



Six Almshouses,

17th century charitable accommodation for the poor.



The bedrock here is Blisworth Limestone, unlike elsewhere in Milton Keynes.



Cascading ponds fed by a natural spring graced the mid 1700s manor garden.

manor garden. the mid 1700s



A Doric temple-shaped,



seated alcove once overlooked the valley.



Enclosure in 1658 changed the relationship between the people and their land.



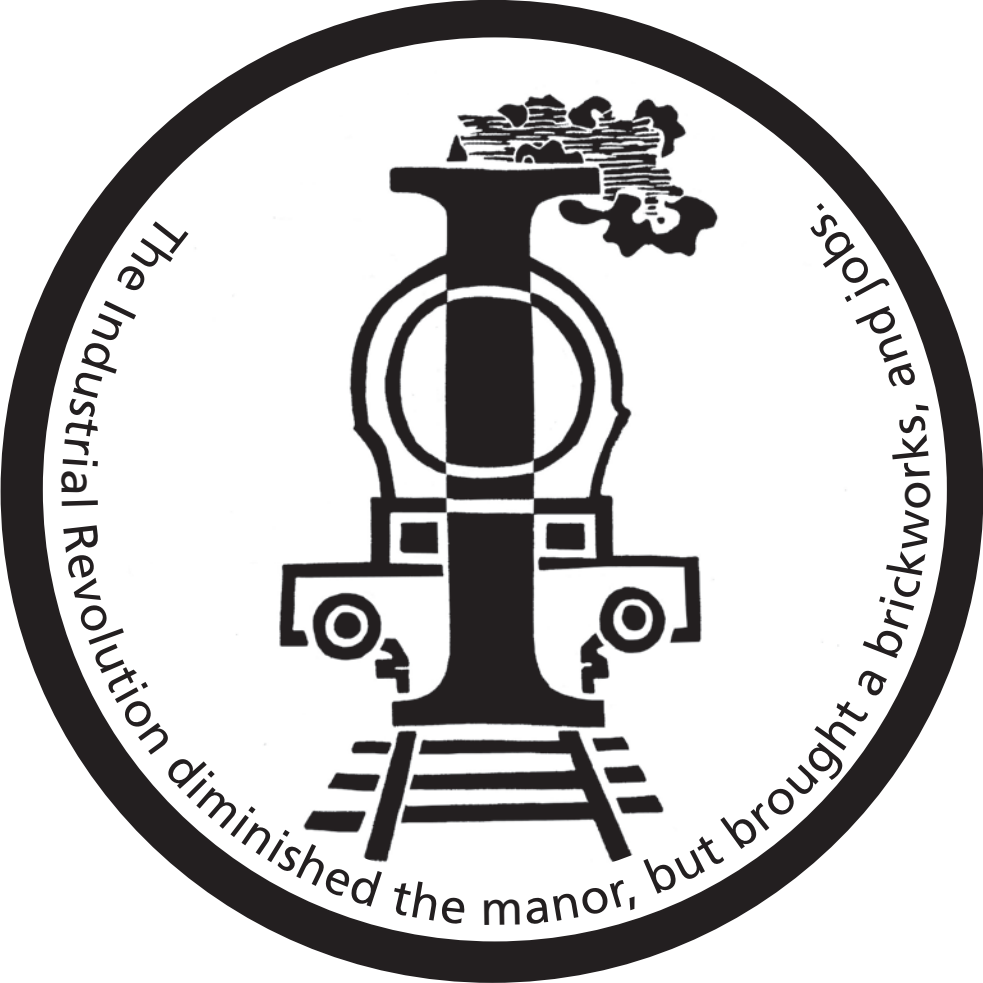


The Grand Junction Canal cut the manor estate in two in 1800.



A Haha, a sunken wall, kept sheep out of the wilderness without spoiling the view.

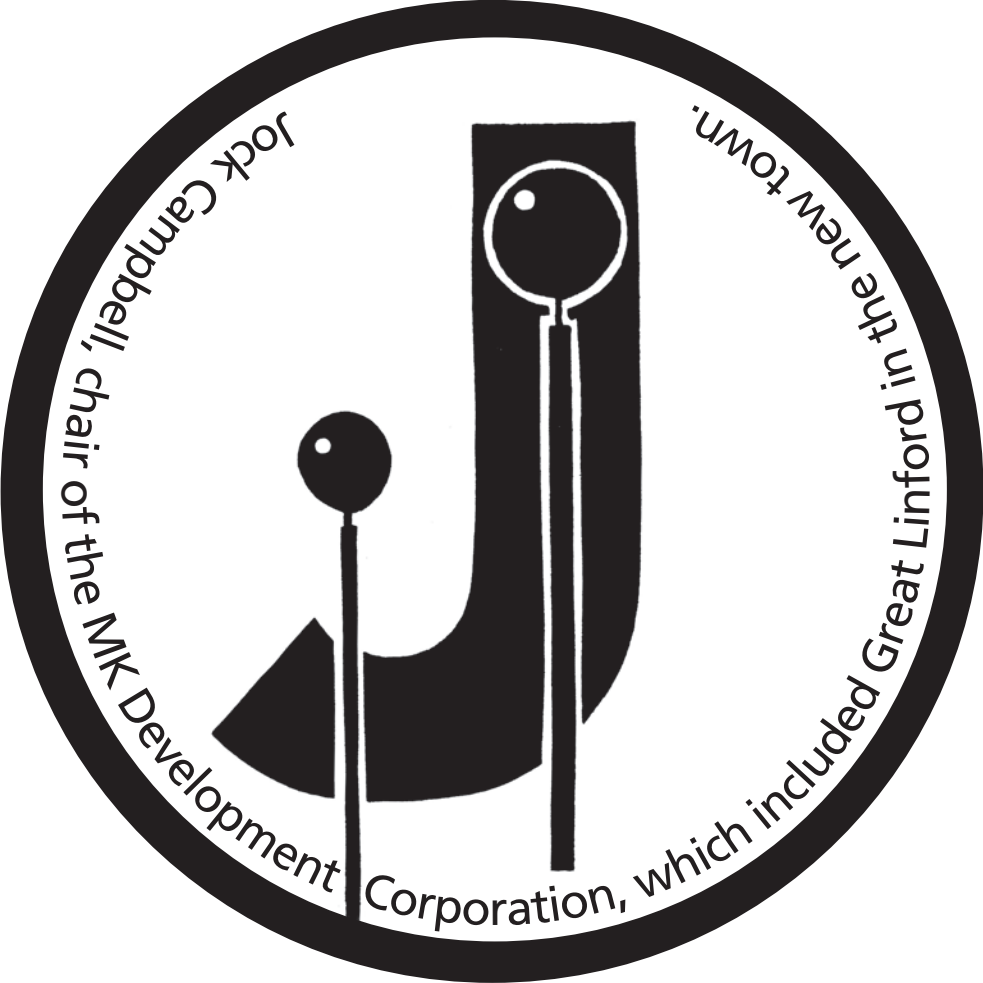




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William the Conqueror gave Linforde manor to baron Giffard who sent knights for the king's army in return.



The name Linford may mean a crossing point (ford) near some lime (or Linden) trees.



Today's manor replaced an older medieval manor around 1690.



Richard Napier was a famous healer, and Great Linford's rector, from 1590 - 1634.



In 1891 the Buckinghamshire

otter hunt was based here at Great Linford.



The twin pavilions were built as elaborate stable blocks.





Blisworth limestone quarried here in Great Linford was used for many features in the park.



A single-track railway line opened in 1866, worked by the engine 'Newport Nobby'.

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*Spring water seeps slowly from the limestone outcrop into the cascading ponds.*

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The towpath is on the canal's north side

due manor owner Henry Uthwatt's lobbying.



Generations of the Uthwatt family made great changes to the manor and gardens



Excavations suggest the village has its roots in a settlement here from 7th century.



The wilderness created in the mid 1700s was in the style of designer Richard Woods.





Xylem, the main structure in trees. Rare specimens were imported for the arboretum.





Yellow rattle, a key species in a successful wildflower meadow.



Richard Napier studied the zodiac to help with his medical consultations.