Darganfod Parc Gwepra
Explore Wepre Park

Welcome to Wepre Park

Welcome to Wepre Park, a fabulous park with a rich heritage and something for everyone to enjoy. Call in at the Visitor Centre with lively exhibitions and a welcoming café. Underneath are the original cellars of Wepre Old Hall, built in 1788 by Edward Jones on the site of an earlier manor house. The formal gardens of Wepre Hall are planted much as they would have been in 1870.

Close by is the Waterfall, built to power a turbine to generate electricity for the Old Hall. Rosie Pool was dug in the late 18th century to provide fresh fish for the table in the Hall as well as for sport.

The ancient woodlands of Wepre are a delight to explore at any time of year, full of birdsong and the sound of Wepre Brook tumbling over the rocks. At the far end stands Ewloe Castle, built by the Welsh Prince Llywelyn in defiance of the English who enclosed the woods as a private hunting forest in 1255.

Essential things to do at Wepre

- Have fun in the playground or skatepark
- Sit and relax in the formal gardens
- Listen to the water cascading over the waterfall
- Stroll through the splendid woodlands
- Look out from the tower of Ewloe Castle

Croeso i Barc Gwepra

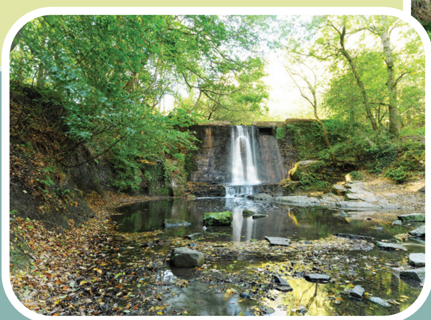
Croeso i Barc Gwepra. Dyma barc arbennig iawn ac iddo dreftadaeth gyfoethog a rhywbeth i bawb ei fwynhau. Galwch heibio'r Ganolfan Groeso sydd ag arddangosfeydd bywiog a chaffi clyd. Dan y Ganolfan, mae seleri gwreiddiol Hen Blas Gwepra a gododd Edward Jones yn 1788 ar safle hen faenordy. Plannwyd gerddi ffurfiol Plas Gwepra yn o agos at gynllun y gerddi yn 1870.

Gyfagos, ceir Y Rhaeadr a adeiladwyd i yrru'r twrbein a gynhyrchodd y trydan i'r Hen Blas. Cloddiwyd Rosie Pool ar ddiwedd y ddeunawfed ganrif i gyflenwi pysgod i'r Plas ac i bysgota.

Lle hyfryd yw coedlannau hynafol Gwepra. Gellir eu gweld gydol y flwyddyn yn gyforiog o ganu adar a sŵn Nant Gwepra yn llithro dros y cerrig. Yn y pen draw saif Castell Ewloe, a gododd Y Tywysog Llywelyn i herio'r Saeson a gaeodd y goedlan er mwyn creu fforest hela breifat yn 1255.

Rhai pethau dylech eu gwneud yng Ngwepra

- Cael hwyl yn y man chwarae neu'r parc sglefrio
- Eistedd i ymlacio yn y gerddi ffurfiol
- Gwrando ar y dŵr yn llifo dros y rhaeadr
- Mynd am dro drwy'r goedlan wych
- Edrych allan o ben tŵr Castell Ewlo



The Story of Wepre Park

Wepre is listed twice in the Domesday Book when it was owned by St Werburg's Abbey in Chester.

In 1157 Henry II led a huge army into Wales to fight Owain Gwynedd. Henry himself led a small group through Ewloe Woods, hoping to surprise Owain's army at Basingwerk, but was ambushed by Owain's army and narrowly escaped being killed. Soon afterwards Henry II captured Rhuddlan Castle and so Owain surrendered his lands.

Almost 100 years later the Normans enclosed Ewloe as a private hunting forest, which enraged the Welsh. The powerful Welsh Prince of Gwynedd, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, built Ewloe Castle as a statement of defiance but it fell to Edward I in 1277.

There was probably a house at Wepre from the 7th century and certainly by 1430 the sole heiress of the estate was Gwladys, remembered in the nearby hill Pen Gwladys. Her son Dafydd ap Edmund was a poet who won first prize at the Eisteddfod at Carmarthen in 1451 and went on to tutor many young poets including Tudor Aled, who wrote about St Winefride's Well.

During the Civil War the house belonged to Royalist supporters who supposedly hid Lord Petre in the cellar of Wepre Hall after the Battle of Rowton Moor in 1645. The Fitzherbert family lived at Wepre Hall for four generations from 1695 onwards.

Wepre Hall was bought Edward Jones, a local man who had made his money from lead in 1788. He demolished the old manor house and built a grand Georgian Hall with 9 bedrooms for himself and his family.

Wepre would have been a grand place to live with fine views across Maes Gweppra, the Great Lawn, to the Dee. Pheasantries were built near the Hall and Wepre Woods were managed for game. Pont Aber was moved to its present location by Ewloe Castle, improving access to the Hall.

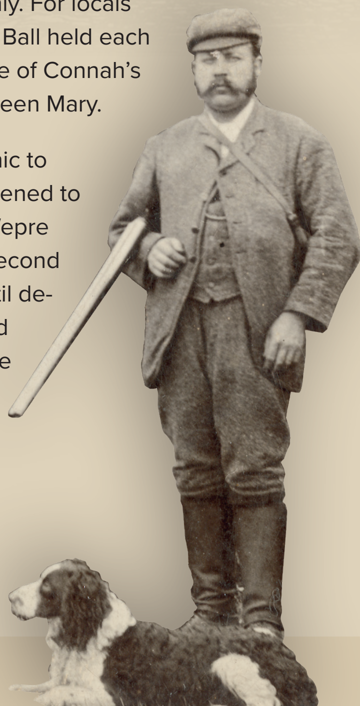
Edward's son, Major Trevor Owen Jones, inherited the estate in 1815 and made further improvements. Pen Gwladys Dairy Farm was built in 1815 and Wepre Lane, know locally as Major's Lane, opened in 1821.

William Purser Freme, a Liverpool merchant, bought Wepre in January 1865. His son James was a keen game shooter and the official record for a 3 day shoot was 2,500 pheasant and wild duck. He built Rosie Pool for sport fishing and also laid out the formal gardens at the rear of the hall.

The Freme family owned Wepre until 1920. Fox hunts were held occasionally together with a large pheasant shoot 3 times a year but access to the estate continued to be by invitation only. For locals the highlight of the social calendar was the Tenants' Ball held each January and in 1911 Wepre was opened to the people of Connah's Quay to celebrate the Coronation of George V & Queen Mary.

The tradition of the Good Friday pilgrimage and picnic to Wepre Woods started in 1923 while Ewloe Castle opened to the public for the first time on October 22nd 1927. Wepre Woods were used by the armed forces during the Second World War and so was once again out of bounds until de-requisitioned in 1948. An official re-opening was held on Whit Monday and the Easter Walk was revived the following year. Coronation day celebrations in 1953 included a procession from St Mark's Church up to Wepre where a sports day was held.

Today Wepre is home to a wealth of wildlife and is free for everyone to enjoy.



Wepre listed twice in the Domesday Book	1068	Gwepra yn cael ei gofnodi ddwywaith yn y Llyfr Domesday
Henry II ambushed at the Battle of Ewloe	1157	Ymosodwyd ar Harri'r II ym Mrwydr Ewlo
Ewloe Castle built	1257	Adeiladu Castell Ewloe
Gwladys was the sole heiress of the ancient manor house	1430	Gwladys oedd unig etifedd yr hen faenordy
Wepre owned by the Fitzherbert Family for 4 generations	1695	Gwepra ym meddiant y Teulu Fitzherbert am 4 cenhedlaeth
Classic Georgian house built by Edward Jones	1788	Edward Jones yn codi'r tŷ Sioraidd Clasurol
John Freme bought Wepre, developed it as a sporting estate	1865	John Freme yn prynu Gwepra a'i ddatblygu'n stad hela
Estate was sold, much of the land went for development	1920	Gwerthu'r Stad, a llawer o'r tiroedd yn mynd i adeiladu tai
Ewloe Castle opened to the public for the first time on 22nd October	1927	Castell Ewloe ar agor i'r cyhoedd am y tro cyntaf 22 Hydref
Connah's Quay UDC bought the Hall & Estate for £10,000	1943	Cyngor Trefol Cei Connah yn prynu'r Plas a'r Stad am £10,000
Hall demolished	1960	Hwalu Plas Gwepra
Wepre Park protected as part of the Connah's Quay Ponds & Woodlands SSSI	2001	Parc Gwepra yn cael ei ddiogelu yn rhan o SSSI Llynnoedd a Choedlannau Parc Cei Connah
Visitor Centre extended and gardens restored	2015	Ymestyn y Ganolfan Groeso ac adfer y gerddi

Hanes Gwepra

Ceir cofnod o Wepra yn y llyfr Domesday pan roedd yn eiddo Abaty St Werburg yng Nghaer.

Yn 1157 arweiniodd Harri'r Ail fyddin enfawr i mewn i Gymru i frwydro yn erbyn Owain Gwynedd. Bu Harri ei hunan yn arwain criw bach drwy Goed Ewloe gan obeithio ymosod yn annisgwyl ar fyddin Owain yn Ninas Basa, ond ymosododd byddin Owain a bu'r Brenin yn agos iawn at gael ei ladd. Yn fuan wedyn, cipiodd Harri'r Ail Gastell Rhuddlan a bu rhaid i Owain ildio'i diroedd iddo.

Ymhen bron i ganrif wedyn amgaewyd Ewlo gan y Normaniaid a'i droi yn fforest hela breifat. Roedd y Cymry yn gandryll am hyn. I'w herfeiddio, cododd Llywelyn ap Gruffydd - tywysog grymus Gwynedd- gastell yn Ewloe. Cipiodd Edward I y castell yn 1277. Daliwyd Dafydd, brawd Llywelyn, a'i ddienyddio. Lladdwyd Llywelyn yn 1282.

Yn ôl bob tebyg, roedd tŷ yng Ngwepra yng nghyfnod y Sacsoniaid ac yn sicr erbyn 1430 pan roedd Gwladys yn unig etifedd y stad. Cedwir ei henw yn enw'r bryn gerllaw a elwir Pen Gwladys. Enillodd ei mab, Dafydd ap Edmund, gadair arian am gywydd yn Eisteddfod Caerfyrddin yn 1451 a daeth yn athro barddol i nifer o feirdd ifanc gan gynnwys Tudor Aled, bardd toreithiog, a luniodd gerdd am Ffynnon Gwenfrewi.

Yn ystod y Rhyfel Cartref eiddo cefnogwyr y Brenin oedd y Tŷ. Yn ôl y son, cuddiasant yr Arglwydd Petre mewn seler ym Mhlas Gwepra wedi brwydr Rowton Moor yn 1645. Bu'r Teulu Fitzherbert yn byw ym Mhlas Gwepra am bedair cenhedlaeth o 1695 ymlaen.

Yn 1788 prynodd Edward Jones, gwr lleol a wnaeth ei gyfoeth o blwm, y Plas. Chwalodd y maenordy a chodi Plas Sioraidd iddo'i hun a'i deulu. Roedd iddo naw ystafell wely.

Lle ardderchog i fyw ynddo buasai Gwepra a byddai yma olygfeydd dymunol dros Faes Gwepra, Y Lawnt Fawr ac i'r Ddyfrdwy. Codwyd magwrfa ffesantod yn ymyl y Plas a rheolwyd Coed Gwepra ar gyfer helwriaeth.

Symudwyd Pont Aber i'w lleoliad presennol yn ymyl Castell Ewloe gan wella'r mynediad i'r Plas.

Etifeddodd Edward, mab Major Trevor Owen Jones, y stad yn 1815 gan wneud gwelliannau pellach. Adeiladwyd Fferm Laeth Pen Gwladys yn 1815 ac agorodd Lôn Gwepra, a elwir yn Major's Lane yn lleol, yn 1821.

Prynodd William Purser Freme, masnachwr o Lerpwl, Wepra ym mis Ionawr 1865. Roedd ei fab James yn saethwr adar brwd ac yn ôl y cofnod swyddogol saethodd 2,500 o ffesantod a hwyaden wyllt dros 3 diwrnod. Adeiladodd Rosie Pool ar gyfer pysgota hamdden a gosod y gerddi ffurfiol sydd yng nghefn y Plas.

Hyd at y flwyddyn 1920, eiddo'r Teulu Freme oedd Gwepra. Cynhaliwyd helfeydd llwynogod yn achlysurol a digwyddiad saethu ffesantod dair gwaith y flwyddyn, ond uchafbwynt y flwyddyn i'r bobl leol oedd Y Ddawns Tenantiaid a gynhaliwyd bob mis Ionawr. Yn 1911 agorwyd Gwepra i bobl Cei Connah i ddathlu Coroni'r Brenin Siôr V a'r Frenhines Mary.

Dechreuodd y traddodiad o bererindod a phicnic Gwener y Groglith i Goed Gwepra yn 1923 ac agorodd Castell Ewloe i'r cyhoedd am y tro cyntaf yn Hydref 22, 1927. Defnyddiwyd Coed Gwepra gan y lluoedd arfog yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd ac felly gwaharddwyd mynediad iddo unwaith yn rhagor nes iddo gael ei ddi-archebu yn 1948. Cynhaliwyd agoriad swyddogol ar Lun y Pasg ac adferwyd yr arferiad o daith gerdded y Pasg y flwyddyn wedyn. Ymhlith dathliadau Dydd y Coroni yn 1953 roedd gorymdaith o Eglwys Sant Mark i fyny i Wepra ble cynhaliwyd diwrnod Chwaraeon.

Erbyn hyn, mae Gwepra yn gynefin i fywyd gwyllt toreithiog a'r mynediad am ddim i bawb allu'i fwynhau.

Gwasanaeth Cefn Gwlad Sir y Fflint

Rheolir Parc Gwepra gan Wasanaeth Cefn Gwlad Sir y Fflint sy'n trefnu nifer o deithiau gydag arweinydd, sgyrsiau, a gweithgareddau gydol y flwyddyn. Mae modd trefnu ymweliad addysgol hefyd. Cysylltwch â'r Gwarchodwyr i gael gwybod mwy.

Mae Canolfan Groes Parc Gwepra ar agor yn ddyddiol.

☎ **01352 703900**

✉ **countryside@flintshire.gov.uk**

www.flintshire.gov.uk

Flintshire Countryside Service

Wepre Park is managed by Flintshire Countryside Service who organise a variety of guided walks, talks and activities throughout the year. Educational visits can also be arranged, please contact the Rangers for details.

Wepre Park Visitor Centre is open everyday.

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Cysylltiadau hwylus / Useful contacts

Pafiliwn chwaraeon - cysylltwch â Chanolfan Hamdden Glannau Dyfrdwy ar /
Sports Pavilion - contact Deeside Leisure Centre
☎ **01352 704200**

Clwb Pysgota Cei Connah - tocyn dydd ar gael /
Connah's Quay Angling Club - day tickets available
☎**01244 813674**

Cyfeillion Parc Gwepra / Friends of Wepre Park
www.facebook.com/FriendsofWeprePark/
✉ friendsofweprepark@hotmailco.uk

Cysylltiadau Twristiaeth / Tourism

www.archwiliosiryfflint.co.uk / www.exploreflintshire.co.uk
www.visitwales.co.uk

Trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus / Public transport

Traveline ☎**0800 4640000**
https://www.traveline.cymru/

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Mae Mynediad a'r Amgylchedd Naturiol yn gymdeithasol, dilynwch ni ar Countryside and Coast!

Access and Natural Environment are social, follow Countryside and Coast!

CYNGOR Sir y Fflint
Flintshire COUNTY COUNCIL