

## Betws-y-Coed Canolfan Pot Mêl

Mae Betws y Coed yn denu ymwelwyr drwy gydol y flwyddyn er mai yn ystod misoedd yr haf y bydd y nifer mwyaf yn ymweld. Cynyddodd nifer yr ymwelwyr pan gwblhawyd ffordd newydd gyflym yr A55 sy'n golygu mai awr a chwarter o daith sydd bellach o Lerpwl i Fetws-y-Coed. Mae Betws-y-Coed, sy'n agos at yr Wyddfa a chadwyni mynyddoedd mawr eraill fel y Carneddau a'r Glyderau, yn ganolfan ddiguro ar gyfer crwydro Eryri. Mae'r ffaith fod cynifer o siopau crefftiau a siopau chwaraeon yn y dref yn dyst i'r diddordeb mewn gweithgareddau awyr agored, a thwristiaeth.

Poblogaeth Betws-y-Coed yn 2001 oedd 399, gyda phoblogaeth o 534 o fewn ardal y gymuned. Yn 1797 roedd 200 o bobl yn byw yma mewn tua 85 o dai. Erbyn 1884 roedd yma chwe gwesty trwyddedig a phum gwesty dirwestol. Heddiw mae yna 234 o dai preswyl yn y gymuned a 2.7% o'r rhain yn dai haf. Dyma un o drefi lleiaf Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri.

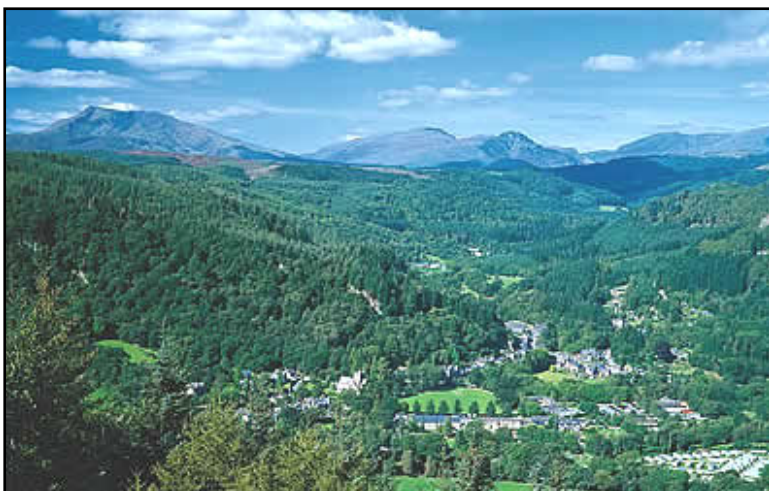


SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK  
One of Britain's breathing spaces

## Betws-y-Coed Honey Pot Centre

Betws-y-Coed attracts visitors throughout the year but most people visit during the summer months. The number of visitors increased when the new A55 expressway was completed which means that it now only takes an hour and fifteen minutes to travel from Liverpool to Betws-y-Coed. Betws-y-Coed, which is near Snowdon and the mountain ranges of the Carneddau and Glyderau, is an ideal centre for roaming Snowdonia. The numerous craft shops and sport shops in the town are witness to the interest in outdoor activities, and tourism.

The population of Betws-y-Coed in 2001 was 399, with a population of 534 within the locality. In 1797, 200 people lived here in about 85 houses. By 1884, there were six licensed hotels and five temperance hotels. Today, there are 234 residential houses in the community and 2.7% of these are holiday homes. This is one of the smallest towns in Snowdonia National Park.



**Betws y Coed**

### **Tirwedd a thirlun.**

Mae creigiau'r ardal yn hen dros ben, ac yn dyddio'n ôl i'r hyn a elwir y cyfnod Ordofigaidd, 500 i 440 **miliwn** o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Enwyd y graig ar ôl yr Ordofigiaid, llwyth Celtaidd oedd yn byw yma cyn y Rhufeiniaid. Lluniwyd y creigiau pan oedd y rhan helaethaf o'r ardal o gwmpas Betws-y-Coed o dan fôr tebyg i Fôr Iwerydd heddiw.

Mae'n bosib mai ynys yn gorwedd yn isel yn y môr hwnnw oedd yr Wyddfa a bod mynyddoedd tanllyd o'i chwmpas wedi ffrwydro gan daflu nwyon berwedig a lludw i'r awyr. O dipyn i beth crëwyd haen o waddodion ar waelod y môr, ac wrth iddynt gymysgu gyda'r lafa, ffurfiwyd y creigiau nodedig o galed a geir yn yr ardal hon.

Y mae afon Conwy yn dilyn trywydd rhewlif o'r Oes Iâ diwethaf - dros 10,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl oedd yn ei dro wedi dilyn llinell o wendid/ffawt gan greu'r dyffryn dwfn a llydan gydag ochrau eithaf serth, y siâp "U" bedol sy'n gyfarwydd i ni heddiw. Mae'r afon yn llifo i'r môr yng Nghonwy. Ceir hefyd amryw o raeadrau o gwmpas Betws-y-Coed, Rhaeadr Ewynnol a Rhaeadr Pont y Pair ar yr afon Llugwy a Rhaeadr Craig Lwyd gerllaw ar yr afon Conwy, sy'n denu twristiaid yn eu lluoedd.

Ystyr 'pair' yma yw 'crochan', ac mae'n disgrifio i'r dim gyflwr yr afon pan fo llif cyflym yn ystod y gaeaf.

### **Landscape and landform.**

The area's rocks are ancient, and date back to what is known as the Ordovician age, 500 to 440 **million** years ago. The rock was named after the Ordovicians, a Celtic tribe that lived here before the Romans. The rocks were formed when the vast majority of the area around Betws-y-Coed was under sea water, a bit like the Atlantic Ocean today.

It is possible that Snowdon was an island lying low in that sea and that there were volcanoes around it, erupting and throwing boiling gases and ash into the air. In time, a layer of sediment was created at the bottom of the sea, and as they became mixed with the lava, the extremely hard rocks found in this area were formed.

The river Conwy follows the trail of a glacier from the last Ice Age – over 10,000 years ago, that in turn followed a line of weakness/fault line forming a deep and wide valley with fairly steep sides, the horseshoe "U" familiar to us today. The river flows to the sea at Conwy. There are also various waterfalls around Betws-y-Coed, Swallow Falls and Pont y Pair falls on the river Llugwy. and Conwy Falls on the river Conwy that attract a large number of tourists.

The meaning of 'pair' here is 'cauldron', and is an exact description of the state of the river during floods in the winter.



Pont y Pair

	Tymheredd yr Aer ° Celsiws Air Temp ° Celcius		Cyfartaledd Average	Cyfartaledd Glwiad Average Rainfall	Eira/Cenllysg (dyddiau) Hail/Snow (days)
	Uchafswm Maximum	Isafswm Minimum			
Ionawr/Jan	8.3	0.7	4.8	313	1
Chwefror/Feb	9.6	2.7	6.1	258	0
Mawrth/March	10.2	0.8	5.8	110	4
Ebrill/April	14	3.9	10.1	38	0
Mai/May	16.5	5.9	12.9	93	0
Mehefin/June	19.7	8.4	16.2	9	0
Gorffennaf/July	23	13.1	19.3	84	0
Awst/August	25.3	12.4	19.6	11	0
Medi/Sept	17.8	8.5	15.1	118	0
Hydref/Oct	16.4	8.7	12.8	101	0
Tachwedd/Nov	10.7	3.5	8.2	95	0
Rhagfyr/Dec	5	-0.9	4.9	57	2
	Cyfanswm/total			1,287mm	7dydd/days

### Yr Hinsawdd

Dyma grynodedb o ddarllenriadau tywydd a gofnodwyd ym Metws-y-Coed yn ystod 1995. Lleolir yr orsaf dywydd 20 metr uwchlaw lefel y môr a thua 24km o'r môr, sydd i'r gogledd o Betws. Caiff y mynydd-dir agos ddyddiau o eira y flwyddyn, tra fod y tir is yn fwy mwyn.

### The Climate.

Above is a summary of the weather readings recorded in Betws-y-Coed during 1995. The weather station is located 20 metres above sea level and about 24km from the sea, which is to the north of Betws.

The mountainous area nearby receives days of snow every year, whilst the low land is much milder.



Dyffryn Ogwen Valley



Gaeaf yn Eryri. Winter in Snowdonia

## Hanes Betws-y-Coed

Mae pobl wedi byw yn yr ardal hon ers miloedd o flynyddoedd, ond nid yw hanes ysgrifenedig yr ardal yn ymestyn yn ôl ond am tua 500 mlynedd. Dyma amserlen sy'n dangos y prif ddigwyddiadau yn hanes Betws-y-Coed.

**1468** - Adeiladu Pont y Pair.

**1536** - Sefydlu cymuned plwyf Betws-y-Coed.

**1801** - adeiladu 85 o dai ym Metws-y-Coed

**1808** - Y goets fawr gyntaf a gludai'r post i Iwerddon yn pasio drwy'r pentref

**1815** - Thomas Telford yn codi Pont Waterloo pan oedd ffordd newydd yr A5 yn cael ei hadeiladu i gysylltu Llundain ac Iwerddon trwy Gaergybi. Daeth Betws y Coed yn fan gorffwys pwysig.

**1850** - Agor y gwaith cyntaf yn Berllyn i ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o gloddio plwm a sinc.

**1868** - Cwblhau lein y rheilffordd o Landudno i Fetws-y-Coed.

**1869** - Codwyd yr ysgol bwrrpasol gyntaf ar yr ochr ogleddol i Bont y Pair. Mae'r adeilad yn dal i gael ei ddefnyddio hyd heddiw fel canolfan gymunedol.

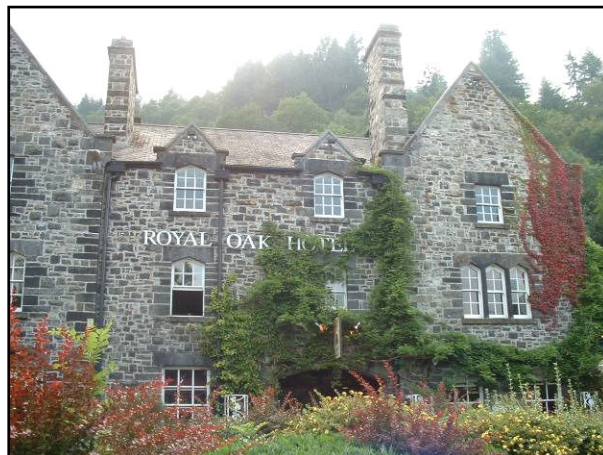
**1873** - Gorffennwyd codi Eglwys y Santes Fair yng nghanol y pentref.

**1879** - Estynnwyd lein y rheilffordd o Fetws-y-Coed i Flaenau Ffestiniog er mwyn cludo llechi ar gyfer y gweithfeydd.

**1881** - Y teithwyr cyntaf yn cael eu cludo ar y trê'n o Flaenau Ffestiniog i Fetws-y-Coed.

**1911** - Y bws modur cyntaf ym Metws-y-Coed.

Bu'r dref yn fan gorffwys pwysig i deithwyr ers yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg a cheir yno nifer o westai a thafarndai.



## History of Betws-y-Coed

People have lived in this area for thousands of years, but the written history of the area only stretches back about 500 years. This is a timetable showing the main events in the history of Betws-y-Coed.

**1468** - Pont y Pair Bridge was built

**1536** - The parish community of Betws-y-Coed was established

**1801** - 85 houses built in Betws-y-Coed

**1808** - The first coach carrying post to Ireland passes through the village

**1815** - Thomas Telford builds Waterloo Bridge when the new A5 road was being built linking London with Ireland via Holyhead. Betws y Coed became an important resting place.

**1850** - Opening the first works in Berllyn to examine the possibility of quarrying lead and zinc.

**1868** -The railway line from Llandudno to Betws-y-Coed was completed.

**1869** - The first purpose-built school was built on the northern side of Pont y Pair Bridge. The building is still in use today as a community centre.

**1873** - St. Mary's Church in the centre of the village is completed.

**1879** -The railway line from Betws-y-Coed was extended to Blaenau Ffestiniog to carry slates from the works.

**1881** - First passengers transported on the train from Blaenau Ffestiniog to Betws-y-Coed

**1911** - First motor bus arrives in Betws-y-Coed

The town has been an important resting place for travellers since the seventeenth century, and there are a number of hotels and pubs.

## Yr Economi

Amaethyddiaeth oedd yn bwysig i'r economi leol ers Oes yr Iâ. Yn ystod canol y ddeunawfed ganrif roedd llawer o weithfeydd plwm bach yn y pentrefi o gwmpas Betws-y-Coed, a defnyddid llawer o'r plwm hwnnw yn y dinasoedd yn ystod y chwyldro diwydiannol. Yn yr 1920au, ar ôl y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, prynodd y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth, oedd newydd ei sefydlu bryd hynny, y tir amaethyddol o gwmpas y pentref. Plannwyd coed conwydd yno ac felly y tyfodd Fforest Gwydyr fel y'i gwelir heddiw. Gwnaed hyn er mwyn sicrhau na fyddai Prydain byth eto mor brin o goed ag y bu yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Mae Parc y Fforest (a ffurfiwyd yn 1992) yn mesur oddeutu 14,900 o aceri sgwâr ac o'r cyfanswm hwnnw mae 5,900 o aceri dan goed. Mae digonedd o gyfle o fewn Parc y Fforest ar gyfer gweithgareddau awyr agored megis reidio beic mynydd, pysgota a thaith gerdded archeolegol hyd yn oed! Ychydig iawn o bobl sydd bellach yn gweithio mewn amaeth yng nghymuned Betws-y-Coed - dim ond 7.7% o'r boblogaeth sydd yn gweithio yn y diwydiant. Mae'r mwyafrif - dros 50% yn gweithio yn y gwasanaethau; gwerthiant, gwestai, gweinyddu ac iechyd.



Portread o'r Pentref  
Poblogaeth Cymuned Betws y Coed

## The Economy

Agriculture was very important to the local economy and had been since the Ice Age. During the middle of the eighteenth century, there were many small lead works in the villages surrounding Betws-y-Coed, and a lot of this lead was used in the cities during the industrial revolution. In the 1920's after the First World War, the Forestry Commission, which had only just been established, bought the agricultural land around the village. Coniferous trees were planted there and grew into what we know today as Gwydyr Forest. This was done to make sure that Britain would never again be in such desperate need for wood as it was during the First World War. The Forest Park (formed in 1992) measures 14,900 acres square and of that total, 5,900 acres are covered in trees. There are plenty of opportunities within the Forest Park for outdoor activities such as mountain biking, fishing and even an archaeological walk!

Very few people now work in agriculture in the community of Betws-y-Coed - only 7.7% of the population work in the industry. The majority - over 50% work in services - sales, hotels, administration and health.

Portrait of a village  
Community population of Betws y Coed

	2001	1991	1981	1971	1797
<b>Poblogaeth</b> <b>Population</b>	534	615	654	729	200
<b>Newid mewn Poblogaeth</b> <b>Population Change</b>	-13%	4.25%	-10.2%		
<b>Siaradwyr Cymraeg</b> <b>Welsh Speakers</b>	57.4%	55.9%	61.7%		
<b>Nifer o ail gartrefi</b> <b>Number of Second Homes</b>	3.1%	7.8%			

Dim ond dwywaith mae poblogaeth Betws wedi dyblu rhwng dechrau'r 1800 a'r cyfnod presennol. Yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg gwledig oedd y boblogaeth a thrigai llawer o'r bobl ar ffermydd bychain, anghysbell. Erbyn heddiw mae cyfran fawr o'r bobl leol yn byw o fewn ffiniau'r pentref.

Tair gwaith yn unig y mae nifer y tai yn y pentref wedi cynyddu, sydd lawer yn is na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer tref neu bentref yng Nghymru. Mae'n bosibl fod amryw o resymau dros hyn: prinder swyddi yn yr ardal dros y ddau gan mlynedd diwethaf; cyfyngiadau cynllunio caeth y Parc yn ystod y pum mlynedd a deugain diwethaf; a phroblemau adeiladu ar y math hwn o dir. Ychydig o dir gwastad sydd ddim yn orlifdir sydd yma.

Bu gostyngiad o 5.8% yn nifer y rhai sy'n siarad Cymraeg yn yr ardal rhwng 1981 ac 1991, ond gwelwyd cynnydd bach rhwng 1991 a 2001. Fodd bynnag mae holl blant yr ysgolion lleol yn cael eu dysgu mewn Cymraeg a Saesneg a defnyddir y Gymraeg fel iaith gyntaf. Gall y newid yma fod oherwydd y ganran uchel o'r boblogaeth a anwyd yn Lloegr o'i gymharu â gweddill Gwynedd.

The population of Betws has doubled only twice since the beginning of the 1800 to present. In the nineteenth century, the population was rural and many people lived on small isolated farms. Today, a great number of local people live within the village boundaries.

The number of houses in the village has increased three fold, which is much lower than the average for a town or village in Wales. There could be a number of reasons for this: lack of jobs in the area over the last two hundred years; strict planning restrictions in the Park during the last forty-five years; and building problems on this type of land. Only very little of the flat land here is not floodplain.

There was a reduction of 5.8% in the number of Welsh speakers in the area between 1981 and 1991, but there was a slight increase between 1991 and 2001. However, all the children in local schools are taught in both languages and Welsh is used as a first language.

This change could have occurred due to a large percentage of the population being born in England compared with the rest of Gwynedd

<b>Gwlad Enedigol</b> <i>Country of Birth</i>	<b>Betws y Coed</b> <b>%</b>	<b>Gwynedd</b> <b>%</b>
<b>Cymru/Wales</b>	<b>59.98</b>	<b>69.81</b>
<b>Alban/Scotland</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Gog. Iwerddon/N. Ireland</b>	<b>.42</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Lloegr/England</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>26.55</b>

Er mai fel "pentref" y disgrifir Betws, ceir yno fwy o wasanaethau na fyddai rhywun yn disgwyl eu gweld mewn tre fel arfer. Mae'n bosib fod hyn yn adlewyrchu'r cynnydd mewn poblogaeth sy'n digwydd yn ystod yr haf ac anghenion y bobl ychwanegol hynny. Dengys y tabl isod yr amryfal wasanaethau sydd i'w cael ym Metws-y-Coed. Sylwch ar y nifer o siopau sydd yma yn bennaf i ymwelwyr. Go brin y byddai poblogaeth gymunedol o 534 person yn gallu cynnal 13 o siopau cofroddion/mynydda, 11 caffi/tŷ bwyta a 5 gwesty/tafarn.

Even though Betws is described as a "village", there are many more services there than normally be expected in a town. It is possible that this reflects the increase in population that happens during the summer and the needs of these extra people. The table below shows the various services available in Betws-y-Coed. Note the number of shops that are here mainly for tourists. It is unlikely that the community population of 534 people could keep 13 souvenir/mountaineering shops, 11 cafés/restaurants and 5 hotels/pubs going.

Lle Agored /Open spaces	1	Arosfeydd bws /Bus stops	7
Meysydd Chwarae/ Play areas	2	Gorsaf Reilffordd/Railway Station	1
Ysgol Gynradd/Primary School	1	Siopau Bwyd/Food Shops	5
Ysgol Uwchradd/Secondary School	0	Canolfan Groeso/TIC	1
Neuadd Bentref Gymunedol/ Community Village Hall	1	Siopau cofroddion,crefftau,offer mynydda Souvenir shops/crafts/outdoor equipment	13
Neuadd yr Eglwys/ Church Hall	1	Swyddfa Bost/ Post Office	1
Meddygfa / Surgery	1	Tafarn/Pub	0
Deintydd/Dentist	1	Gwesty a thafarn/ hotel and pub	5
Swyddfa'r Heddlu / Police Station	0	Gwestai/Hotels	6
Eglwysi/ Churches	2	Caffis/Tai Bwyta Café/Restaurant	11
Capeli / Chapels	1	Gorsafoedd petrol/Petrol Stations	1
Llyfrgell / Library	0	Banc/Bank	1

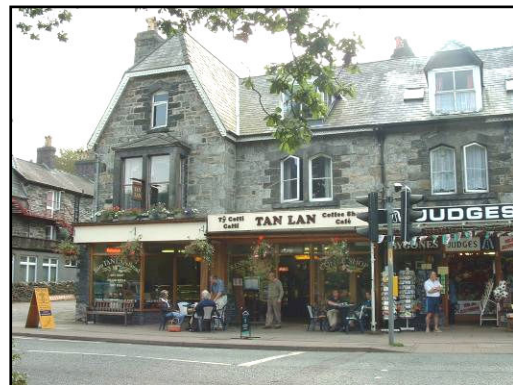
## Gwasanaethau Cymunedol

Mae'r ffaith fod cymaint o ymwelwyr yn dod i Fetws-y-Coed fodd bynnag yn sicrhau fod gan y boblogaeth leol yr adnoddau y maent eu hangen – y siopau bwyd, Swyddfa Bost, Banc, sydd yn eithaf da i boblogaeth o 534.



## Community Services

The fact that so many people visit Betws-y-Coed, however, ensures that the local population has the resources they need – food shops, Post Office, bank, which is pretty good for a population of 534.



## Twristiaeth

O safbwynt economaidd, mae'r ardal yn dibynnu'n drwm ar y diwydiant twristiaeth a'i wasanaethau. Mae bron yn amhosibl dweud o ble y daw pobl, beth a wnânt na phle'r arhosant tra maent ar eu gwyliau.

Yn 1994 cynhaliwyd arolwg o rai o'r bobl a fu'n ymweld â'r Ganolfan Groeso yn y Stablau ym Metws-y-Coed. Llanwyd yr holiadur gan 383 o bobl i gyd, a hynny rhwng y Pasg a mis Medi. Gwelir isod beth o'r data a gasglwyd yn sgil yr arolwg.

### Am faint roedd yr ymwelwyr yn aros

Ymwelwyr / Visitors	%
2-6 diwrnod/ 2-6 days	24.3
1 wythnos/ 1 week	12
Pythefnos/ 2 weeks	3.4
Pythefnos + / Over 2 Weeks	1.3
Ymwelydd dydd/ Day visitor	59

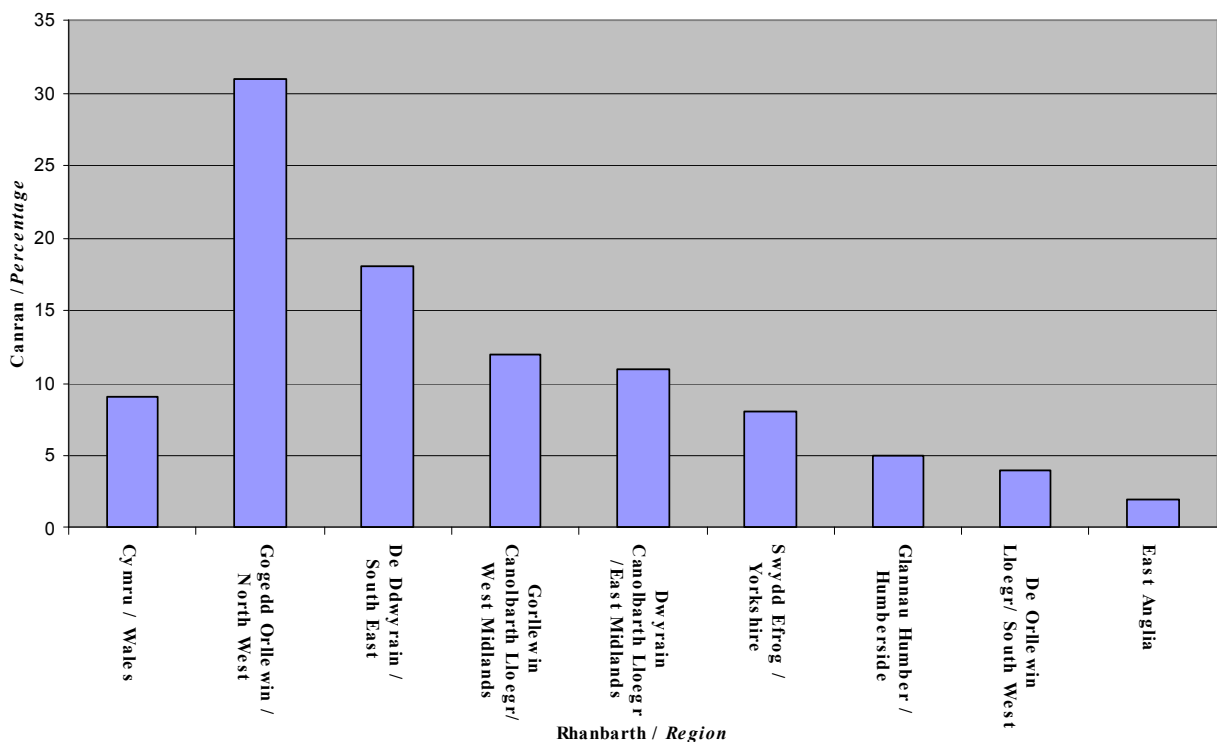
### For how long did the visitors stay?

## Tourism

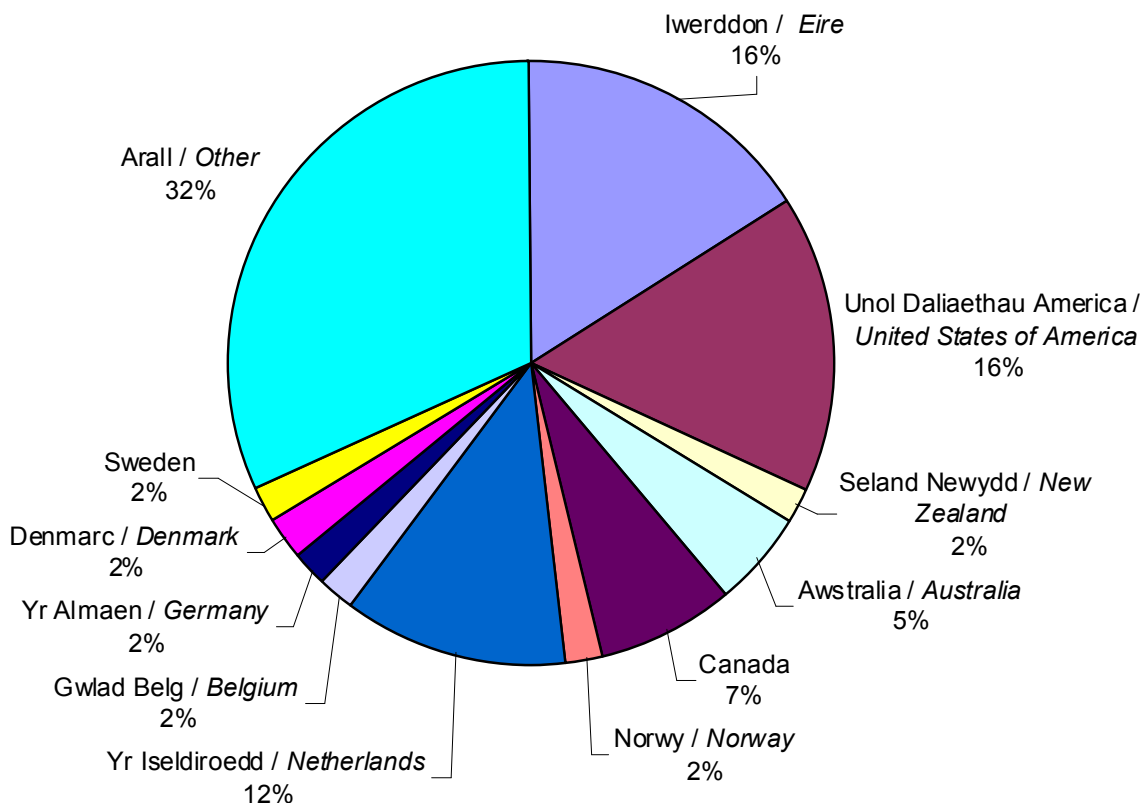
From an economic point of view, the area depends heavily on the tourism industry and its services. But it is almost impossible to tell where people came from, what they do and where they stay when they are here on holiday.

In 1994, a survey was conducted amongst some of the people visiting the Information Centre in the Stables in Betws-y-Coed, 383 people filled in a questionnaire, between Easter and September. Below, you can see some of the data gathered during the survey.

### O ble daw ymwelwyr Betws? From where do the visitors come?



**O ble daw ymwelwyr Tramor Betws?**  
*Where do the foreign visitors come from?*



**Beth sydd yn denu'r ymwelwyr?**

**What attracts the visitors?**

Golygfeydd a mynyddoedd / Scenery and mountains	67%
Gweithgareddau Awyr agored / Open Air Activities	11.5%
Traethau / Beaches	6.4%
Golygfeydd o'r Arfordir / Coastal Scenery	4.6%
Iaith a diwylliant / Language and Culture	3.2%

**Ble mae Ymwelwyr yn aros?**

**Where do visitors stay?**

Llety gyda gwasanaeth / Serviced Accomodation	%	Hunan Arlwygo / Self Catering	%
Gwely a Brecwast / B&B	15.9%	Carafan/Caravan	23.7
Gwesty / Hotel	12.3%	Teulu a Ffrindiau / Family and Friends	14.4
		Gwersylla/Camping	14.1
		Bwthyn Hunan Arlwygo / Self Catering Cottage	9.9
		Canolfan Awyr Agored / Outdoor Centre	4.8
		Hostel Ieuenctid / Youth Hostel	4.8

Beth mae'r ymwelwyr yn ei wneud yma?  
*What do visitors do here?*

Cerdded / Walk	95%	Pysgota Plu /Fly Fishing	7.2%
Dringo / Climb	26.6%	Chwarae golff/Golf	5.4%
Merlota / Pony trek	15.5%	Hwyl Fyrddio / Wind Surfing	3.6%
Pysgota Môr/ Sea Fishing	6.5%	Ffotograffiath / Photography	0.4%
Beicio / Cycle	27.7%	Nofio / Swim	0.7%
Beicio mynydd (yn unig) Mountain bike (only)	13.7%	Moduro o amgylch Drive Around	0.4%
Canwio / Canoe	9.4%	Para gleidio / Paragliding	2.5%
Paentio / Paint	12.6%	Sgîo / Ski	1.4%

*\*rhoddwyd opsiwn i bobl ddewis 3 gweithgaredd  
 The option was given o choose three activities*

Gwefannau defnyddiol.

<http://www.eryri-npa.gov.uk>

<http://www.betws-y-coed.com>

<http://www.croeso-betws.org.uk>

Useful Websites

Safle wê Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri  
 Snowdonia National Park Authority Website

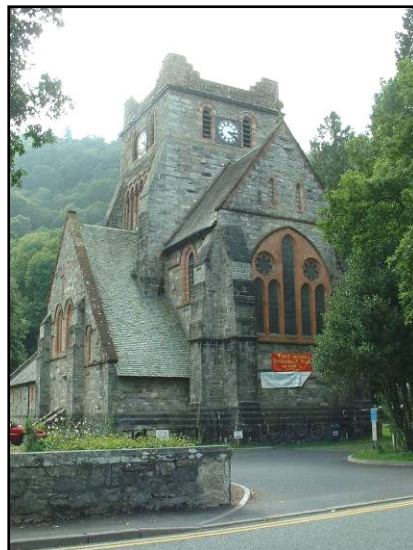
Gwybodaeth gefndir a lluniau  
 Background and photo's

Gwybodaeth am B-y-C a'r ardal leol, ynghyd a  
 lluniau  
 Information about B-y-C and the locality + photo's

Eglwys St Michael's Church, Betws y Coed



Eglwys St Mary's Church Betws y Coed



## Ambell weithgaredd

1. Fedrwch chi greu graff o hinsawdd Betws-y-Coed?
2. Fedrwch chi ddisgrifio ardal Betws-y-Coed trwy edrych ar fap neu Awyrlun?
3. Mae'r ardal yn amlwg yn dibynnu ar dwristiaeth, ac eto mae twristiaeth yn anwadal. Fedrwch chi feddwl am dulliau o farchnata Betws-y-Coed i ymwelwyr trwy'r flwyddyn?
4. Daw 92% o ymwelwyr i Betws yn eu ceir. Nid yw hyn yn gynaliadwy iawn. Sut fedrech chi annog ymwelwyr i ddod i Betws gan ddefnyddio dulliau cynaliadwy o deithio?
5. Pam fod cymaint o boblogaeth Betws-y-Coed yn gweithio yn y diwydiant Gwasanaethu?  
Mae tua 6 i 10 miliwn ymweliad ag Eryri yn flynyddol, ac mae 62% o'r rhain yn ymweld â Betws-y-Coed. Mae hynna'n lot o ymwelwyr
6. Pa rai o'r bobl yma fydd ei angen fwyaf ar Fetws-Y-Coed yn ystod tymor yr Haf - y tymor pwysicaf? Rhestrwch nhw o'r mwyaf pwysig (h.y. hebddynt, ni allai'r lle redeg yn gywir) i'r lleiaf pwysig (gallech deithio i rywle arall am y Gwasanaeth, neu nid oes ei angen).

Gweinyddes	Glanhawr
Gwerthwr Cofroddion	Warden
Gweithiwr Maes parcio	Plismon
Deintydd	Doctor
Swyddog Gwybodaeth	Cogydd
Arwerthwr	Athro

7. Gwnewch ail restr. Pa rai fydd ei angen yn ystod y Gaeaf? Fydd yna rywun yn gorfod colli eu swydd?

## Some Activities

1. Can you create a climate graph for Betws-y-Coed?
2. Can you describe the area around Betws-y-Coed using a map or an Aerial Photograph?
3. The area is obviously dependant on Tourism, and yet tourism can be fickle. Can you think of a way of marketing Betws-y-Coed to visitors all the year round?
4. 92% of the visitors to Betws-y-Coed travel by car. This is not very sustainable. How would you encourage people to visit by using sustainable modes of transport?
5. Why does such a large proportion of the population in Betws-y-Coed work in the Service industry?  
About 6 to 10 million people visit Snowdonia every year, and 62% of these visit Betws-y-Coed. That is a lot of visitors.
6. Which of these people does Betws-y-Coed need most during the Summer time – the most important season? List them from the most important (i.e. without them, the place couldn't be run properly) to the least important (you could travel to somewhere else for the Service, or there's no need for it).

Waitress	Cleaner
Souvenir Seller	Warden
Car Park Attendant	Policeman
Dentist	Doctor
Information Officer	Cook
Grocer	Teacher

7. Make a second list. Which ones would be needed during the winter? Will somebody lose their job?

## **Gwaith Pellach**

Mae llawer mwy o bobl canol oed yn byw ym Metws y Coed na sydd o bobl ifanc. Mae'r tymor twristiaeth yn parhau yma trwy'r flwyddyn bellach.

1. Awgrymwch pam fod Betws y Coed yn llwyddo i ddenu ymwelwyr trwy'r flwyddyn – hyd yn oed dros y Nadolig. Defnyddiwch yr holl adnoddau yn y daflen, a'r gwefannau i'ch helpu gyda'r ateb.

## **Beth yw eich barn chi?**

Mae angen tipyn o staff i weithio mewn gwestai/bwytai i wasanaethu'r ymwelwyr. Yn wir, mae bron i 40% o boblogaeth y gymuned sydd yn gweithio yn gwneud hynny yn y categori 'Dosbarthu, Gwestai neu Arlwyo'. Y Cwestiwn mawr yw 'Fydd yna ddigon o bobl ifanc yn yr ardal i wneud y swyddi yma yn y dyfodol?'

2. Petai dim digon o bobl ifanc yn yr ardal i wneud y swyddi, fel perchennog gwesty, beth fydddech chi yn ei wneud? Pa effaith fyddai hyn yn gallu ei gael ar y gymuned?

## **Further Work**

There are many more middle aged people living in Betws y Coed than there are young people. The tourist season here lasts the whole year by now.

1. Suggest reasons why Betws y Coed attracts visitors throughout the year – even over Christmas. Use all the information as well as the web sites to help with your answer.

## **What's your opinion?**

Hotels and restaurants require a large amount of staff to service the visitors. In fact, nearly 40% of the community population work in the category of 'Distribution, Hotel and Catering' The big question is 'Will there be enough young people to do these jobs in the future?'

2. If there weren't enough young people to do this work in the future, as a hotel owner, what would you do? What effect could this have on the community?

