

THE NATIONAL LIDO OF WALES, LIDO PONTY

LIDO LEARNING

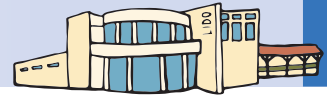
EDUCATIONAL PACK



STORY OF COAL

TEACHER'S PACK





The aim of this pack is to help teachers approach a self led visit to the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty, in a creative, confident and imaginative way. The activity suggestions are flexible and we encourage teachers to select and adapt the material to ensure that it meets topic and year group needs.

Booking a visit

To book your free visit, please follow these simple steps:

- Book your visit at least five working days in advance.
- Telephone on **0300 004 0000** to check the availability for the date on which you would like to visit.
- Once you have agreed a date and time with the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty, complete and return the online booking form that will be emailed to you.

Activities are timed to last approximately ninety minutes and may be preceded or followed by a key skills session and a swim (in summer term only) or a visit to our adventure playground, Lido Play, which is open all year round.

Health and Safety

Teachers and group leaders are responsible for carrying out risk assessments prior to the visit, in accordance with guidance issued by local education authorities. The learning pages on the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty website offer specific advice for planning your visit and site information is available on request.

The National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty and the Curriculum

For each activity we have included a curriculum map to support teachers' planning. The map highlights how the activities in this pack are relevant to learning outcomes in Key Stage 2 and how they link to the National Curriculum for Wales. The activity programme has been designed with Key Stage 2 in mind, but you will find content relevant to Key Stage 1 and the Foundation Phase, and activities are adaptable.

Before your visit

- Discuss what the children expect to find when they get to National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty.
- Ask the children if any of them have been to National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty before, and if so, what did they do there?
- Make a tally chart of each activity and show the children how to create a bar chart using the information.

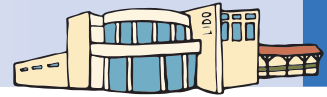
YOU WILL NEED TO BRING

Pencils or felt tip pens

Tracing Paper

Copies of trail map

Copies of trail flashcards



The National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty, is the only operational open air swimming pool remaining in Wales. Together with Ynysangharad War Memorial Park, the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty is an iconic example of interwar municipal provision for public recreation. A visit will support the development of historical skills and enquiry at all key stages.

History

The National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty originally opened on 30 July 1927. It was the first purpose-built swimming pool in Pontypridd and was designed by W. E. Lowe. Run by Pontypridd Urban District Council, it was largely financed by the Miner's Welfare Fund. This Fund was formed by a tax on the profits of the coal industry which was then put to use improving the social and educational opportunities of mining communities.

Before the Lido was built, people swam and bathed in the nearby rivers, such as the Taff or the Rhondda, or in the Glamorganshire Canal but these were heavily polluted by industry and not a safe environment for people to swim in. In fact, several young people died because of swimming in dirty rivers and demand grew for purpose built swimming pools instead.

After the Second World War, the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty was used by Jenny James when she was training for her cross-channel swims. On 16 August 1951, she swam from France to England in a time of 13 hours, 55 minutes the first Welsh person ever to do so.

In 2015, the newly restored Lido reopened. Many original features were rescued, including the turnstiles and ticket office.



Looking at the Lido

The Lido was originally built in an arts and crafts style. This can be seen in the oldest parts of the building near the front entrance. Additions in the 1930s adopted an art deco style, which can be seen in the ticket office and store room doors, for instance. Other features include the crenellated outer wall and the red roof tiles that convey a Mediterranean look. The tiles were inspired by the Romans and reflected the craze in the mid 1920s for Roman history that followed the discoveries at Caerleon.

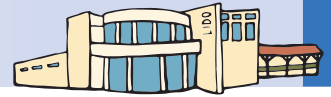
The entrance hall would still be fairly familiar to the original visitors. At first, there were two doors onto pool side, with eager swimmers entering through the turnstiles. These were made in Manchester and Salford in the north of England. To the left hand side, as you enter, would have been the manager's office. In those days he was called the baths attendant.

The changing boxes that run along the outside of the pool were an original feature and are similar to changing boxes that you still find at the beach. When the Lido first opened, you could even hire towels and woollen bathing costumes! These were washed at the Lido's own laundry.

The original size of the pool is marked by the white line. At nearly fifty metres long and thirty five metres wide, the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty was the largest open air swimming pool in the South Wales Coalfield.

Have you been to the Roman baths at Caerleon? How do they compare?

Photograph stored in the resource kit at the Lido.



CURRICULUM MAP

- **Mathematics Skills:** Measure mathematically
 - **Geography Skills:** Locating places, environments and patterns **Range:** Learning about places
 - **History Skills:** Historical knowledge and understanding historical enquiry
 - **Science Skills:** Scientific information, scientific enquiry **Range:** Interdependence of organisms
- Other Curriculum Links** English: Oracy

BLACK GOLD

Mr Thomas is a coal miner. Like many people in early twentieth century Pontypridd he works in a colliery, digging coal deep underground. He wants to find out where coal comes from. Can you help him?

- **How was coal made?**
- **Why was it important?**
- **How did people use it?**



Background

Pontypridd was once at the centre of the coal mining industry in South Wales. There were several coal mines located across the town and the industry attracted people from all over the world to live here. Coal was mined to power industry, ships that carried goods and people across the globe, and to heat homes.

Develop

Working in groups (as necessary) use the map of Pontypridd provided to find out how many coal mines there were in Pontypridd. Mark their locations using a pencil or felt tip pen and tracing paper. Make a tally sheet to record how many you find.

Why were there so many coal mines in Pontypridd?

To answer this question, we need to know where coal comes from and how it was made. *Handling the lumps of coal provided**, imagine what it might be made out of.

*Use the photographs provided**, and the natural landscape, to offer clues (i.e. trees and rivers).

Hundreds of millions of years ago, long before the dinosaurs, all of this area was a swamp in which giant plants lived. When they died, their remains sank to the bottom and they were gradually covered with dirt. As the Earth heated up and the swamps dried out new layers of rocks formed on top of these remains. Gradually, over thousands of years, heat and pressure caused the remains to transform into coal. The number of trees that grow here today are a reminder.

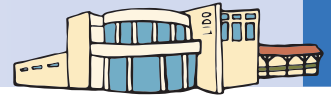
Reflect...

Why was Pontypridd such an important place for mining coal?

How do you know?

**These will be in the resource kit stored at the Lido*

STORY OF COAL ACTIVITY TWO CLASSROOM



CURRICULUM MAP

- **Mathematics Skills:** Measure mathematically, communicate mathematically, solve problems
Range: Measure and money
- **History Skills:** Historical knowledge and understanding historical enquiry
- **Other Curriculum Links** English: Oracy

GOING FOR A SWIM

Mrs Thomas wants to take her daughter, Dilys, to the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty for a treat. How much will it cost for both of them to go in for a swim? In the 1920s, the money people used was broken into pounds, shillings and pence. For every pound, there were twenty shillings. For every shilling there were twelve pence.

The cost of a swim at the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty was as follows:

- **Adult Swim** (Season Ticket): **£1 1s 0p**
- **Child Swim** (Season Ticket): **£0 10s 6p**
- **Adult Swim** (Day ticket): **£0 0s 6p**
- **Child Swim** (Day ticket): **£0 0s 3p**
- **Spectator** (Day ticket): **£0 0s 3p**

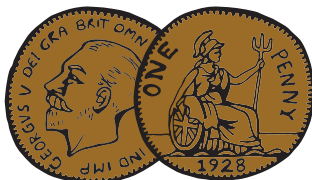
An adult was someone aged over 16.

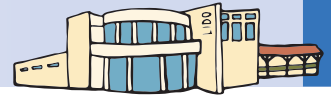


**Mrs Thomas has one shilling in her purse.
Can she buy a ticket for Dilys and herself to go for a swim?**

Working in groups, calculate how much it would have cost for your group to go for a swim in the 1920s. One shilling was the equivalent of five pence today.

**If Mrs Thomas bought a season ticket for herself and Dilys,
how much would this cost in today's prices?**





CURRICULUM MAP

- **Mathematics Skills:** Solve mathematical problems, communicate mathematically
Range: Measurements
 - **Geography Skills:** Locating places, environments and patterns
 - **History Skills:** Historical knowledge and understanding historical enquiry
- Other Curriculum Links** English: Oracy

The National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty, sits within Ynysangharad War Memorial Park, which opened on 6 August 1923. As Pontypridd's permanent memorial to the fallen of the First World War and subsequent conflicts it is home to many historic artefacts. The Story of Coal trail will take you around Ynysangharad War Memorial Park guided by these historic artefacts.

Before heading out into the park, break into two groups (if necessary) and use the trail map to plan out a route together from one site of interest to another. Use a pencil or a felt tip pen and draw a path around the park to follow. Remember to show which direction you are going in.

Which route is the shortest?

Which route is the longest?

Is there anything missing from the map?

As your group travels around the park, look out for the buildings, statues, and sites of interest that are shown on the map. When you get to each one, or to a spot where the group can all see the building, if it is outside the park, collect a flashcard from the teacher or group leader.

The flashcards contain relevant historical information and are designed to guide discussion at each location.

Reflect

On returning to the education room at the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty, you can use the historic photograph of the park to compare and contrast with what you have seen.

Did you see anything in the park that is not included on the map?

If so, where was it located?

Can you add it to the trail map so others can find it?

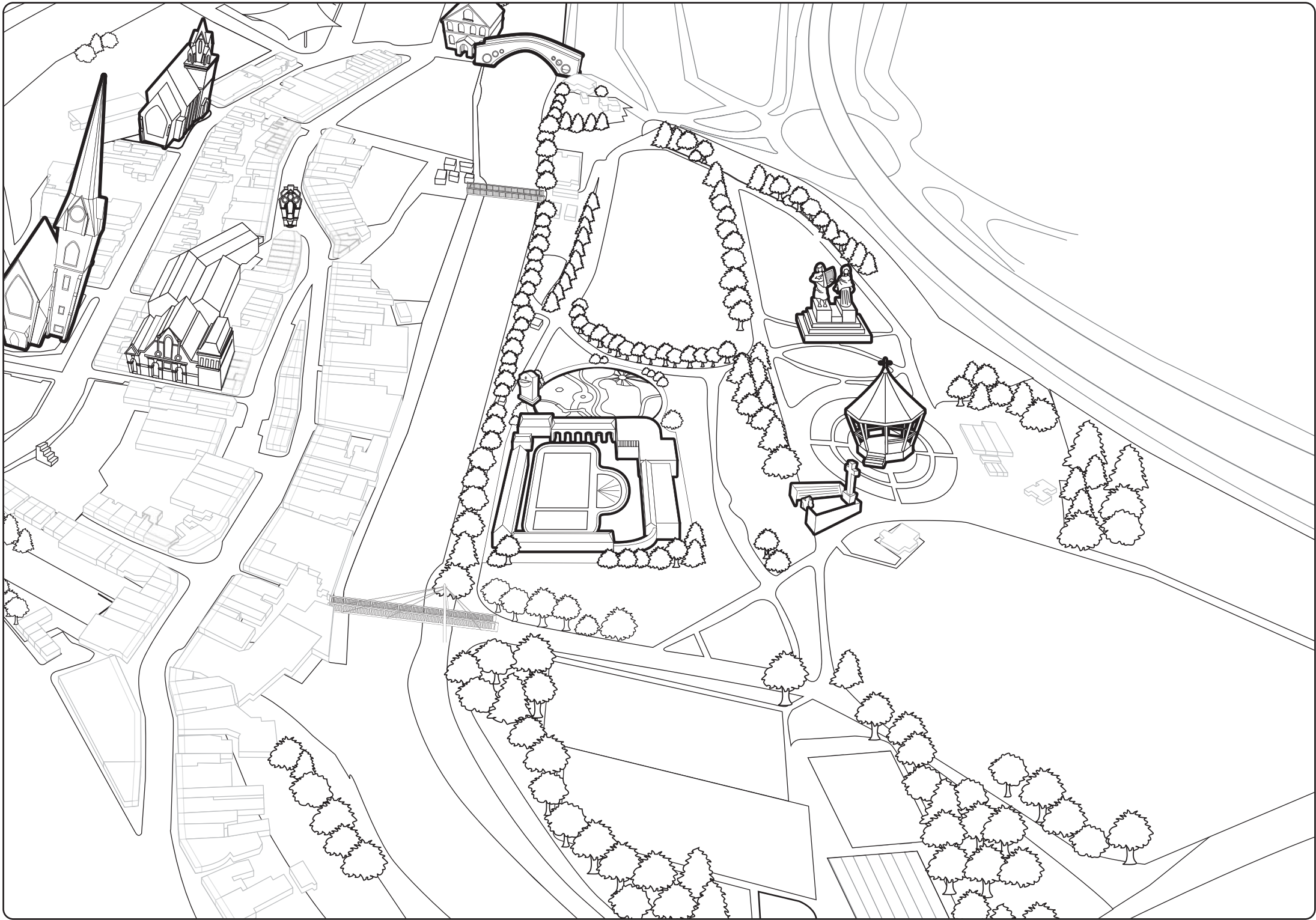
Don't forget to colour in the flashcards and the trail map!

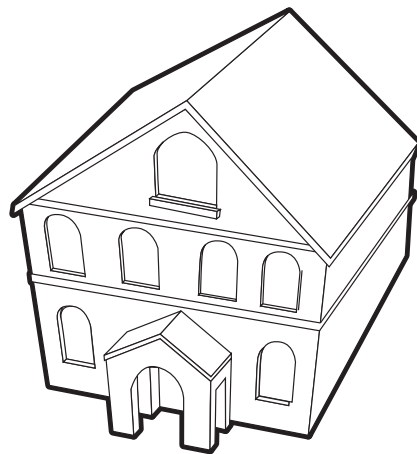
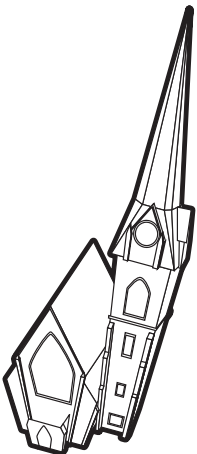
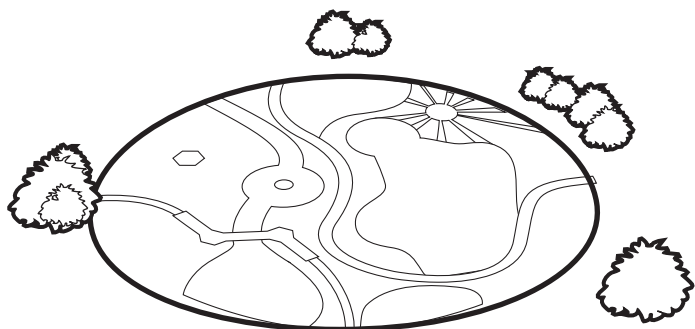
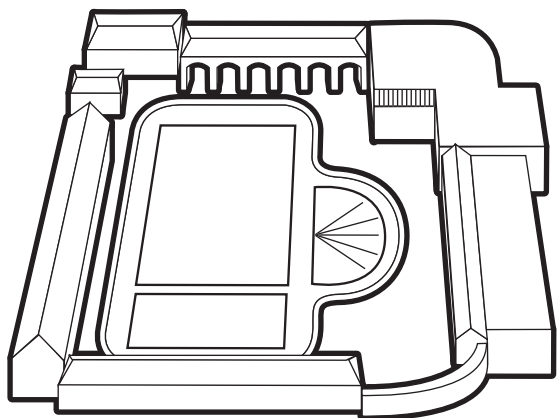
Teachers and group leaders please note:

There is no need to leave the park to 'collect' all of the flashcards.

The spire of St Catherine's Church can be seen from several locations in the park, and the William Edwards Bridge and Pontypridd Museum can be seen from the park bridge, which is a short walk from the main entrance of the National Lido of Wales, Lido Ponty.







CHWARAE'R LIDO

Mae'r maes chwarae antur yma yn gorwedd lle agorodd pwll padlo cyntaf Parc Coffa Ynysangharad ym 1923.

Mae'n cynnwys pwll glo, gorsaf reilffordd, a thwneli, i gyd yn dathlu gorffennol diwydiannol Pontypridd.

LIDO PLAY

This adventure playground marks the site of the paddling pool opened at Ynysangharad War Memorial Park in 1923.

There is a coal mine, a railway station, and tunnels, all of which celebrate Pontypridd's industrial past.



LIDO

Agorwyd Lido Ponty ym mis Gorffennaf 1927 yn wreiddiol i bobl leol gael mwynhau nofio, plymio, a pholo dŵr.

Cronfa Les y Glowyr a dalodd am ran fwy'r costau. Roedd yr afonydd yn llawn llygredd o'r diwydiannau trwm yr adeg honno, a chynigiai'r Lido gyfle i bobl fynd i nofio mewn amgylchedd glân.

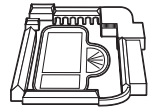
Mae adeiladwaith y Lido yn cynnwys elfennau Celf a Chrefft, ac elfennau Art Deco ac yn debyg i fila Rufeinig.

LIDO

Lido Ponty was originally opened in July 1927 for local people to enjoy swimming, diving, and water polo.

It was largely paid for by the Miner's Welfare Fund. When it opened the rivers were heavily polluted by industry and the Lido offered a chance to go swimming in a clean environment.

The Lido has some Arts and Crafts features, some Art Deco features, and looks a bit like a Roman villa.



AMGUEDDFA PONTYPRIDD

Tabernacl, Eglwys y Bedyddwyr oedd yr adeilad hwn yn wreiddiol. Fe'i codwyd ym 1861. Cafodd ei ailadeiladu ym 1910.

Tref lewyrchus oedd Pontypridd erbyn yr adeg honno, mewn cysylltiad â phedwar ban byd.

Mae hyn i'w weld yn nyluniad chwareus y gwydr lliw Art Nouveau a'r gwaith coed a phren yn yr Amgueddfa. Cafodd hwn ei wneud o binwydd a dyfai yn Rwsia a Gwlad Pwyl.

PONTYPRIDD MUSEUM

This building was originally the Tabernacle Chapel and was built in 1861. It was rebuilt in 1910, by which time Pontypridd had become a wealthy town and connected to the wider world.

This can be seen in the art nouveau stained glass and the woodwork in the Museum. This was made from pine trees that grew in Russia and Poland.



EGLWYS SANTES CATRIN

Agorwyd Eglwys Santes Catrin ar 7 Medi 1869. Er bod wyth capel ym Mhontypridd erbyn y pryd hwnnw, dyma oedd yr eglwys gyntaf. Costiodd yr eglwys newydd £4,800 i'w hadeiladu, sef tua £500,000 yn arian heddiw.

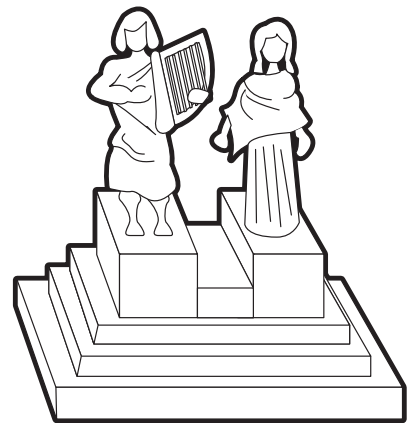
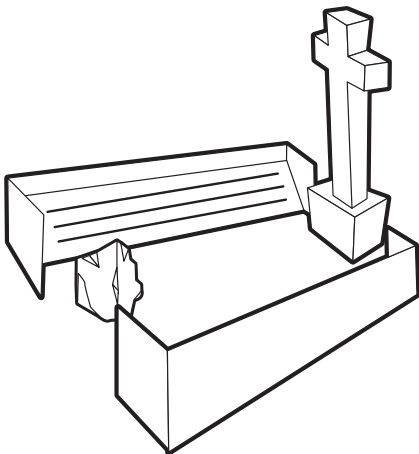
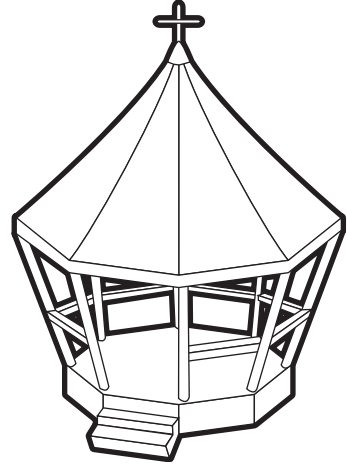
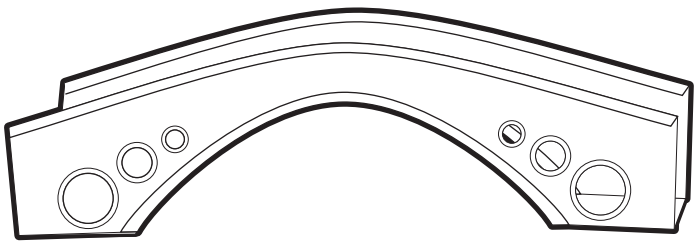
Daeth trenau arbennig ag ymwelwyr o Gaerdydd, Aberdâr, Cwm Rhondda, a Merthyr Tudful ar y diwrnod agoriadol. Bydd pobl o bell ac agos yn ymweld â'r eglwys hyd heddiw.

ST CATHERINE'S

St Catherine's Church opened on 7 September 1869. Although there were already eight chapels in Pontypridd by then, this was the first church. It cost £4,800 to build (about £0.5m today).

On the opening day, special trains brought visitors from Cardiff, Aberdare, the Rhondda, and Merthyr. People still visit the church from far and wide.





LLWYFAN Y BANDIAU

I bobl Oes Fictoria a'r Oes Edwardaidd, nid oedd y parc lleol yn gyflawn heb llwyfan y bandiau.

Deuai cerddorion i roi cyngherddau, neu ar gyfer achlysuron cyhoeddus.

Daeth y Frenhines Elisabeth II i Bontypridd ym 1953. Cafodd gyfle i gwrdd â thrigolion y fro, a chael tynnu'i llun yma ger y llwyfan.

BANDSTAND

The bandstand was a typical feature of Victorian and Edwardian parks.

Bandstands were used by musicians for public concerts and for public events.

In 1953, Queen Elizabeth II visited Pontypridd, met with local people, and had her photograph taken here at the bandstand.



YR HEN BONT

William Edwards a adeiladodd yr Hen Bont, ym 1756. Dyna oedd ei bedwerydd cynnig ar bontio Afon Taf. Adweinid y Bont fel 'y Bont Newydd' ers talwm. Dyna darddiad enw Saesneg cyntaf y dref, sef 'Newbridge'.

Diben y tri thwll yn neupen y bont oedd lleihau pwysau'r gwaith carreg.

Yr Hen Bont yw arwydd pennaf y dref, i'w thrigolion ac i ymwelwyr. Adeg ei hadeiladu, dyma oedd y bont un bwa hiraf yn y byd i gyd!

THE OLD BRIDGE

The Old Bridge was built in 1756 by William Edwards, his fourth attempt to bridge the river. It spans the River Taff and was once known as 'New Bridge' thereby giving Pontypridd its first English name – Newbridge.

The three holes on either side of the bridge help to reduce the weight of the stonework.

The Old Bridge is an icon of Pontypridd. In fact, when it was completed, the bridge was the longest single-span arch bridge in the world!



COFEB IEUAN AP IAGO AC IAGO AP IEUAN

Gwaith William Goscombe John yw'r cerfluniau hyn, sy'n portreadu Awen Cerdd ac Awen Barddoniaeth.

Codwyd y cerfluniau hyn ym 1930 er mwyn coffáu Ieuan ap Iago (Evan James) ac Iago ap Ieuan (James James).

Gwehyddion oedd y tad a mab yma, a hwy a gyfansoddodd 'Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau', ein Hanthem Genedlaethol.

EVAN JAMES/JAMES JAMES MEMORIAL

These statues sculpted by William Goscombe John are the 'muses', or human representations of music and poetry.

The statues were erected in 1930 to commemorate Evan and James James.

They were weavers and wrote the Welsh National Anthem, Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau.



COFEBION RHYFEL

Mae'r cofebion rhyfel yn coffáu'r rheiny a syrthiodd yn y ddau Ryfel Byd ac yn Rhyfel y Falkland.

Enwau'r rheiny a syrthiodd yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf sydd ar y ddwy wal.

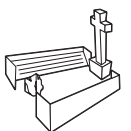
Parc Coffa Ynysangharad yw cofeb ryfel barhaol Pontypridd a'r Cylch.

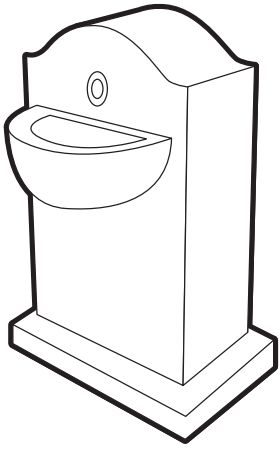
WAR MEMORIALS

The war memorials commemorate those who died in the two world wars and the Falklands War.

The names on the two walls are those who died in the First World War.

Ynysangharad War Memorial Park is the permanent war memorial for Pontypridd.





FFYNNON GORDON LENOX

Codwyd y ffynnon hon er cof am Lewis Gordon Lenox,
un o'r teulu a redai Waith Cadwyni Brown Lenox.

Roedd yn byw am flynyddoedd lawer lle mae Parc Coffa
Ynysangharad bellach. Y fe roes y tir ar gyfer y cae
criced yn y Parc.

Roedd ei wraig, Alice, wrth ei bodd yn chwarae tenis.

GORDON LENOX FOUNTAIN

This fountain is dedicated to the memory of Lewis Gordon
Lenox, whose family ran the Brown Lenox Chainworks.

He lived here in Ynysangharad War Memorial Park. He provided
the land for the cricket ground in the park.

His wife, Alice, was a keen tennis player.

