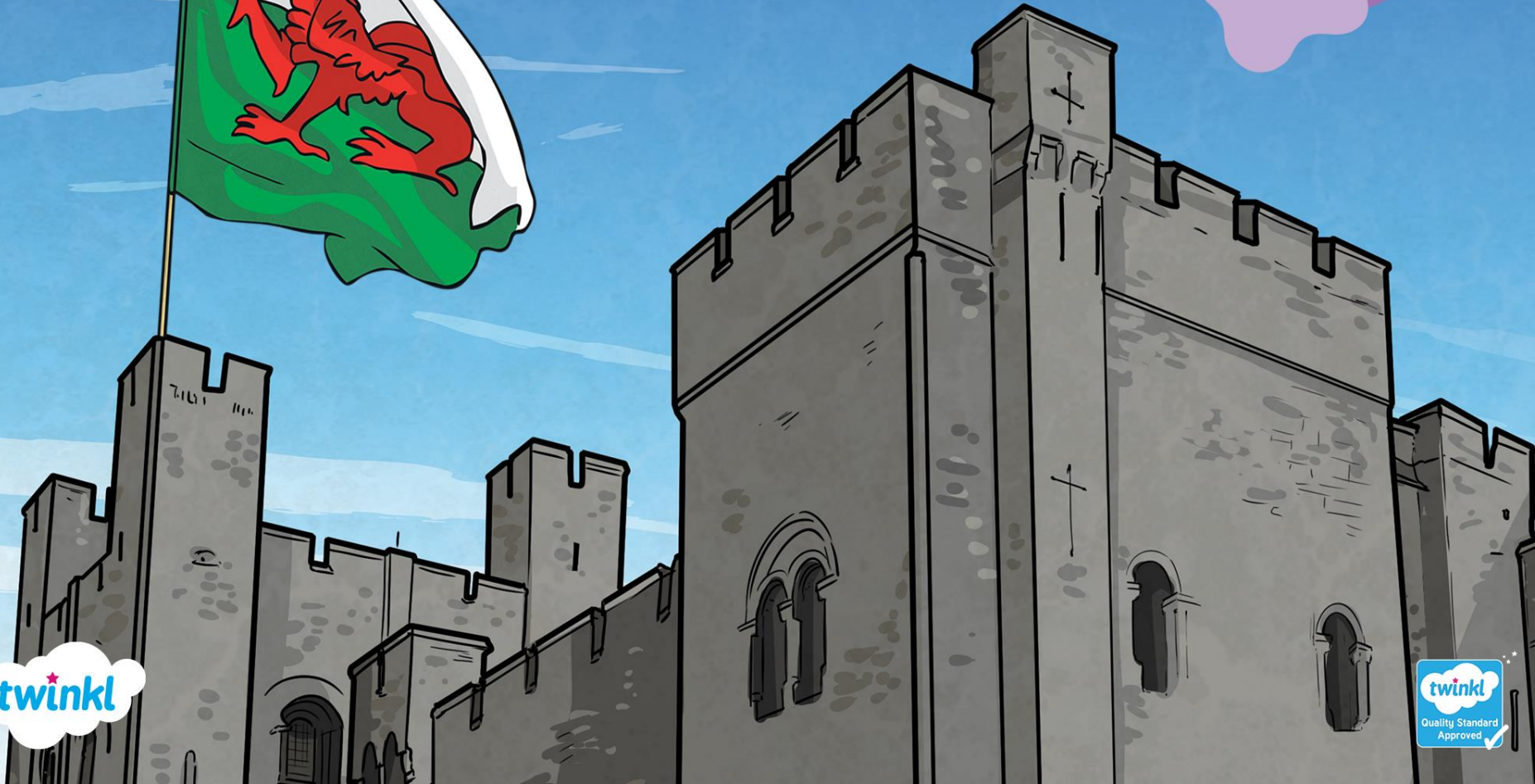


# The Cities of Wales



**Bangor**

**St Asaph**

**St Davids**

**Swansea**

**Newport**

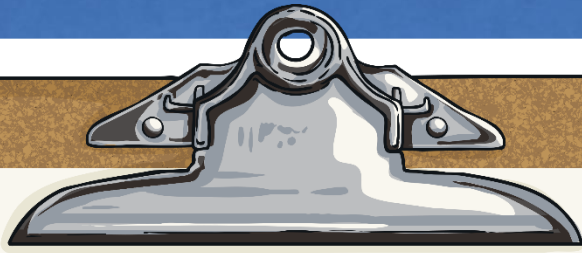
**Cardiff**



# Cardiff

(Caerdydd)





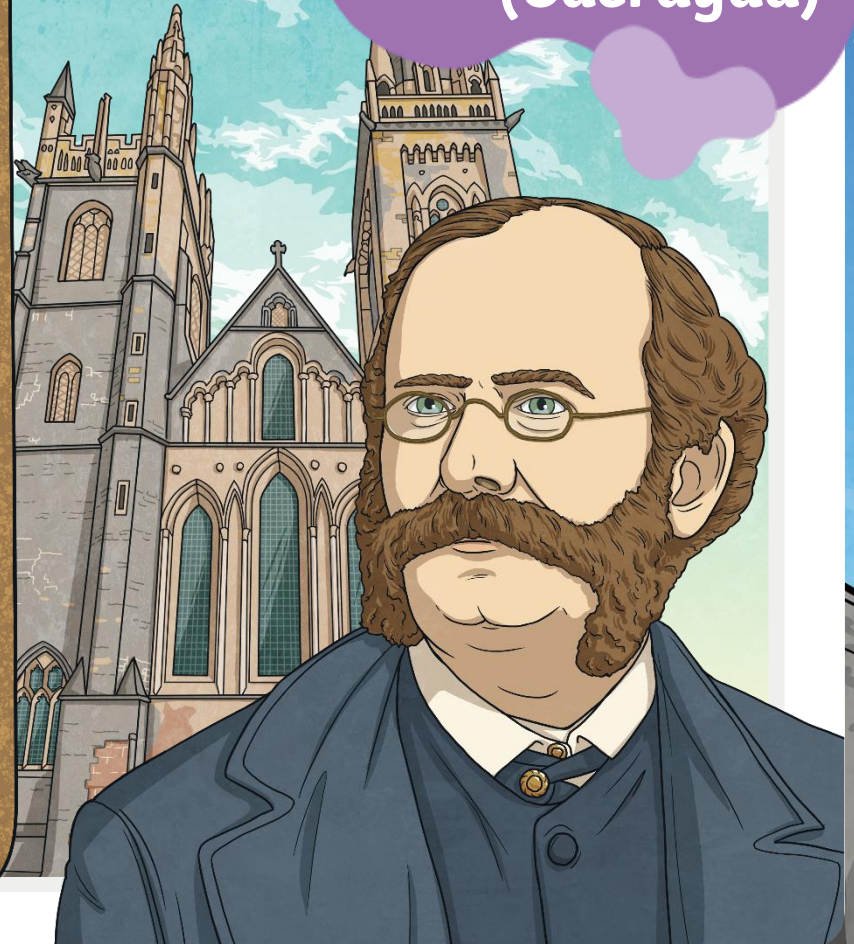
Population: 364,248

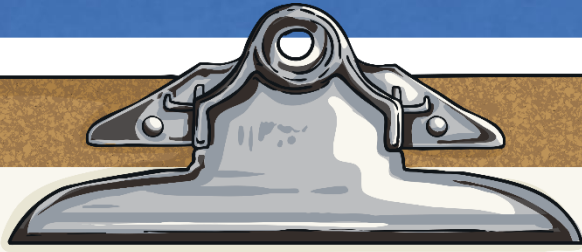
Cardiff is the capital city of Wales and is in the county of Cardiff.

Cardiff city centre is a popular destination for shopping, entertainment, sporting events and eating out.

# Cardiff

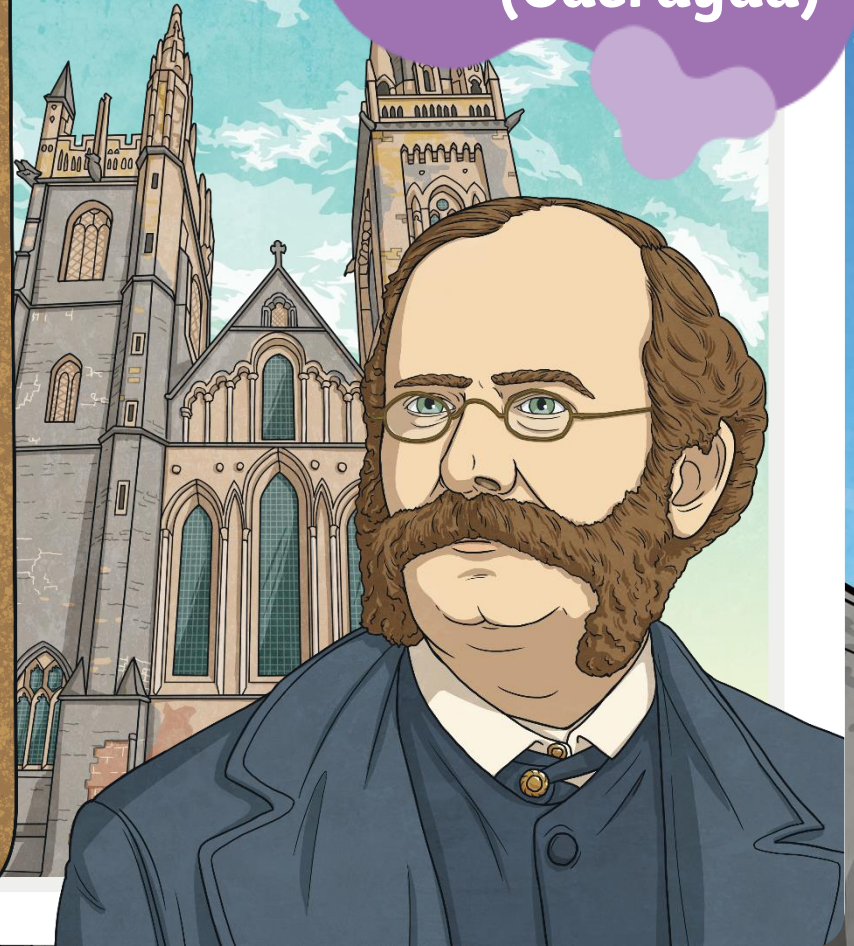
(Caerdydd)





In the early 1800s Cardiff had a population of 2000 but by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Cardiff had become a big exporter of coal and as the railways were established and dock areas developed, the population grew.

# Cardiff (Caerdydd)





## Cardiff Castle (Castell Caerdydd)

Cardiff Castle has 2000 years of history and was originally established as a Roman Fort. It was built to defend the Roman Empire, who based themselves here for a period.

It was added to over the years until, in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, John Crichton-Stuart the 3<sup>rd</sup> Marquess of Bute, commissioned William Burges the architect to design the newer parts of the castle so it came to resemble what we see today. The castle now features tall gothic towers and ornate wooden carvings.



## Bute Park (Parc Bute)

Bute Park lies behind the castle, the River Taff runs through it and onwards to Cardiff Bay. The park holds a Green Flag award and is an important habitat for local wildlife.

In 1947 the Fifth Marquess of Bute gave the park grounds to the people of Cardiff and the park was officially opened in spring 1949.



## Bute Park (Parc Bute)

There is a boat station that runs trips to the bay, a playpark, an activity trail, vegetable gardens, bee hives, fitness trails and a large area of open park and woodland to exercise and relax in. There are over 3000 trees in the park, many of which are rare.



## The Principality Stadium (Stadiwm Principality)

The Principality Stadium is the National Stadium of Wales and the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest stadium in Britain.

It was built to host the 1999 Rugby World Cup.

It cost £121 million to build and can seat 73,931 people.

They used 40,000 tonnes of concrete and 16,000 tonnes of steel in the building of the stadium. That's the weight of about 11,200 elephants!

# The Senedd

## (Senedd Cymru)

The Senedd is where the national assembly for Wales meets. There are 60 Members of the Senedd that meet here; they are responsible for passing bills known as 'Acts of the Senedd' covering areas such as education, environment, tourism, sport and the Welsh language, as well as other issues.

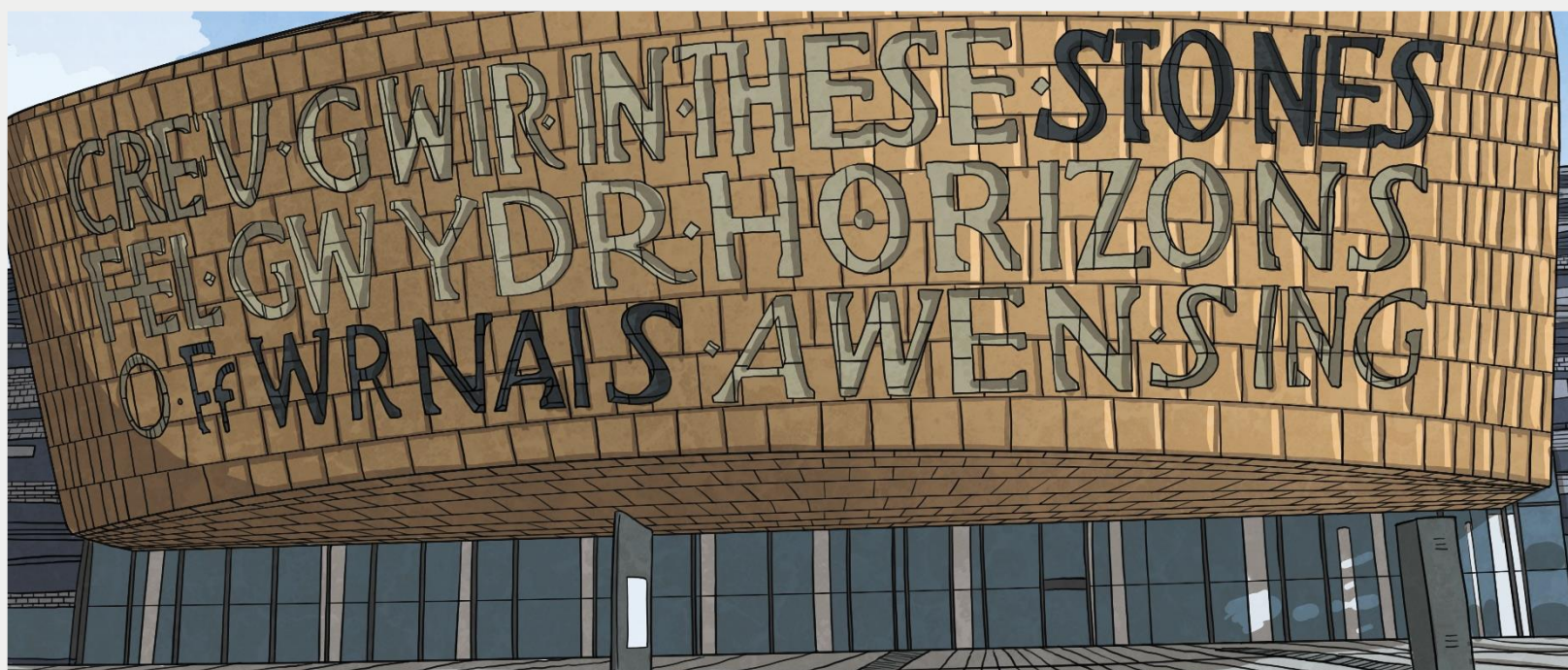


## The Senedd (Senedd Cymru)

It cost nearly 70 million pounds to build the Senedd but it is one of the most environmentally friendly parliament buildings in the world. It uses geothermal energy for heating and rainwater from the roof is used to flush the toilets. It is built entirely from Welsh materials.

It took five years to build and was opened on St David's Day in 2006 by the Queen Elizabeth II.





## **The National Museum Cardiff (Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Caerdydd)**

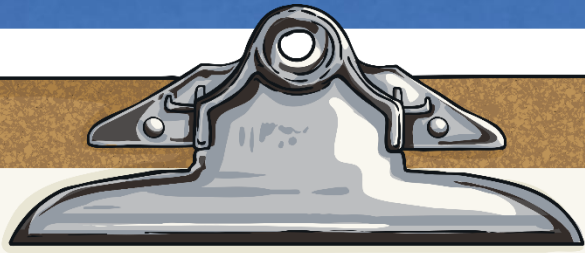
The National Museum Cardiff has one of Europe's best collections of impressionist art, including work by some Welsh artists.

## **The Millennium Centre (Canolfan y Mileniwm)**

The Millennium Centre is in Cardiff Bay and is famous for its shows, exhibitions and concerts. It is the cultural centre for Wales.

# Swansea (Abertawe)





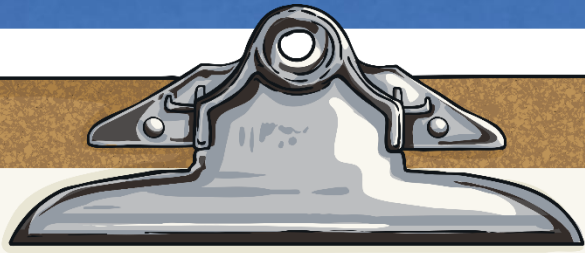
Population: 246,466

Swansea is the second largest city in Wales and is in the county of Swansea.

Up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century Swansea was a small market town with a coal port but by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Swansea became famous for its copper industry. The docks grew and were used to transport goods. Railways were also built in the area.

## Swansea (Abertawe)





Swansea suffered more than any other Welsh town or city in the Second World War as the docks were targeted.

On February 19th 1941 a three day bombing began and these mark the darkest days in Swansea's history.

The attacks were relentless and destroyed 850 homes and 11,000 buildings. 230 civilians were killed and 409 were injured.



## Swansea (Abertawe)



## National Waterfront Museum (Amgueddfa Genedlaethol y Glannau)

This museum tells the history of the Welsh coasts and waterways and how they played a key role in the industrial revolution, which began in Swansea in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Wales was the world's first industrial nation, working as a centre for coal production and maritime trade by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the records from this time are kept here.

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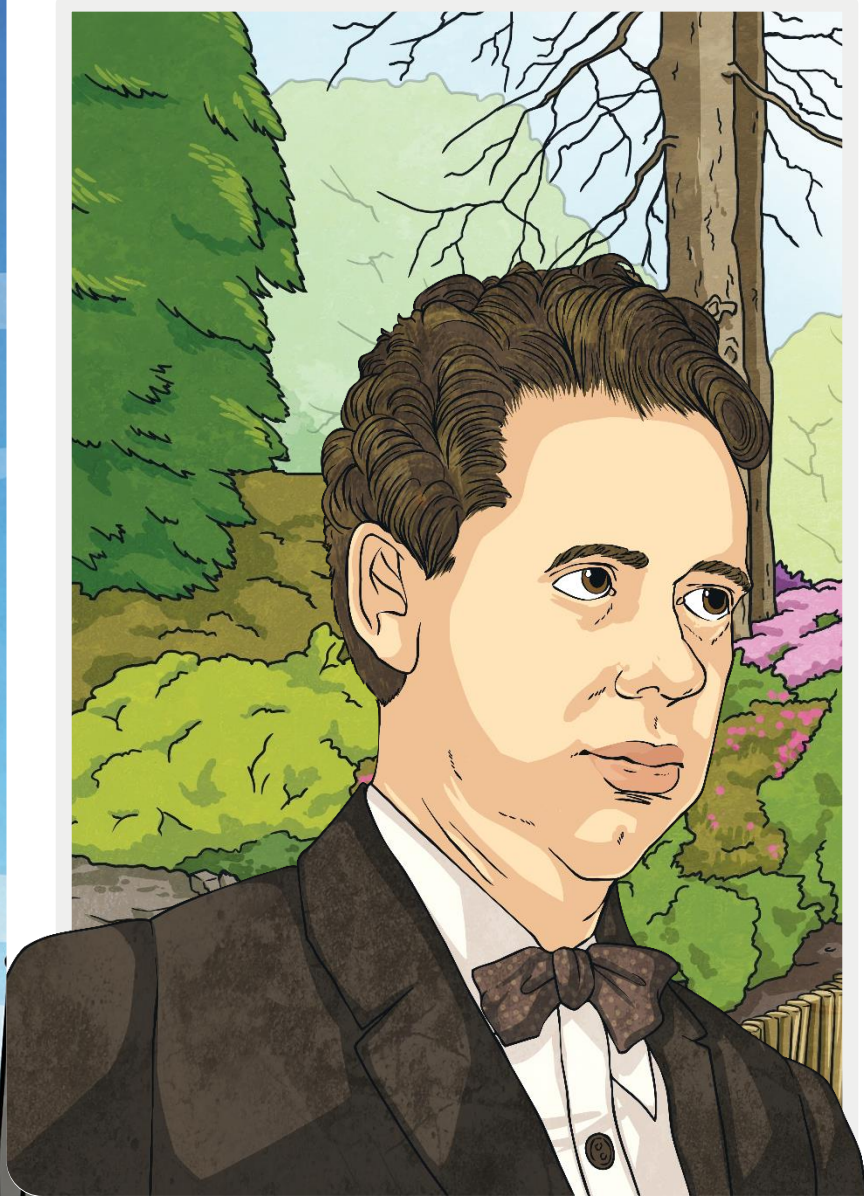


## National Waterfront Museum (Amgueddfa Genedlaethol y Glannau)

At one point Swansea was producing 90% of the copper in the world as well as 75% of the tin plate and nearly all of the zinc.

The museum also displays a collection of tools and vehicles that have been used over time and either made in Wales, or used in Wales.

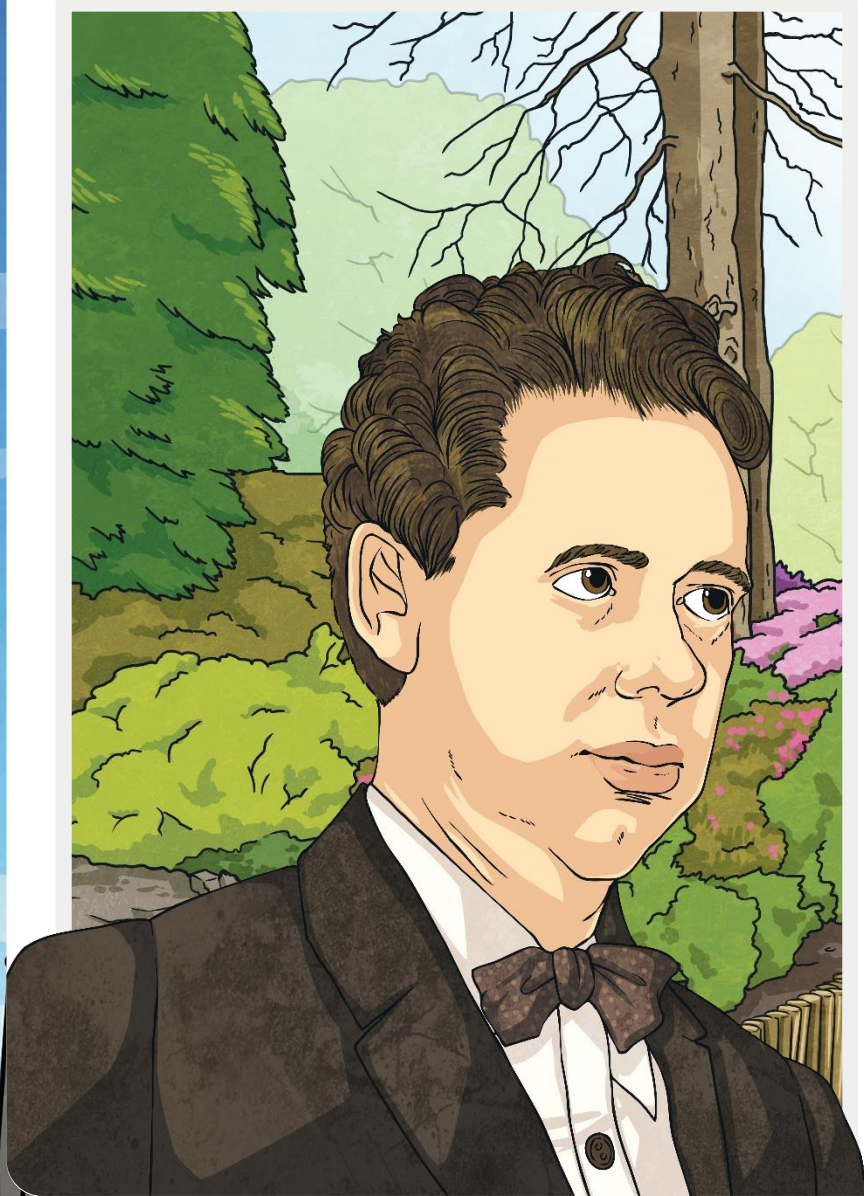
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## The Dylan Thomas Centre (Canolfan Dylan Thomas)

The museum tells the story of the famous Welsh poet's life, work and legacy. From here you can follow the Dylan Thomas trail around the town that leads you to places connected to the poet.

Dylan Thomas himself said of Swansea, **"I was born in a large industrial town at the beginning of the Great War; an ugly, lovely town."**



## The Dylan Thomas Centre (Canolfan Dylan Thomas)

He was known for his lyrical prose and poetry and his innovative ways of portraying characters in his plays and stories.

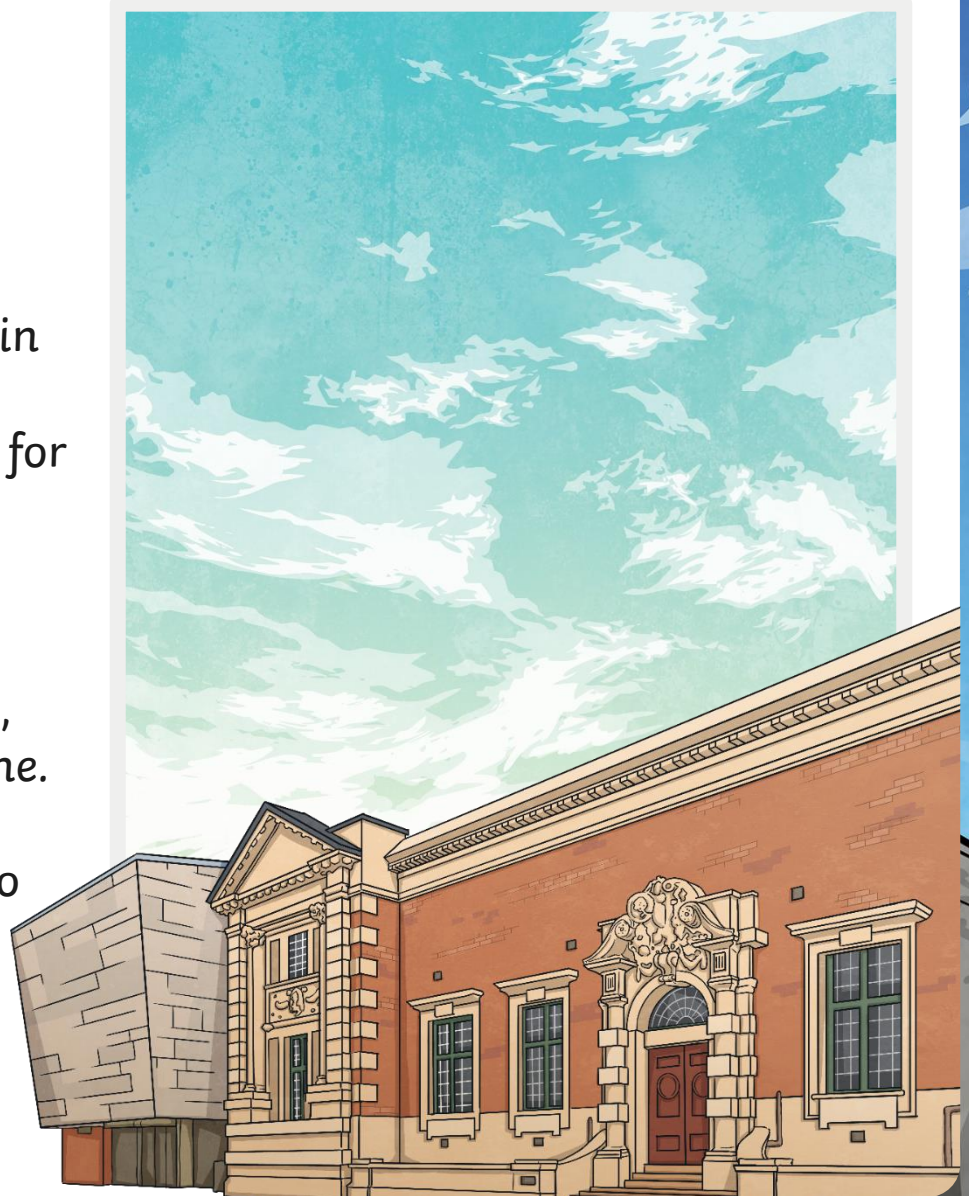
Dylan Thomas is arguably the most well known Welsh poet of the 20th century and his work has stood the test of time.

# Glynn Vivian Art Gallery (Oriel Gelf Glynn Vivian)

The Glynn Vivian Art Gallery is in the heart of the city. As well as being an art gallery, it's a place for people to gather, to take classes and to watch live music.

It was founded in 1911 at the bequest of Richard Glynn Vivian, the heir to a copper works fortune. He also left his collection of paintings, drawings and china to the gallery.

In 2011 the gallery was refurbished at a cost of £6m and was re-opened in 2016.



## Swansea Market (Marchnad Abertawe)

Swansea market has existed in various locations over the years but the city has had a covered market since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The existing building has been there since 1961 when it was rebuilt following the bombings of the Second World War.

It now has over 100 stalls.

Traditional Welsh laverbread is sold here, made from seaweed collected from the shores of the Gower beaches.

