to zero. Despite more recent attempts at reviving the language the 2001 census showed that only about 1.2% of the population of Scotland (58,652 people) speak Gaelic well and fewer than 2% of the population had any familiarity with Gaelic at all. The present geographical distribution of the language is weighted heavily towards western Scotland, with the greatest concentrations in the Outer Hebrides (Western Isles) and on Skye and Tiree. Attempts to halt the decline in the use of Gaelic have included granting the language official recognition through the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act of April 2005 and establishing the statutory Bòrd na Gàidhlig, designed to secure the status of the language. Gaelic is today also

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3 This section relates to Scottish Gaelic; for information on Irish Gaelic see Section 5.2.
4 For more on Middle English see Section 2.1. Note that Middle English as spoken in Scotland went on to develop as much into Scots (see Section 5.1) as into Modern English.
7 See http://www.bord-na-gaidhlig.org.uk.
promoted in education, in the media, and by the deployment of bilingual road signage. In 2001 the
United Kingdom ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in respect of Gaelic.

3.2 Alphabet

The alphabet of the Gaelic language consists of 23 letters; 13 letters representing consonant sounds and
10 letters representing vowel sounds.

A a  G g  Ī Ī
Â â  H h  P p
B b  I i  R r
C c  Į Į  S s
D d  L l  T t
È è  Ð Ð
E e  M m  U u
È è  N n  Ù Ù
F f  O o

The ten vowels in this inventory are: A a, Â â, E e, È è, I i, I ñ, O o, Ô ô, U u, Ù Ù. The grave accent
indicates vowel length. The acute accent has in the past also occasionally been used on vowels but this is
no longer approved practice for geographical names.

3.3 Spelling of Gaelic language geographical names

For the rules concerning the spelling of Gaelic language geographical names, please consult the very
useful paper entitled Introduction to Gaelic origins of place names in Britain, which can be found on the
website of the Ordnance Survey at the following webpage:
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicintro.html.

3.4 Pronunciation of Gaelic language geographical names

For the rules concerning the pronunciation of Gaelic language geographical names, please consult the
very useful paper entitled Introduction to Gaelic origins of place names in Britain, which can be found on
the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following webpage:
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicintro.html. Also of interest in
this regard is the Wikipedia article entitled Scottish Gaelic phonology available at the webpage

4 The Welsh language

4.1 General remarks

Welsh (Cymraeg) is a Celtic language taxonomically located within the Indo-European family of
languages. It forms part of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages, along with Breton and Cornish.8
It originated as Old Welsh in the 6th century AD, developed into Middle Welsh in the 12th century, and
later gradually evolved into Modern Welsh – particularly with the publication in 1588 of William
Morgan’s Welsh language Bible. The arrival of English workers during the Industrial Revolution,
coupled with the inferior legal status of the Welsh language vis-à-vis English, caused a drop in the
number of people speaking Welsh as their first language, a decrease which lasted through much of the
19th and 20th centuries. But from the late 20th century conscious efforts were made to revive Welsh, and
in 1993 the Welsh Language Act gave the language official status and parity with English. The Act also
established the Welsh Language Board (Bwrd yr Iaith Gymraeg), a body with statutory powers.9 The

8 The term Brythonic is related to Britannic; see also Section 10.2.3.
9 The Board’s website is at http://www.byig-wlb.org.uk/Pages/Hafan.aspx. See also Section 6.3.
number of Welsh speakers stabilised, helped by the fact that since 2000 the teaching of Welsh has been compulsory in schooling up to the age of 16. The 2001 census of the United Kingdom reported that about 20% of the population of Wales (some 600,000 people) was familiar with the Welsh language, with as many as 28% claiming some understanding of it\textsuperscript{10}. The geographical distribution of Welsh is concentrated in the rural west of the country, especially in Anglesey, Gwynedd, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire. Most road signs in Wales are now bilingual. In 2001 the United Kingdom ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in respect of Welsh.

4.2 Alphabet

The alphabet of the Welsh language consists of 28 letters; 21 letters representing consonant sounds and 7 letters representing vowel sounds. Eight of the letters representing consonant sounds are digraphs.

| A a | NG ng | R r |
| B b | H h   | RH rh |
| C c | I i   | S s |
| CH ch | L l   | T t |
| D d | LL ll | TH th |
| DD dd | M m   | U u |
| E e | N n   | W w |
| F f | O o   | Y y |
| FF ff | P p   |
| G g | PH ph |

The seven vowels in this inventory are: A a, E e, I i, O o, U u, W w, Y y. A circumflex may be used on vowels; this indicates vowel length.

4.3 Spelling of Welsh language geographical names

For the rules concerning the spelling of Welsh language geographical names, please consult the very useful paper entitled \textit{Introduction to Welsh origins of place names in Britain}, which can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following webpage: http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshintro.html.

4.4 Pronunciation of Welsh language geographical names

For the rules concerning the pronunciation of Welsh language geographical names, please consult the very useful paper entitled \textit{Introduction to Welsh origins of place names in Britain}, which can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following webpage: http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshintro.html. Also of interest in this regard is the Wikipedia article entitled \textit{Welsh phonology} available at the webpage http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welsh_phonology.

5 Other Languages

5.1 General remarks

Apart from English, Gaelic and Welsh, three other languages are also very well established in the United Kingdom and are currently recognised as living languages under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages:

- Cornish (found in Cornwall). This Celtic language (self-designation = \textit{Kernowek} or \textit{Kernowek}) has been resuscitated in recent decades and there are now perhaps 3000 people with rudimentary language skills at

least, some 300 of whom can use Cornish effectively for everyday purposes. In May 2008 a standard orthography for Cornish, called the Standard Written Form (SWF), was approved. Cornish gained recognition as a living language under the European Charter in 2002.

- Scots (found in Scotland, where it is sometimes termed Lowland Scots; also found in Northern Ireland, where it is termed Ulster Scots). This is a Germanic language, not to be confused with the Celtic language known as Gaelic. The number of speakers of Scots is very difficult to determine; a combined total of 100,000 in Scotland and Northern Ireland may be a reasonable estimate. Scots gained recognition as a living language under the European Charter in 2001.

- Irish or Irish Gaelic (self-designation = Gaeilge; found in Northern Ireland). This forms part of the Goidelic branch of the Celtic language and is closely related to Scottish Gaelic (see Section 3). It is the first official language of neighbouring Ireland, and according to the 2001 United Kingdom census it is also relevant to almost 170,000 people in Northern Ireland (= 10.4% of the province’s population), of whom 75,000 have a good level of fluency. Since 1998 Irish has been promoted in education in Northern Ireland; it is an officially recognised minority language in the province and there is now a government commitment to introduce an Irish Language Act. In 2001 Irish gained recognition in Northern Ireland as a living language under the European Charter.

Languages relating to more recent immigration into the United Kingdom, especially from the South Asian sub-continent during the past half-century or so, are also significant in some (particularly urban) communities. As an indicator, four such languages were spoken as a first language by more than 0.5% of the total number of school pupils in England in January 2008:

- Punjabi 1.6% (102,570 pupils)
- Urdu 1.3% (85,250 pupils)
- Bengali 1.1% (70,320 pupils)
- Gujarati 0.6% (40,880 pupils).

6 Geographical Names: Standardization and Portrayal

6.1 General remarks

There is no national names authority in the United Kingdom. Instead, the geographical names as portrayed on hard-copy and digital products of the national mapping agencies – the Ordnance Survey (for Great Britain) and the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (for Northern Ireland) – are recognised as being the authoritative geographical names of the United Kingdom. Toponymic information is collected and updated by the Ordnance Survey as an integral element of its map product revision, and is achieved in consultation with local authorities, reliable organisations and expert individuals. Common local usage, preservation of historical form, and the current relevant language for the name are all factors taken into account. As noted in Sections 3 and 4, particular emphasis is placed on standardizing Welsh names in Wales and Gaelic names in the Gaelic-speaking areas of north-west Scotland, since Welsh and Gaelic are official languages in those respective areas. Note that the English language does not have official status anywhere in the United Kingdom, though it is certainly a national language throughout the United Kingdom and can also be regarded as a de facto official language throughout.

6.2 Geographical names in Scotland

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11 See the webpage http://www.magakernow.org.uk/CHandler.ashx?id=37768&p=0 posted by the Cornish Language Partnership.
12 For more information on the Scots language see The Scots Language in education in Scotland at: http://www1.fa.knaw.nl./mercator/regionale_dossiers/PDFs/scots_in_scotland.PDF.
13 For more information on Irish in Northern Ireland see the website http://www.ultach.org/.
14 See the webpage http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000786/Language081b.xls posted by the UK Government’s Department for Children, Schools and Families. The total number of school pupils in England in January 2008 was 6,549,300.
The Ordnance Survey operates a Gaelic Names Policy, dating from 2000, setting out how Gaelic names and bilingual English/Gaelic names should be shown on Ordnance Survey products (see [http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicpolicy.html](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicpolicy.html) for Gaelic and English language versions of this policy). The Ordnance Survey uses recognised authoritative advice and established conventions to determine the correct depiction of Gaelic place names, working principally with the Gaelic Names Liaison Committee (GNLC) and the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA: [http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/1.html](http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/1.html)).

The Gaelic Names Liaison Committee (GNLC) was established in 2001, bringing together bodies with an interest in the Gaelic orthography of place names in Scotland. With members drawn from a range of backgrounds and different institutions, the GNLC advised and assisted the Ordnance Survey with the implementation of its Gaelic Names Policy. It established a set of Orthographic Principles designed to ensure a consistency of policy application. These Principles, which were first published in 2001, were extensively revised and expanded in 2006 ([see http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicprinciples.html](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicprinciples.html)).

At the end of 2006, the GNLC was replaced by a successor partnership known as the Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba – Gaelic Place Names of Scotland (AÀA-GPNS). This partnership brings together bodies with an interest in the Gaelic orthography of place names in Scotland, including local authorities, the Ordnance Survey, academics, and the Scottish Place Name Society, as well as other bodies with an interest in Gaelic development. The AÀA-GPNS has adopted the 2006 Orthographic Principles developed by the GNLC, and has additionally adopted other GNLC policy documents including *Gaelic Street Names – a Standardised Approach* (June 2006)\(^\text{15}\).

The Scottish Qualifications Authority originally established a set of Gaelic Orthographic Conventions in 1981, designed to assist in the teaching of Gaelic in schools. These conventions were subsequently revised in 2005\(^\text{16}\). In particular, one major revision has involved the use of diacritical signs; whereas both grave and acute accents had been used until 2005, since that date the acute accent has no longer featured in Gaelic language place names on Ordnance Survey products.

The newly revised GNLC Orthographic Principles and SQA Orthographic Conventions will result in greater clarity and consistency in future work on the orthography of Gaelic place names. In particular, it will assist in one of the principal projects of the new AÀA-GPNS partnership; the production of a National Gazetteer of Gaelic Place Names. The Scottish Parliament's Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act of 2005 came into force in February 2006\(^\text{17}\) and a National Plan for Gaelic for that Parliament is scheduled for 2007. The National Plan recognises the important role that the depiction of place names has in ensuring the relevance and consistency of the Gaelic language, and supports the production of a National Gazetteer of Gaelic Place Names. The AÀA-GPNS sees itself as being the correct body to take this work forward, and Ordnance Survey is happy to support it in this role.

With regard to the Scots language, a very useful paper entitled *Introduction to Scots origins of place names in Britain* can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following webpage: [http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/scotsintro.html](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/scotsintro.html).

### 6.3 Geographical names in Wales

\(^{15}\) See the website at [http://www.gaelicplacenames.org](http://www.gaelicplacenames.org) for these policy documents and other information.

\(^{16}\) See the webpage [http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/7339.html](http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/7339.html).

\(^{17}\) See the webpage [http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2006/02/13130418](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2006/02/13130418).
The Ordnance Survey Welsh Language Scheme, approved in 2001, is concerned in part with Ordnance Survey policy for the use of Welsh language place names on Ordnance Survey products (see http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/aboutus/reports/wales/docs/welshlanguageschemefinal.pdf). This Ordnance Survey policy runs in close association with the work of the Welsh Language Board (see http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk), a statutory organisation funded principally by means of grant aid from the National Assembly for Wales. The Board was established in December 1993 under the terms of the Welsh Language Act. Its main function is to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language, and since 2001 it has had responsibility for providing expert advice on the standard forms of Welsh language place names. To achieve this, the Board uses both historical evidence and the linguistic knowledge of the Standardisation of Place-names Team, which follows strict guidelines when standardizing place-names. There is no legal force to the Board’s advice and recommendations; local authorities hold the right to decide on the names of places and streets within their boundaries, though they will usually accept the Board’s advice.

In August 2005 the Welsh Language Board invited the Ordnance Survey to consider revisiting and amending the Welsh Language Scheme in accordance with Section 16 of the Welsh Language Act. The scheme was duly revisited, with necessary amendments made, and was finally approved in November 2006. Since adopting the original Welsh Language Scheme, the Ordnance Survey has advanced its policy of showing more and more bilingual place names and feature descriptions on both large-scale and small-scale products. Ordnance Survey Landranger Maps and Ordnance Survey Explorer Maps for areas in Wales now have fully bilingual covers, and digital products such as the recently launched Ordnance Survey MasterMap Address Layer 2 are enabled to provide Welsh place name alternatives.

6.4 Geographical names in Northern Ireland

Standardized geographical names in Northern Ireland are found in the products of the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI: http://www.osni.gov.uk/), which has now been subsumed into Land & Property Services (see http://www.lpsni.gov.uk/index/about-us.htm), an executive agency within the Department of Finance and Personnel for Northern Ireland (see also Section 7.2).

7 Source Materials

7.1 Ordnance Survey

The Ordnance Survey (OS: http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk) is the official mapping organisation of Great Britain and its products carry standardized geographical names. The general OS catalogue can be seen online at: http://leisure.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/leisure/catalogue.jsp?section=10120

From the toponymic point of view the most relevant Ordnance Survey products include:

- OS 1:50,000 Scale Gazetteer, an electronic index keyed to the scale of 1:50,000 and available online at http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/OS_products/50kgazetteer/. It gives names and locational information, including administrative division, grid reference and latitude/longitude, through specific search and wider search options.

- OS Locator™, a fully searchable national gazetteer for use with the Ordnance Survey's range of medium-scale raster map data products. It has been compiled from a number of OS datasets and includes information from the roads database, which is part of the latest generation of sophisticated and detailed OS geographical data (see http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/oslocator/).

- OS Explorer Map series at 1:25,000 scale

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18 See the webpage http://www.byig-wlb.org.uk/English/services/Pages/Place-Names.aspx (English) and its counterpart http://www.byig-wlb.org.uk/cymraeg/gwasanaethau/Pages/EnwauLleoddd.aspx (Welsh).
• OS Landranger Map series at 1:50,000 scale
For a comprehensive listing of paper map products see the OS website at the following page:
http://leisure.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/leisure/catalogue.jsp?section=10127&JServSessionIdRootordsvwywat-sun-25=5qwy7de3z1.nR9YqRnTrQSO/lbPpwOMbgTJqAfImkTxnlbPqBnzsgTxpMTPoNDjqAfNrBzRmleHqRjI/h8P/A XMn6TvpAbzqRjMrAjT/AbJ/BjFcx4Qch0K

7.2 Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland

The Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI: http://www.osni.gov.uk) is responsible for mapping in Northern Ireland and its products carry standardized geographical names. Relevant OSNI products include
• OSNI pursuit map and navigation guide series at 1:25,000 scale
• OSNI Discoverer Map series at 1:50,000 scale
For a more comprehensive listing of products see the OS website at the following page:
http://leisure.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/leisure/catalogue.jsp?section=10129&JServSessionIdRootordsvwywat-sun-25=5qwy7de3z1.nR9YqRnTrQSO/lbPpwOMbgTJqAfImkTxnlbPqBnzsgTxpMTPoNDjqAfNrBzRmleHqRjI/h8P/A XMn6TvpAbzqRjMrAjT/AbJ/BjFcx4Qch0K

7.3 Other major recent source materials

• Scotland: An Encyclopedia of Places & Landscape, David Munro & Bruce Gittings; Royal Scottish Geographical Society & HarperCollins, 2006; 520pp plus maps and map index: ISBN 978004724669: see also http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/scotgaz. Comprising over 8000 entries, this important publication is the first comprehensive guide to the toponymy of Scotland for over a century.
• The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names, V Watts (ed); Cambridge University Press, 2004; 778pp; ISBN 9780521362092. This publication contains in the order of 20,000 entries.
• Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names, A D Mills; Oxford University Press, 2003; 560pp plus maps; ISBN 9780198527589. This publication contains some 15,000 entries.
• Gazetteer of British Place Names, posted online at http://www.gazetteer.co.uk/index.htm by the Association of British Counties. This electronic index contains over 50,000 entries.
• A Key to English Place-Names, showing the work of the English Place-Name Society and posted online at http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/english/ins/kepn/ by the Institute for Name-Studies.
• Scottish Place-Name Society / Comann Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba, see the website of the society at http://www.spns.org.uk/.

8 Glossary of appellatives, adjectives and other words relevant to geographical names

8.1 Gaelic glossary
A full glossary of Gaelic appellatives, adjectives and other words relevant to geographical names is too lengthy for inclusion in this document. Instead such a glossary can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following pages:
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicglossary-a-b.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicglossary-c.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicglossary-d-f.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicglossary-g-l.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/gaelicglossary-m-r.html
8.2 Welsh glossary

A full glossary of Welsh appellatives, adjectives and other words relevant to geographical names is too lengthy for inclusion in this document. Instead such a glossary can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following pages:

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-a-b.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-c.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-d-f.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-g-i.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-l-o.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-p-s.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/welshglossary-t-y.html

8.3 Scots glossary

A full glossary of Scots appellatives, adjectives and other words relevant to geographical names is too lengthy for inclusion in this document. Instead such a glossary can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following pages:

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/scotsglossary-a-d.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/scotsglossary-e-m.html
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/didyouknow/placenames/scotsglossary-n-y.html

9 Abbreviations encountered in official mapping

A full set of abbreviations encountered in official mapping of Great Britain is too lengthy for inclusion in this document. Instead such a set can be found on the website of the Ordnance Survey at the following page:

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/aboutus/reports/misc/abbreviations.html

10 Geopolitical Terminology

10.1 Timeline

● By about the 11th century AD England and Scotland had each become a kingdom, each with a geographical extent recognisable today.
● In the period 1535 to 1542 Wales was annexed to the Kingdom of England, and the English monarch also became the ruler of Ireland.
● In 1603 King James VI of Scotland, of the House of Stuart, inherited the English crown and thereby became King James I of England, giving the two kingdoms a single monarch.
● In 1707 an Act of Union signalled a deeper unification of the two kingdoms. The single kingdom was called the Kingdom of Great Britain. It was noted in the Act as a “united kingdom” (though the word “united” was not part of the official term) and its people were called “British”.
● In 1801, by a new Act of Union, Ireland was joined to the union to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
● In 1922 the Irish Free State (later to become Ireland) was formed by 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland; as a result the 1801 union title was no longer applicable and since 1927 the union has been termed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

10.2 Definitions
10.2.1 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
(usually shortened to United Kingdom)
The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy consisting of four constituent parts:
• 2 countries: England + Scotland
• 1 principality: Wales
• 1 province: Northern Ireland.
The abbreviation is UK or U.K.; the code (according to the ISO 3166 standard of the International Organization for Standardization) is GB/GBR. Since 1998, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have possessed a substantial measure of devolved government, by means of a parliament (in Scotland) or an assembly (in Wales & in Northern Ireland19). Note that the term “Ulster” is not a synonym for Northern Ireland; Ulster is one of four historic provinces of Ireland and has an extent broader than Northern Ireland alone.

10.2.2 Great Britain
Great Britain consists of England + Scotland + Wales. The term is exclusive of Northern Ireland and is therefore not a synonym for the term United Kingdom. Note that the word “Great” is not in any way intended as an indicator of self-styled “greatness”; it simply derives from the French term Grande-Bretagne (“Greater Brittany” or “Larger Brittany”), used since mediaeval times to distinguish the British Isles from Bretagne (“Brittany”, the region of north-western France).

10.2.3 British
This is the adjectival form of Britain, but the word is also frequently employed as the adjectival form of United Kingdom; thus “British government” is used at least as frequently as “United Kingdom government”, and “British citizen” is actually the correct official term for a citizen of the United Kingdom. As an adjective, therefore, the term British is frequently inclusive of Northern Ireland; it is only the one specific nominal term “Great Britain” which invariably excludes Northern Ireland. The term British has been used with something akin to its current meaning since the Act of Union in 170720, though the origins of the word date back much earlier. A Celtic word Pritani or Priteni may have denoted the inhabitants as far back as the 6th or 7th century BC, and this word may itself have been based on the 10th century BC Phoenician word Baratanic (= “islands of tin”). The form Britannic, presumably derived from Baratanic, may have been first used by the Greek philosopher Aristotle in 340 BC.

10.2.4 Crown Dependencies
There are 3 Crown Dependencies:
• Guernsey  full form = Bailiwick of Guernsey
  (administratively including Alderney, Brecqhou, Burhou, Herm, Jethou, Lihou, Little Sark, Sark); total population = approximately 62,000
• Jersey  full form = Bailiwick of Jersey; total population = approximately 90,000
• Isle of Man  no full form; total population = approximately 80,000
The legal/political status of these three entities dates from the early mediaeval era. They are direct fiefdoms of the Crown, with Her Majesty the Queen as Head of State, but they are not part of Great Britain or the United Kingdom; nor are they part of the European Union. Guernsey (with its associated islands) and Jersey together make up the Channel Islands, but this term relates to a geographical feature (the island grouping) and not to any legal/political entity.

11 Population and Area

11.1 England; Scotland; Wales; Northern Ireland

19 The Northern Ireland assembly was suspended between October 2002 and May 2007.
20 See Timeline, Section 10.1; fourth bullet point.
The estimated total population of the United Kingdom in mid-2007 was approximately 60,975,000, inhabiting an area of roughly 95,000 square miles (244,000 square kilometres). These figures break down roughly as follows:

- **England**: 51,092,000 inhabitants (83.8% of total UK population), 51,000 sq ml / 130,000 sq km (53.7% of total UK area)
- **Scotland**: 5,144,000 inhabitants (8.4% of total UK population), 31,000 sq ml / 79,000 sq km (32.6% of total UK area)
- **Wales**: 2,980,000 inhabitants (4.9% of total UK population), 8,000 sq ml / 21,000 sq km (8.4% of total UK area)
- **Northern Ireland**: 1,759,000 inhabitants (2.9% of total UK population), 5,000 sq ml / 14,000 sq km (5.3% of total UK area)

### 11.2 Cities and Towns

The following list shows the populations of all cities and towns with 150,000 inhabitants or more. The figures are 2009 estimates taken from the website [http://www.world-gazetteer.com](http://www.world-gazetteer.com) and rounded to the nearest thousand.

- **London**: 7,683,000
- **Birmingham**: 946,000
- **Glasgow**: 579,000
- **Liverpool**: 455,000
- **Edinburgh**: 449,000
- **Leeds**: 441,000
- **Sheffield**: 418,000
- **Manchester**: 396,000
- **Bristol**: 374,000
- **Cardiff**: 314,000
- **Leicester**: 295,000
- **Bradford**: 280,000
- **Coventry**: 271,000
- **Hull**: 263,000
- **Belfast**: 261,000
- **Plymouth**: 252,000
- **Stoke-on-Trent**: 248,000
- **Wolverhampton**: 247,000
- **Derby**: 245,000
- **Nottingham**: 238,000
- **Southampton**: 235,000
- **Portsmouth**: 202,000
- **Dudley**: 193,000
- **Luton**: 188,000
- **Northampton**: 186,000
- **Swansea**: 173,000
- **Norwich**: 172,000
- **Walsall**: 172,000
- **Sunderland**: 171,000
- **Newcastle upon Tyne**: 170,000
- **Aberdeen**: 167,000
- **Preston**: 166,000
- **Bournemouth**: 160,000
- **Swindon**: 158,000
- **Peterborough**: 153,000

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21 The source for these figures is the UK Statistics Authority: see the webpage at [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106).
Certain urban agglomerations are much bigger than the cities at their core, as attested by the following set of figures, which are 2009 estimates of urban agglomerations with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, taken from the website [http://www.world-gazetteer.com](http://www.world-gazetteer.com) and rounded to the nearest thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>13,220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester &amp; Liverpool</td>
<td>5,164,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>3,782,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>1,996,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>1,629,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle upon Tyne</td>
<td>1,481,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>1,279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth &amp; Southampton</td>
<td>1,191,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>1,056,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 **Administrative Divisions**

12.1 **General Information**

The United Kingdom consists of four constituent parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Three of these entities – Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – have since 1998 possessed devolved administrative structures. The degree and level of devolution varies from one entity to another; a deliberate policy designed to reflect the distinctiveness and diversity of these three entities. Note that the process of devolution omits England entirely. There is consequently no common stratum of administrative unit encompassing the United Kingdom at this very high level, and England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland should not be considered first-order administrative divisions in the conventional sense.

For a commonality of approach to the administrative structure across the United Kingdom, it is necessary to look below the level of the four major entities, and to consider instead the level of the local authorities. These divisions occur in several nomenclatural guises, but they nevertheless possess a commonality of function. It is this level which makes up the first-order level of administrative division across the United Kingdom. From every administrative point of view, “Alnwick, Northumberland” is far more useful and meaningful than “Alnwick, England”.

There are 229 first-order local authority units in the United Kingdom; they can be summarised as:

- **England**: 115 unitary authorities (which are single-tier authorities, not further sub-divided) + 34 two-tier authorities (usually termed Counties, and sub-divided into Districts)
- **Scotland**: 32 unitary (single-tier) authorities, termed Council Areas
- **Wales**: 22 unitary (single-tier) authorities, termed either County or County Borough
- **Northern Ireland**: 26 unitary (single-tier) authorities, usually termed Districts.

It will be seen that only England has a dual system, with both unitary and two-tier structures. The reason for this approach is that some areas which are small territorially nevertheless include populations of a size sufficiently large to merit their own first-order administration. Examples of this are Manchester and Southampton. But to extract Norwich, for example, from the large but lightly populated county of Norfolk would render that county unviable, so Norwich remains within and at the heart of a two-tier division.

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22 See Section 10.2.1.
In the following list of 229 administrative divisions, note that the apparent inconsistency of style across the units does not reflect any editorial error. These “discrepancies” arise because each local authority has the power to choose its own preferred title for itself, and the following list simply reflects that individual choice. There is no coordinating authority at the national level to iron out such “discrepancies”. Note too that administrative units containing the word “City” in their title may be larger in territorial extent than the actual populated places of the same name.

It is not consistently possible to name a single administrative centre for the units since the various agencies of authority (eg health, education, etc) of a given unit may be located in separate towns.

Maps of the administrative divisions can be seen on the website of the Ordnance Survey at

- [http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/outlinemaps/](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/outlinemaps/)
  where there are download options in portable document format (pdf) at:
- [http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/images/userImages/misc/outlinemaps/outlineb.pdf](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/images/userImages/misc/outlinemaps/outlineb.pdf)
  and also downloadable options in graphics interchange format (gif) at:
- [http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/images/userImages/misc/outlinemaps/outlineb.gif](http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/images/userImages/misc/outlinemaps/outlineb.gif)

There are other available options too. On occasion the spellings of administrative divisions in Ordnance Survey sources may differ slightly from the spellings in sources from the Office for National Statistics (ONS: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)). ONS sources provide official administrative names and are used for the spellings in the following lists.

### 12.2 England

There are 115 unitary authorities (which are single-tier authorities, not further sub-divided) + 34 two-tier authorities (usually termed Counties, and sub-divided into Districts). Greater London and the six former metropolitan counties (Greater Manchester, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands, West Yorkshire) no longer exist as administrative divisions; they have been split as follows:

- **Greater London** → 32 London Boroughs + 1 City Corporation
- 6 Metropolitan Counties → 36 Metropolitan Districts

However, the titles of Greater London and the former metropolitan counties are still seen in some contexts, as are the names of the former counties of Middlesex (abolished in 1965) and Berkshire (abolished in 1998), which are still used in postal addresses.

**Abbreviations:**
- **CC:** the definition of this unit is a City Corporation
- **LB:** the definition of this unit is a London Borough
- **MD:** the definition of this unit is a Metropolitan District
- **TT:** the definition of this unit is a County (two-tier structure)
- **UA:** the definition of this unit is a Unitary Authority

Elements given in **bold type** are compulsory elements of the name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barking and Dagenham</strong>, London Borough of</td>
<td>LB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barnet</strong>, London Borough of</td>
<td>LB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barnsley</strong>, Borough of</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bath and North East Somerset</strong>, District of</td>
<td>UA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bedfordshire</strong>, County of</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bexley</strong>, London Borough of</td>
<td>LB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birmingham</strong>, City and Borough of</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blackburn with Darwen</strong>, Borough of</td>
<td>UA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blackpool</strong>, Borough of</td>
<td>UA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bolton</strong>, Borough of</td>
<td>MD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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23 *e.g.* Aberdeen City; Birmingham (City of); Bristol, City of.
24 Though the term “District” is also sometimes used to denote a Unitary Authority.
Bournemouth, Borough of UA
Bracknell Forest, Borough of UA
Bradford, City and Borough of MD
Brent, London Borough of LB
Brighton and Hove, Borough of UA
Bristol, City of UA
Bromley, London Borough of LB
Buckinghamshire, County of TT
Bury, Borough of MD
Calderdale, Borough of MD
Cambridgeshire, County of TT
Camden, London Borough of LB
Cheshire, County of TT
Cornwall, County of TT
Coventry, City and Borough of MD
Croydon, London Borough of LB
Cumbria, County of TT
Darlington, Borough of UA
Derby, City of UA
Derbyshire, County of TT
Devon, County of TT
Doncaster, Borough of MD
Dorset, County of TT
Dudley, Borough of MD
Durham, County TT
Ealing, London Borough of LB
East Riding of Yorkshire, District of UA
East Sussex, County of TT
Enfield, London Borough of LB
Essex, County of TT
Gateshead, Borough of MD
Gloucestershire, County of TT
Greenwich, London Borough of LB
Hackney, London Borough of LB
Halton, Borough of UA
Hammersmith and Fulham, London Borough of LB
Hampshire, County of TT
Haringey, London Borough of LB
Harrow, London Borough of LB
Hartlepool, Borough of UA
Havering, London Borough of LB
Herefordshire, County of UA
Hertfordshire, County of TT
Hillingdon, London Borough of LB
Hounslow, London Borough of LB
Isle of Wight, County of UA
Islington, London Borough of LB

25 Strictly speaking, there is no permissible short form for this unit.
26 The Isles of Scilly do not formally constitute part of Cornwall but are instead separately administered by a body known as the Council of the Isles of Scilly. In practice, however, the Isles of Scilly are normally associated within Cornwall; they were not a separate unit in the 1972 Local Government Act and are included within Cornwall by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
27 Note that there is no word “of” in this name.
28 Note that this unit, although termed a “County”, is in fact a Unitary Authority.
29 Note that this unit, although termed a “County”, is in fact a Unitary Authority.
Kensington and Chelsea, Royal London Borough of LB
Kent, County of TT
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA
Kingston upon Thames, Royal London Borough of LB
Kirklees, Borough of MD
Knowsley, Borough of MD
Lambeth, London Borough of LB
Lancashire, County of TT
Leeds, City and Borough of MD
Leicester, City of UA
Leicestershire, County of TT
Lewisham, London Borough of LB
Lincolnshire, County of TT
Liverpool, City and Borough of MD
London, City of CC
Luton, Borough of UA
Manchester, City and Borough of MD
Medway, Borough of UA
Merton, London Borough of LB
Middlesex, Borough of UA
Milton Keynes, Borough of UA
Newcastle upon Tyne, City and Borough of MD
Newham, London Borough of LB
Norfolk, County of TT
Northamptonshire, County of TT
North East Lincolnshire, District of UA
North Lincolnshire, District of UA
North Somerset, District of UA
North Tyneside, Borough of MD
Northumberland, County of TT
North Yorkshire, County of TT
Nottingham, City of UA
Nottinghamshire, County of TT
Oldham, Borough of MD
Oxfordshire, County of TT
Peterborough, City of UA
Plymouth, City of UA
Poole, Borough of UA
Portsmouth, City of UA
Reading, Borough of UA
Redbridge, London Borough of LB
Redcar and Cleveland, Borough of UA
Richmond upon Thames, London Borough of LB
Rochdale, Borough of MD
Rotherham, Borough of MD
Rutland, District of UA
Salford, City and Borough of MD
Sandwell, Borough of MD
Sefton, Borough of MD
Sheffield, City and Borough of MD
Shropshire, County of TT

30 Strictly speaking, there is no permissible short form for this unit. The name of the principal town is Hull.
31 There is no permissible short form for this unit. Note also that it is uniquely defined as a “City Corporation” and statutorily is not a London Borough.
32 not The Medway Towns.
12.3 Scotland

There are 32 unitary authorities, termed Council Areas, which are single-tier administrative structures with no sub-divisions. Strictly speaking, none of these units has any official form other than that listed below; *ie* the terms “City” and “City of” are a necessary part of the four names in which they occur.

Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire
Angus

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33 *not* Thamesdown.
34 *not* The Wrekin.
35 *not* Newbury.
Wales has 22 unitary authorities; these are single-tier administrative structures with no sub-divisions. Eleven of these authorities are termed as a County; eleven are termed as a County Borough. The titles of all 22 are officially bilingual in English and Welsh; the Welsh forms are inset below. Note that in most cases the Welsh generic term “Sir” or “Sir y” is a necessary part of the Welsh name.

### Abbreviations & Terms:
- **C**: the definition of this unit is a County
- **CB**: the definition of this unit is a County Borough
- **Bwrdeistref Sirol**: = County Borough of
- **Dinas a Sir**: = City and County of
- **Sir; Sir y**: = County of

Elements given in **bold type** are compulsory elements of the name.

**Blaenau Gwent**, County Borough of **CB**
- **Blaenau Gwent**, Bwrdeistref Sirol

**Bridgend**, County Borough of **CB**
- **Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr**, Bwrdeistref Sirol

**Caerphilly**, County Borough of **CB**
- **Caerffili**, Bwrdeistref Sirol

**Cardiff**, City and County of **C**

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36 Uniquely in the United Kingdom, this administrative unit has a name solely in a language (Gaelic) other than English. The English version would be Western Isles, but this is not official. Note that the Gaelic name for the geographical feature, the island grouping “Western Isles” (or more usually “Hebrides”), is Eileanan an Iar.
Northern Ireland is divided into 26 unitary (single-tier) authorities, all but two of which are termed Districts. The pre-1973 structure of 6 counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone) is still frequently encountered but is not part of the current official administrative division structure. Elements given in bold type are compulsory elements of the name. Note that the number of Districts is scheduled to be reduced from 26 to 11 at some juncture during the year 2011.

12.5 Northern Ireland

Antrim District

37 The name Ceredigion is used for the administrative unit in English and Welsh. Note that in the Welsh form use of the term “Sir” is not essential. The principal town is named Cardigan in English and Aberteifi in Welsh.

38 No generic term.

39 For the administrative unit, there is no generic term and the name is “Isle of Anglesey” in that sequence of wording.

40 Note that in the Welsh form use of the term “Sir” is not essential.

41 No generic term.
Ards District
Armagh District
Ballymena District
Ballymoney District
Banbridge District
Belfast, City of
Carrickfergus District
Castlereagh District
Coleraine District
Cookstown District
Craicavon District
Derry, City of\(^\text{42}\)
Down District
Dungannon and South Tyrone District\(^\text{43}\)
Fermanagh District
Larne District
Limavady District
Lisburn District
Magherafelt District
Moyle District
Newry and Mourne District
Newtownabbey District
North Down District
Omagh District
Strabane District

\(^{42}\) Note that name of the principal town of this administrative unit is properly Londonderry.
\(^{43}\) Formerly Dungannon District.