

Castell Cas Gwent

Chepstow Castle

Chepstow Castle (Welsh: Castell Cas-gwent) at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Wales, is the oldest surviving post-Roman stone fortification in Britain. Located - Chepstow Castle (Welsh: Castell Cas-gwent) at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Wales, is the oldest surviving post-Roman stone fortification in Britain. Located above cliffs on the River Wye, construction began in 1067 under the instruction of the Norman Lord William FitzOsbern. Originally known as Striguil, it was the southernmost of a chain of castles built in the Welsh Marches, and with its attached Lordship of Striguil took the name of the adjoining market town in about the 14th century.

In the 12th century the castle was used in the conquest of Gwent, the first independent Welsh kingdom to be conquered by the Normans. It was subsequently held by two of the most powerful Anglo-Norman magnates of medieval England, William Marshal and Richard de Clare. However, by the 16th century its military importance had waned and parts of its structure were converted into domestic ranges. Although re-garrisoned during and after the English Civil War, by the 1700s it had fallen into decay. With the later growth of tourism, the castle became a popular visitor destination.

The ruins were Grade I listed on 6 December 1950.

Striguil

needed] that is the lower (southern) part of the former Welsh Kingdom of Gwent. The Marcher Lordship of Striguil was established by William fitz Osbern - Striguil or Strigoil is the name that was used from the 11th century until the late 14th century for the port and Norman castle of Chepstow, on the Welsh side of the River Wye which forms the boundary with England. The name was also applied to the Marcher Lordship of Striguil which controlled the area in the period between the Norman Conquest and the formation of Monmouthshire under the Laws in Wales Acts 1535–1542.

Chepstow

Chepstow (Welsh: Cas-gwent) is a town and community in Monmouthshire, Wales, adjoining the border with Gloucestershire, England. It is located on the - Chepstow (Welsh: Cas-gwent) is a town and community in Monmouthshire, Wales, adjoining the border with Gloucestershire, England. It is located on the tidal River Wye, about 2 miles (3 km) above its confluence with the River Severn, and adjoining the western end of the Severn Bridge. It is the easternmost settlement in Wales, situated 16 miles (26 km) east of Newport, 28 miles (45 km) east-northeast of Cardiff, 18 miles (29 km) northwest of Bristol and 110 miles (180 km) west of London.

Chepstow Castle, situated on a clifftop above the Wye and the old bridge, is often cited as the oldest surviving stone castle in Britain. The castle was established by William FitzOsbern immediately after the Norman Conquest, and was extended in later centuries before becoming ruined after the Civil War. A Benedictine priory was also established within the walled town, which was the centre of the Marcher lordship of Striguil. The port of Chepstow became noted in the Middle Ages for its imports of wine, and also became a major centre for the export of timber and bark, from nearby woodland in the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean. In the late eighteenth century the town was a focus of early tourism as part of the "Wye Tour", and the tourist industry remains important. Other important industries included shipbuilding – one of the First World War National Shipyards was established in the town – and heavy engineering, including the prefabrication of

bridges and wind turbine towers. Chepstow is also well known for its racecourse, which has hosted the Welsh National each year since 1949.

The town had a population of 12,350 at the 2011 census, decreasing to 11,900 (rounded to the nearest 100) at the 2021 census. It is served by the M48 motorway, and its accessibility to the cities of Bristol, Newport and Cardiff means it has a large number of commuters. It is administered as part of Monmouthshire County Council, and is within the Monmouth UK parliamentary constituency and Senedd constituency. Chepstow is on the western bank of the Wye, while adjoining villages on the eastern bank of the river, Tutshill and Sedbury, are in England. The population of the built-up area including these villages was 15,600 in 2021.

Newchurch, Monmouthshire

John Newman, *The Buildings of Wales: Gwent/Monmouthshire*, 2000, ISBN 0-14-071053-1 Cas Troggy at The Gatehouse Castell Troggy at CastleWales Kelly's Directory - Newchurch (Welsh: Yr Eglwys Newydd ar y Cefn, meaning "new church on the ridge") is an extensive rural parish and small hamlet in Monmouthshire, south east Wales. It is located 6 miles south east of Usk and 6 miles north west of Chepstow, between the B4235 and B4293 roads.

List of United Kingdom locations: Car-Cd

Cascob Powys 52°17'N 3°08'W / 52.28°N 03.13°W / 52.28; -03.13 SO2366 Cas-Gwent (Chepstow) Monmouthshire 51°38'N 2°41'W / 51.63°N 02.68°W / 51.63; - This is part of the list of United Kingdom locations: a gazetteer of place names in the United Kingdom showing each place's locality and geographical coordinates.

Welsh toponymy

fort, stronghold capel chapel carn, carnedd cairn (a heap of stones) cas, castell castle cefn ridge cei quay cil corner, nook, recess clog, clogwyn steep - Welsh toponymy, the study of the place-names of Wales, is derived in most cases from the Welsh language, but have also been influenced by linguistic contact with the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Anglo-Normans and modern English. Toponymy in Wales reveals significant features of the country's history and geography, as well as the development of the Welsh language. Its study is promoted by the Welsh Place-Name Society (Cymdeithas Enwau Lleoedd Cymru).

List of scheduled monuments in Monmouthshire

is supplied by Cadw with additional material from RCAHMW and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. Map all coordinates using OpenStreetMap Download coordinates - Monmouthshire has 200 scheduled monuments. The 46 prehistoric scheduled sites include burial sites, enclosures and 16 hill forts. Ten sites date from the Roman period, including four villas. There are four early Christian sites from early medieval times. The 101 sites from the medieval post-Norman period include castles and hidden castle mounds, remote dwellings, grand abbeys, holy wells, stones and churches. Finally the modern period has a 39 sites, including a very wide range of early industrial activities.

Scheduled monuments have statutory protection. The compilation of the list is undertaken by Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments, which is an executive agency of the Welsh Government. The list of scheduled monuments below is supplied by Cadw with additional material from RCAHMW and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

List of primary destinations on the United Kingdom road network

Doc Penfro St Clears Sanclêr Tenby Dinbich-y-pysgod Gwent Abergavenny Y Fenni Chepstow Cas-gwent Cwmbran Cwmbrân Monmouth Trefynwy Newport Casnewydd Gwynedd - Primary destinations are locations that appear on route confirmation signs in the United Kingdom. Most are important settlements or conurbations, but some are bridges and tunnels, or even villages that are important junctions, e.g. Scotch Corner or Crianlarich.

In 1994, previous lists for destinations in Great Britain were superseded when English, Scottish and Welsh destinations were prescribed in Appendix C of Local Transport Note 1/94: The Design and Use of Directional Informatory Signs (LTN 1/94), published by the then Department of Transport.

A revised list for England was published in 2009 and updated in 2010.

A revised list for Scotland was published in 2024 by Transport Scotland.

The 1994 list had 333 entries for England. When the 2010 list was compiled, 15 entries were removed and 16 added, giving a total of 334 entries. In December 2011, following a consultation, the Department for Transport announced that it would add Birmingham Airport, East Midlands Airport, Luton Airport, Thamesport (for Medway Ports East) and Port of Tilbury; and, in response to local feedback, that it would also add Colne and Minehead and ratify the removal of Stone.

The list for Northern Ireland destinations has always been maintained separately from those for Great Britain. Since devolution under the Scotland Act 1998 and the Government of Wales Act 1998, transport matters and hence responsibility for maintaining lists of primary destinations have been devolved to the Scottish Parliament and the Senedd and their respective governments.

Some maps show primary destinations in a different colour or font size to other places. However, these sometimes include places which are not on the official lists.

English exonyms

Chaisteal Scottish Gaelic Cardiganshire Ceredigion Welsh Dated Chepstow Cas-gwent Chirk Y Waun Cleadale Clêadail Scottish Gaelic Coll Cola Colonsay Colbhasa - An English exonym is a name in the English language for a place (a toponym), or occasionally other terms, which does not follow the local usage (the endonym). Exonyms and endonyms are features of all languages, and other languages may have their own exonym for English endonyms, for example Llundain is the Welsh exonym for the English endonym "London".

Romanization, or transcription of a non-Latin alphabet endonym into a Latin alphabet, is not generally regarded as creating exonyms: "The application of any scientifically sound romanization system to a non-Roman endonym merely re-creates that original endonym in another legitimate form" (Päll, 2002). However old romanization systems may leave a legacy of "familiar" spellings, as in the case of, for example, romanization of Burmese. This affects romanization of Arabic, romanization of Chinese, and many other non-Latin alphabet place names.

Translations of non-proper nouns such as "river" and "lake" also do not qualify as exonyms.

A less common form of exonym is usage for names and titles. Personal exonyms are typically limited to regnal names such as popes (John Paul II) and monarchs (Charles V); less commonly, well-known historical authors (John Calvin, for French Jean Calvin) are referred to by exonyms. The list does not include the list of English translated personal names.

List of railway stations in Wales

Cefn-y-Bedd 1866 Flintshire Transport for Wales 7,600 7,200 Chepstow Cas-gwent 1850 Monmouthshire CrossCountry Transport for Wales 253,000 270,000 Chirk - This is a list of railway stations in Wales, one of the four countries of the United Kingdom. It includes all railway stations in Wales that form part of the British National Rail network that currently have timetabled train services. It does not include stations on heritage railways, except for those shared with the National Rail network.

The main operator is Transport for Wales who run almost all services in Wales. However Great Western Railway operates the South Wales-London service, CrossCountry operates long-distance services to Central and North East England from Cardiff Central and Newport, and Avanti West Coast run from North Wales-West Midlands-London.

The main rail routes in Wales include:

London–South Wales

Cardiff–Newport–Wrexham–Holyhead/Manchester

Valley Lines urban network

London–Holyhead/Bangor/Wrexham

The table includes, where known, the year that each station was opened. Detailed records are not always available, and some stations, particularly in the South Wales Valleys area, were operated as halts for workmen, and public services only appeared later. Additionally, some station names have appeared with several variations, often changing from English to Welsh or vice versa.

The station usage 2007/08 shows that 40,118,437 rail journeys begun and/or finished in Wales that year compared with 36,466,308 the previous year, a rise of 10%.

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