



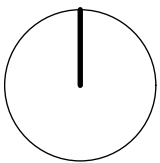
The Newt (Somerset) & Daylesford Organics (Cotswolds)

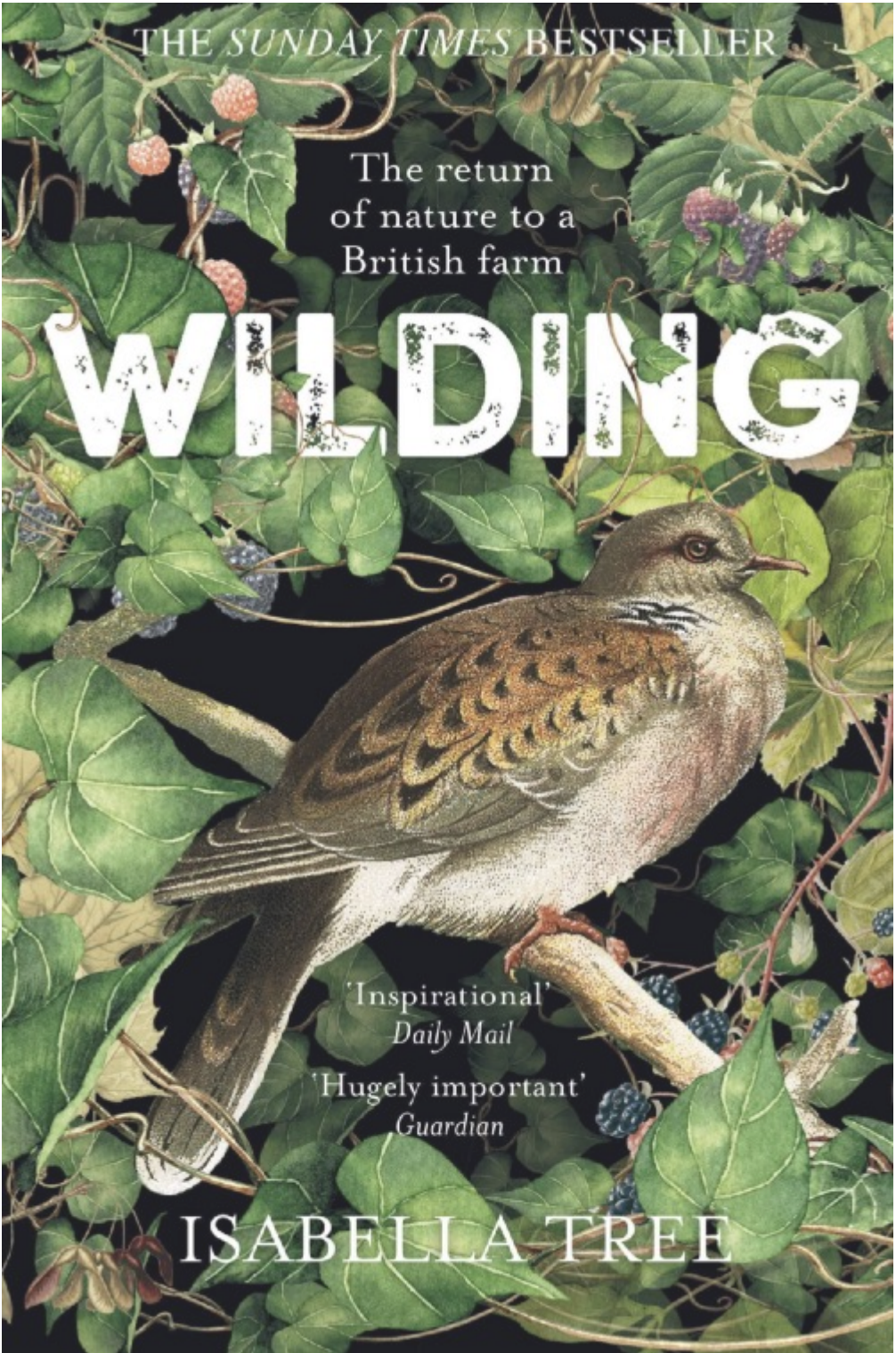
Both sites exemplify modern estates that integrate sustainable agriculture with a commitment to community, wellness, and ecological stewardship.

The Newt, led by Karen Roos and Koos Bekker, revitalises historic gardens and orchards while producing artisanal foods like cider and honey, blending agricultural productivity with biodiversity conservation.

Similarly, founded by Carole Bamford, Daylesford Organics is an organic farm that prioritises regenerative practices, fostering biodiversity through wildflower meadows, vegetable gardens, and responsibly raised livestock.

Both The Newt and Daylesford have embraced a holistic approach, integrating sustainable agricultural practices with a focus on environmental responsibility. These examples highlight how traditional estates can evolve into vibrant, sustainable landscapes, balancing agricultural productivity with ecological stewardship to benefit both people and the land.

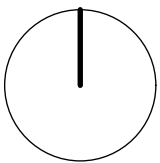




Knepp Estate

Led by Isabella Tree and Charles Burrell, is a landmark rewilding project in West Sussex that has transformed former arable and dairy farmland into a thriving, biodiverse landscape. In her influential book Wilding, Tree chronicles the journey of allowing natural processes to guide land restoration, leading to the creation of rich habitats like woodlands, wetlands, and grasslands. This approach has revitalised the estate, attracting rare and endangered species such as nightingales, turtle doves, and purple emperor butterflies, and establishing Knepp as a model for large-scale ecological restoration.

The success of Knepp has inspired a shift in perspectives on land use, showing how rewilding can restore biodiversity, improve soil health, and contribute to sustainable land management. Tree’s work at Knepp demonstrates the power of rewilding to both heal the land and foster a harmonious balance between nature and human stewardship



CLIENT	SCALE	STAGE	DRAWN BY	DRAWING NUMBER
HORSFIELD FAMILY	VARIOUS	PLANNING	ND	0356- NDLD - L - 9000-Landscape Spec
PROJECT	PRINT SIZE	DATE	REVISION	
LYDHURST ESTATE	A3	30/05/2025	P04	

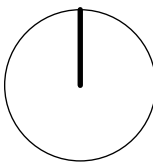
Site Photos



View 01
The lake situated south of the Main House, surrounded by woodland and "low grade" parkland. Pond lacks marginal planting and lacks connection to the site.

View 02
Dense shrubbery and trees that form a divide between the parkland gardens and pond area. Aligned with the existing ha-ha that is now lost within the spread of new vegetation. One of the initial reactions was to reconnect the pond with the parkland gardens.

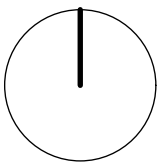
View 03
The pond with two islands both overgrown with brambles making them poor focal points for the landscape



Site Photos



- View 01**
Looking west across the landscape, the land slopes to the south, with open areas of grass bordered by mature trees.
- View 02**
Looking south, the land undulates with grassland and mature trees. A tarmac pathway runs through the upper level of the garden. A set of steps leads to a walled change in level and crosses a linear water feature (not working).
- View 03**
Looking West towards the ha-ha that defines the Parkland Gardens from agricultural land beyond.



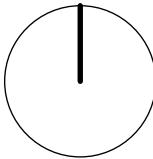
Site Photos



View 01
From the upper floor of the Main House, numerous farm buildings and the walled garden are visible. The red tarmac driveway currently runs alongside the walled garden.

View 02
The existing tarmac driveway approaches from the south, disconnected from the main avenue lined with copper beech trees.

View 03
Facing West from the upper floor of the Main House, the house walls extend into the landscape, with little to no surrounding landscape or tree planting in this area. The pond is visible in the parkland to the west of the site.



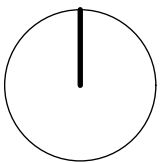
Site Photos



View 01
Looking towards the walled garden entrance from the tarmac driveway, with orchard trees visible above the garden wall.

View 02
Within the walled garden facing east. Pleached Beech trees divide the space. The lower section of walled garden includes Greenhouses and cold-frames in poor condition.

View 03
Beyond the pleached hornbeam tree-line, a grid arrangement of Robinia trees has been planted. A semi-formal arrangement of box hedging forms parterres. There is little garden merit in this recent general arrangement.



Landscape Proposal

Landscape within Red Line

The landscape design within the red-line boundary is kept tight to the building footprint, focusing on preserving the key heritage assets and important existing trees.

Access remains via the copper beech avenue but is redirected to create a new dedicated route, avoiding interaction with the working farmyard courtyard.

Arriving by car through the parkland re-establishes the connection to the wider estate.

The main arrival point is marked by a bold, simple roundabout, planted with a mix of shrubs, grasses, and perennials. This planting will provide year-round interest and create a welcoming first impression.

The garden to the south has been kept simple to avoid any visual conflict with the open views beyond. Soft bands of ornamental grasses act as a gentle threshold between the garden and the mown formal lawns further out.



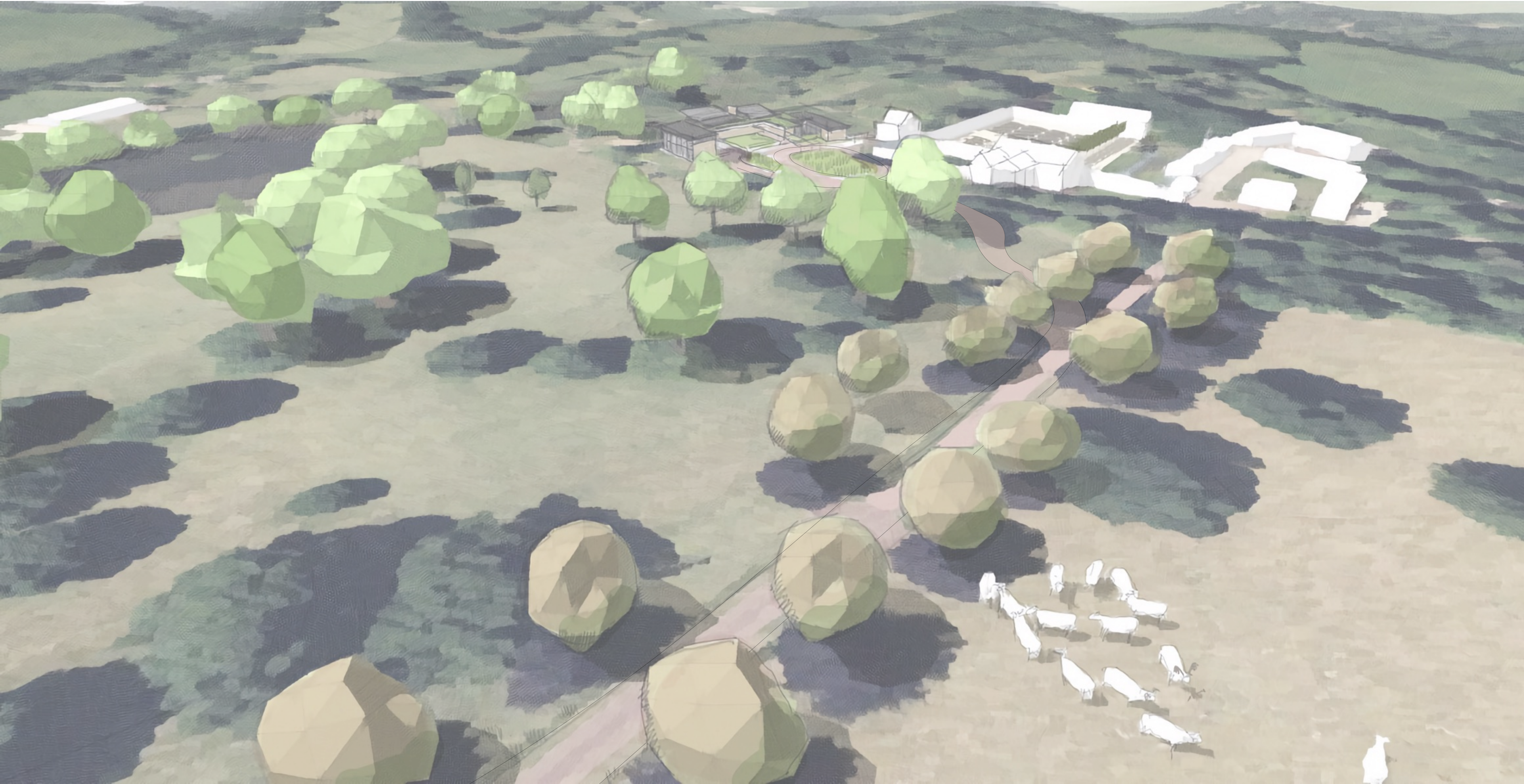
Parkland



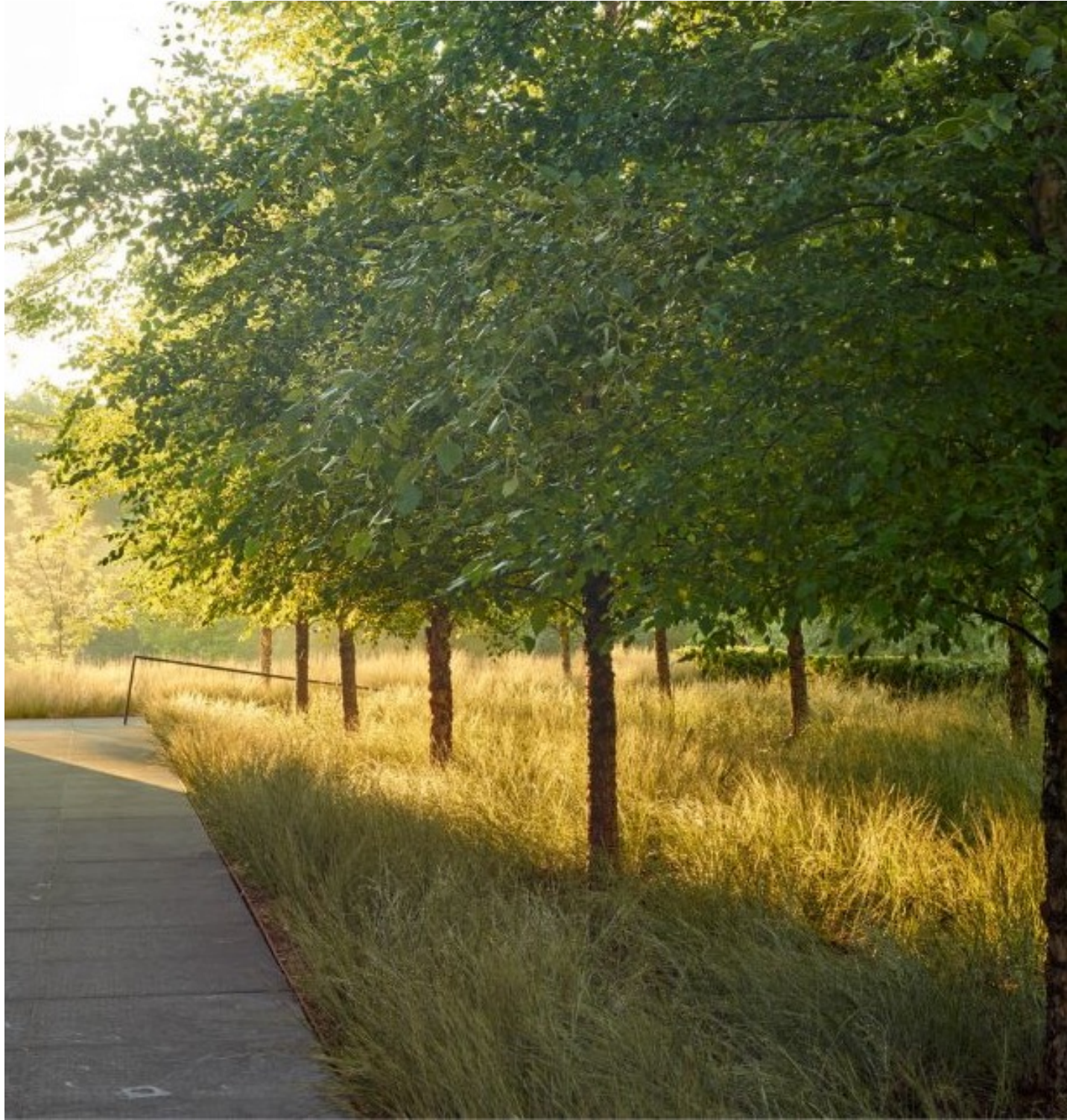
Modern House in parkland setting



Simple planting extending into the natural landscape



Maintaining views



Grass & grid trees forming subtle extensions of the architectural geometry

