

# Young Planners Cymru Walking Tours Social Maps

- Cardiff -

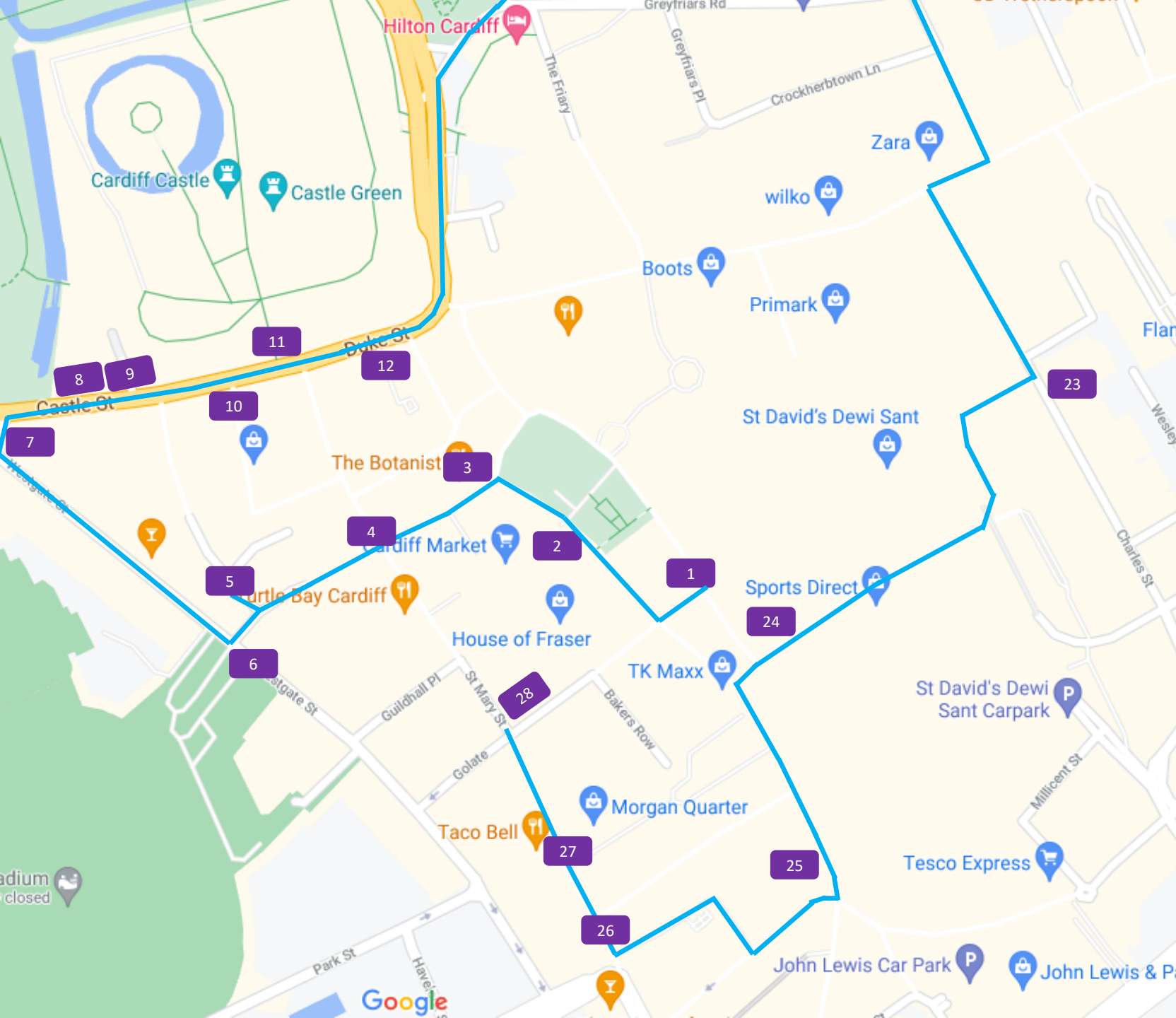
Follow a trail within Cardiff City Centre which highlights some interesting locations within the area as well as some important landmarks of planning merit.

Young Planners Cymru have put this walking tour together to add a social activity to our armour during the pandemic (and after) and encourage us all to get outside and look at the richness some of our local places have to offer.

#### **The Small Print**

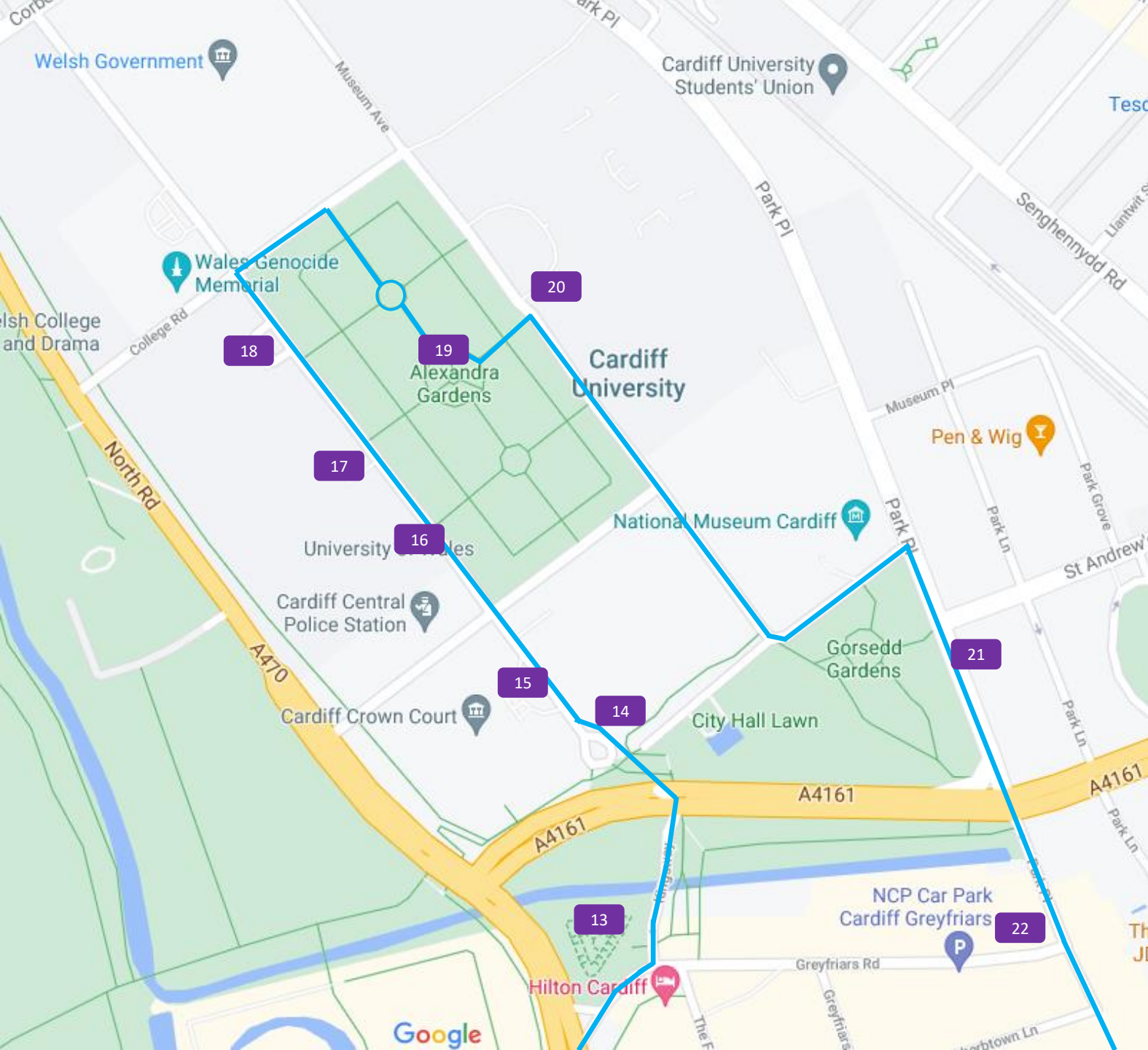
On undertaking this walk please take care of your personal safety and observe any local COVID restrictions.

# Cardiff City Centre



## Map 1

1. Old Library
2. Cardiff market
3. St John's Church
4. St Mary's Street
5. Womanby Street/ Jones Court
6. Millennium Stadium
7. Angel Hotel
8. Animal Wall
9. West Gate
10. Castle Arcade
11. Cardiff Castle
12. Duke St Arcade
13. Friary Gardens
- 14-21. See Map 2
22. New Theatre
23. St David's Cathedral
24. The old fish market (now Miller & Carter)
25. Tabernacl Chapel
26. Royal Arcade
27. Morgan Arcade
28. Howells



## Map 2

- 1 – 13. See Map 1
- 14. City Hall
- 15. Cardiff Crown Court
- 16. University of Wales Registry
- 17. Glamorgan Building
- 18. Bute Building
- 19. Welsh National Memorial/  
Alexandra Gardens
- 20. Cardiff University (main building)
- 21. Park House

# Fact Sheet

1. The Old Library is a Grade II Listed building which illustrates an excellent example of Victorian architecture. The building operated as a free library with an art gallery between 1882 and 1988.
2. Cardiff Market is a Victorian indoor market where original interior detailing and layout can still be observed. The market offers a unique trading experience and has been trading since 1700s.
3. St John the Baptist Church is a Grade I listed parish church which dates back to pre-Medieval times. It is one of two remaining medieval buildings in the city centre.
4. St Mary's Street is a major commercial street in the centre of Cardiff. Above ground floor levels, the buildings display an array of architectural detailing which provides an insight to the evolving history of the street.
5. Womanby Street is one of the oldest streets in Cardiff, its original purpose was to link Cardiff Castle to Quay St. Jones Court was built in the 1830s to house labourers working at the docks.
6. The Millennium Stadium opened in 1999 (now Principality Stadium) has the capacity to hold 74,500 people making it the only major arena in the city.
7. The Angel Hotel has existed in this location since the 18<sup>th</sup> Century making it one of the oldest remaining hotel establishments in Cardiff. During the war, the hotel was used by the US Navy and was temporarily renamed USS Chattanooga.
8. The Animal Wall is located to the west of the Cardiff Castle's entrance and depicts 15 sculpted animals and is Grade I listed. The design of the wall was conceived by William Burges during the reconstruction of the Castle.
9. Owain Glyndwr, who led the famous Welsh revolt against the English Crown, broke through Westgate with his army to capture the castle in 1404. The West Gate and bridge over the moat were restored in 1921 to their original design.
10. Castle Arcade was constructed between 1882 – 1889 and is a good example of a Victorian Arcade which would have featured a variety of specialist shops – drapers, fortune tellers, jewelers.
11. The Romans built the first series of forts for Cardiff Castle in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Century the Normans constructed the Keep which still dominates the castle green. The Bute family transformed the house into an opulent Victorian Gothic home it is today. During the war, the walls which surround the castle were used as air raid shelters for Cardiff residents.
12. Duke Street Arcade is another example of an Edwardian and Victorian shopping arcade.
13. Lord Bute sold 59 acres of Cathays Park to Cardiff Corporation with conditions including preservation of trees and no buildings can be built on the site of the proposed gardens – Friary Gardens - included within this land.
14. City Hall is built in Portland stone and is an important early example of Edwardian Baroque architecture. The building opened in 1906 and operates as a civic centre.
15. The Crown Court is a Grade I listed building, containing 10 courtrooms, forming part of the Wales Circuit of Her Majesty's Courts Service.

16. The University of Wales Registry was completed in 1904 and became the administrative headquarters of the University. The building is Classical style with Ionic columns at the entrance and detailed sleeping dragons on the posts of the front building.
17. The Glamorgan building originally housed Glamorgan County Council in 1912. Two sculptured groups are located to the front of the building representing mining (Minerva with miners) and Navigation (represented by Neptune. Both were considered important to building the south Wales economy. The building is now the home to Cardiff University's School of Geography and Planning.
18. The Bute building opened in 1916 as a technical college. The main façade of the building is of neo-Greek style with Doric columns on the entrance frontage. This was Architect Percy Thomas' first major project. Much of his work can be observed throughout Cardiff.
19. The Welsh National War Memorial was designed by Sir Ninian Comper and unveiled on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1928 by the Prince of Wales.
20. The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire formally opened in 1883 with 102 students – 15 of which were women.
21. Park House is an important example of 19<sup>th</sup> Century French gothic style townhouses in Wales which revolutionized Cardiff's domestic architecture.
22. The New Theatre is a Grade II listed building of Edwardian architecture. At the time of construction, its stage was one of the largest in the country and the first play to be held here upon completion was William Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
23. St David's Cathedral is a Roman Catholic Cathedral of Gothic Revival architecture which opened in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The Cathedral was built following an influx of Irish immigrants that came to work at Cardiff's Docklands.
24. The old fish market opened in 1901 and sold fish to the residents of Cardiff via 25 stalls. The stalls were owned by businesses throughout the UK from as far away as Hull, Grimsby and Manchester.
25. The Tabernacle Chapel is a Welsh-language Baptist Church. The building was first built in 1821 and is of Italianate style. Part of the reasoning for its Grade II listed building designation is that it was designed by one of the best mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Architects in Cardiff – J. Hartland and Son.
26. The Royal Arcade was built in 1858 making the oldest arcade in Cardiff's city centre.
27. The Morgan Arcade was built in 1896 with the intention of connecting the Hayes with the principal entrances of David Morgan departments store which operated in Cardiff for 125 years before shutting in 2005. At the time of closure, David Morgan was Wales' biggest independent department store. The Creative Quarter, located upstairs in the Arcade, is home to the RTPI office in Wales.
28. The Howells Department store was established by James Howell in 1865 and later acquired by House of Fraser in 1972. The building has been extended several times since it was first built - and there is even a chapel in the centre. The architectural trends can be observed when walking around the building. The architectural styles range from Late Victorian, Neo-classical and modernism of the 1960s.