Enclosure at Picket Mire, New Forest, Hampshire

Topographic Survey Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Forestry England to conduct a topographic and photographic survey, along with some limited historical research, of an enclosure at Picket Mire near Picket Post in the New Forest National Park, Hampshire (NGR 419070, 106348) in advance of planned groundworks. The area investigated covered approximately 6,000 m² and included all visible earthworks within the enclosure, as well as any associated features within a two metre buffer outside the enclosure.

The survey was undertaken using a GNSS Netrover, a Total Station, and a high-resolution camera. While visibility on site was impacted by dense vegetation at the time of survey, this was mitigated against through the use of a desktop lidar interpretation exercise ahead of the fieldwork.

The historical research established the earliest known usage date and a place name for the enclosure. It indicates that the enclosure was probably constructed in the late 18th century, around the 1770s, by Joseph Agust and his son John. The presence of a tank on the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1958 indicates there was some continued activity on site in the 1950s, however the enclosure is shown as tree covered by this time and had long fallen out of use in its original form. A clear end date of use was not established by the research.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the client Lorna Bailey-Towler, on behalf of Forestry England, for commissioning the topographic survey and associated historical research, and Andy Hartstone, for assisting the survey team on site. We are also grateful for the contributions of freelance landscape historian Dr Nick Holder, who undertook the historic research.

The survey was completed by Roberta Marziani with the assistance of Lara Tonizzo-Feligioni. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Tori Wilkinson.

Enclosure at Picket Mire
New Forest, Hampshire

Topographic Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Forestry England ('the client') to undertake an archaeological topographic survey of an enclosure feature located at Picket Mire, near Picket Post in the New Forest National Park, Hampshire. The survey area is centred on NGR 419070, 106348 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The feature is listed in the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER ID 26746) as a 'Post-Medieval Rectangular Enclosure', with a suggested date range of 1540-1900. A limited amount of historic research was undertaken as part of this project, with the aim of identifying (as a minimum) earliest known use date, place name, and likely end date of use.

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the survey (Wessex Archaeology 2025).

1.1.4 This document was submitted to the Habitat Restoration Officer at Forestry England (Lyndhurst) and the Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) archaeologist for approval, prior to the start of the survey.

1.1.5 The survey, comprising the known enclosure extent and an additional two metre buffer beyond, was undertaken on 3 June 2025. An overall area of approximately 6,000 m² was inspected during the fieldwork.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the methods of the topographic survey, to interpret the results and assess whether the aims of the survey have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the planned groundworks and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The survey area is bounded to the north by Picket Mire, a watercourse situated at the southern tip of Picket Bottom within the Linford Brook catchment in the New Forest, and is to the north of Picket Post (Burley, Ringwood) and the A31 (Fig. 1).

1.3.2 The site comprises a sub-rectangular enclosure within an isolated area of trees and shrubs, located in an open area of the New Forest National Park characterised by wetlands and heathlands and currently open to grazing animals.

1.3.3 Young birch trees occupy the centre of the survey area, however older oak trees with trunks of 1–1.5 m diameter grow out of the banks of the enclosure feature. These may be indicative of a former hedge or fence, around 150-250 years old.

1.3.4 The site has an existing ground level of 77 m OD in the southern part of the enclosure, and slopes down to a ground level of around 67 m OD where it meets the watercourse ditch to the north. The maximum level recorded by the survey was 78.43 m OD and the minimum 66.75 m OD.

1.3.5 The bedrock geology is Chama Sand Formation, a sedimentary bedrock composed of sand, silt and clay, formed during the Palaeogene period. Superficial deposits are composed of sand and gravel already present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey, 2025).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Project aims

2.1.1 The general aims of the survey, as stated in the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2025) were:

- To assist in providing a better understanding of the archaeological features (where possible within the confines of the works); and
- To compile a lasting record, to analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.

2.2 Project objectives

2.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the metric survey were:

- To establish, within the constraints of the metric survey, the extent, character, condition and quality of the surviving earthworks and any other previously unknown features that might be present within the enclosure area;
- To produce a photographic record of the surviving earthworks:
- To undertake a small amount of historical research, with aim of establishing likely period of use and enhancing understanding of the wider historical context of the archaeological remains;
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the metric survey.

3 METHODS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2025). The field survey was carried out with due regard to the standards established in *Geospatial Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage* and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (Historic England 2023 and 2015). The lidar interpretation was conducted in accordance with the guidelines specified in *Using Airborne LiDAR in Archaeological Survey: the light fantastic* (Historic England 2018).

3.1.2 The methods employed are summarised below.

3.2 Historic and online research

3.2.1 A specialist landscape historian was commissioned to visit the New Forest Heritage Centre, Lyndhurst, to consult material in the library and archive as well as searching online material. Relevant place names and personal names were looked up in several indexes, particularly the two volumes of *A Calendar of New Forest Documents* (Stagg 1979–83) and the five volumes of *New Forest Documents* (New Forest Museum and Library, 2006–8). The archive's holding of reports and notes on the historic parish of Burley was also examined.

3.2.2 A desktop review of the following online resources was also undertaken by Wessex Archaeology:

- Historic England and Historic Environment Records;
- Historic mapping (National Library of Scotland);
- Aerial photograph libraries (e.g. CUCAP);
- Satellite imagery (Google Earth);
- Historic England Aerial Investigation & Mapping data (AI&M, formerly National Mapping Programme).

3.2.3 The above resources were accessed through web pages and through digital layer libraries visualised in ArcGIS Pro software, where available.

3.2.4 The enclosure at Picket Mire is not recorded in Historic England records but it is present in the Historic Environment Record (HER ID 26746) with the description "*a small rectangular enclosure formed by a bank with outer ditch is shown on William Driver's 1789 map of the New Forest as an encroachment*".

3.2.5 The enclosure is recorded on a number of historic maps but is not visible in aerial photography and satellite image libraries, nor does not feature in the AI&M dataset, as its obscuring by tree cover pre-dates these records.

3.3 Lidar interpretation

3.3.1 A desktop visualisation exercise of Environment Agency lidar data at the highest available resolution (in this case 1 metre) was undertaken in ArcGIS Pro prior to the field survey, to aid the identification of subtle topographic expressions that may not have been visible to the naked eye on site.

3.3.2 The lidar data was downloaded as 5 x 5 km tiles from the DEFRA Data Services Platform in ASCII raster format. This comprised a 1 m Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which removes surface objects from using bespoke algorithms and manual editing of the data, to produce a terrain model of just the surface. Other data products (including Digital Surface Models (DSM) and Intensity data) are also available, but the DTM is preferred as this provides a refined bare earth (ground) model.

3.3.3 Lidar-derived DTMs can be difficult to interpret in their raw data form and visualisation techniques were used to improve the definition of features of interest. These were generated using the Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT) version 2.2.1, which enables a wide range of data transformation techniques to be performed. The most effective visualisation methods were an Openness Positive (OPP) model and a Multi-directional hillshade (MD HS; Fig. 2).

3.3.4 A number of features of interest were digitised from the lidar data as polygons, using ArcGIS Pro 3.5. Each polygon represents the full extent of the visible features as identified during the desktop analysis. The lidar interpretation is presented and compared with the metric survey results in Figure 3.

3.4 Fieldwork methods

3.4.1 The survey was carried out using a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Leica Captivate GS07 Global Navigational Satellite System (GNSS) and Leica TS16 R500 robotic Total Station Theodolite. The Leica TS16 R500 has a maximum range of 500 m, a ranging error of 1 mm +1.5 ppm to a prism/ 2 mm +2 ppm to any surface and an angular measurement accuracy of 1.5 mgon.

3.4.2 Two control points were established on site to the north of the enclosure using the GNSS. By recording 200 positions for each point, an average three-dimensional accuracy of ±30 mm was achieved. The coordinates of the two control stations were then transferred to the Total Station instrument.

3.4.3 The watercourse ditch to the north of the enclosure was surveyed using the Leica Captivate GS07 GNSS.

3.4.4 The Total station instrument was set up in three different locations to survey all visible features within the enclosure, where tree canopy cover would preclude a GNSS survey.

3.4.5 All work was conducted in the Ordnance Survey National Grid, with heights calculated as distance above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15.

3.4.6 The enclosure, which comprises several sections of a bank and an associated ditch, was easily recorded where the earthworks were visible and not obscured by dense vegetation. A series of topographic lines were recorded at both the base and the top of the bank and ditch, and several spot levels were also recorded (Fig. 3).

3.4.7 Dense vegetation obstructed access to some areas of the enclosure at the time of survey, particularly the external side of the northeast section of the bank.

3.4.8 The lidar interpretation map had been uploaded to the Total Station controller ahead of the fieldwork and was utilised to guide the field survey throughout. The initial lidar interpretation map identified twelve features that did not have any corroborating evidence upon further investigation in the field (Fig. 3).

3.4.9 Photographs were taken with a Sony Alpha 7R MkIV mounting a Sony FE 1.8/14 GM. The Sony has a 35.9 x 24 mm CMOS sensor with 61 megapixels. A photographic tripod was also used with the camera to aid achieving longer exposures under the tree canopies.

3.4.10 A total of 101 photos were collected using two 1 m ranging rods, showing different views of the enclosure and associated features. Each image was recorded in high quality .jpg format, a dimension of 9504 x 6336 pixels and a resolution of 350 dpi.

3.5 Data processing

3.5.1 The survey data was processed using Leica Infinity software (version 4.3) and then exported as shapefiles with field attribution.

3.5.2 The control stations recorded with the RTK method (STN 1 and 2) have an averaged three-dimensional quality of ±30 mm.

3.5.3 The station coordinates and residual mean errors for the three Total Station set-ups are follows:

Table 1 Station coordinates

Set Up No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1	419097.1731	106365.5746	70.3269
2	419086.5981	106371.9877	69.6317
3	419062.6830	106342.9443	72.0525

Table 2 Station Residual Mean Errors

Set Up No.	SD Eastings	SD Northings	SD Height
1	2.4 mm	1.6 mm	11.3 mm
2	8.2 mm	10.2 mm	11.9 mm
3	3.7 mm	3.7 mm	6.0 mm

3.5.4 The data was then imported into ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.1 for production of the survey deliverables.

3.5.5 Some photos were lightened using Photoshop (version 25.7); the corrected photos ranged from DSC1720 to DSC1731. All photos were subsequently converted and compressed to .tif file format.

3.6 Outputs

3.6.1 ArcGIS Pro was used for tidying and digitising the survey data and the production of survey deliverables, using the captured survey data and the lidar data. This included a hachure plan, contour plan with isolines at 1 m intervals, and profiles (Figs 3 and 4).

3.6.2 A selection of key photos was compiled and included in this report as Figures 8 to 17. A full set was issued to the client.

3.6.3 This report was delivered accompanied by a set of shapefiles and a CAD file in .dwg format.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A limited amount of historic research was carried out on the enclosure feature, with the aim of identifying (as a minimum) earliest known use date, place name, and likely end date of use. The methodologies employed are described in section 3.2.

4.2 Summary of research findings

Historic maps

4.2.1 The place name 'Pickit Post' first appears on a survey of the parish of Burley that probably dates to the first two decades of the 18th century (New Forest Heritage Centre, T. Bur 01; Hardcastle 1987, 40). However, the area of Picket Post is not surveyed on the map, since it lay to the north of the parish.

4.2.2 Isaac Taylor's 1759 map of Hampshire (not reproduced) illustrates 'Picked Post' at a junction where the roughly east–west Ringwood to Southampton Road meets several tracks, including a road heading south-eastwards towards Burley and on to the port at Lymington. There appears to be at least one building by this crossroads.

4.2.3 The area is shown in more detail on Driver's map of the New Forest of 1789 (Fig. 5). This map shows five small plots around the 'Picked Post' road-junction, two of which (on the north side of the junction) appear to have houses. A sixth plot lies about a quarter mile north of the junction. All the plots are marked 'i' and coloured pink indicating (according to the key) an 'inclosure'; a plot of land enclosed with banks or fences intended to keep out grazing animals. The mature oaks trees which now grow out of the enclosure bank are likely indicative of a former hedge or fence.

4.2.4 The 1897 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (and the 1909 six-inch map) show a hamlet of three built-up enclosures on the north side of the road junction, with two other open enclosures to the south of the junction and a third open enclosure approximately 250 m to the north of the junction (Fig. 6). This northernmost enclosure occupies an area of approximately 0.5 ha.

4.2.5 The northernmost enclosure on the 1789 and 1897 maps is clearly the same as the 'Picket Post' enclosure that is the subject of this report.

4.2.6 The enclosure is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1958 map (Fig. 7), which also shows the ditch to the north and the presence of a tank within the enclosure. Neither of these features appeared on earlier maps (National Library of Scotland, accessed June 2025) and no evidence for the location of the tank was observed during the fieldwork.

Discussion

4.2.7 The New Forest was a large area of open and wooded land defined as a hunting 'forest' by William I in the late 11th century. The royal confiscation of most of the land, and the introduction of Norman Forest law, gave the Crown long-lasting power and influence over the area, although there were commoners' rights for those who lived in the New Forest.

4.2.8 The enclosing of parcels of New Forest land had long been taking place but was a particular trend in the 17th and 18th centuries. In some cases, the enclosures marked out plots of land on which houses were built, and in other cases the plots were for growing oak trees for timber. These enclosed parcels may have been enclosed with or without the formal

permission of the New Forest's Court of verderers. Since the New Forest was a royal forest with specific Crown privileges, the extent of this encroachment on former open areas was a matter of some concern and so Crown or Parliamentary commissions were held in order to quantify the enclosures.

4.2.9 In 1673 a commission of enquiry asked sworn respondents of the New Forest a number of questions including 'What new erected tenements and cottages are there within or near the same Forest?' A John Line reported that Thomas Starke of Shobley (the hamlet immediately north-west of Picket Post) had recently built a cottage and that 'he doth inhabit the same and doth frequently cut and carry several loads of bushes, thorns and holms both for his own use and to sell' (New Forest Documents, i, 96, 109).

4.2.10 Between 1769 and 1771 New Forest officials carried out extensive work to improve three large enclosures in the New Forest at Pignall, Etherise and Blackbush. All three were being cleared to allow oak planting for timber production (New Forest Documents, iv, 181–3). None of these three enclosures were near Picket Post but the important point to note is that they were much larger than the Picket Post enclosure; Pignall Inclosure by Brockenhurst was at least 500 m across (Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1897).

4.2.11 Another commission in 1801 interviewed the various keepers of the New Forest 'walks', including Thomas Holloway, the Keeper of the Burley and Holmsley walk. He recorded two cases of 'inclosure' near Picked Post. One was a field adjacent to the road, but the other concerned a series of three, one of which had a house built on it. John Agust or Joseph Agust (the latter probably John's deceased father) had a 'house and three acres of land, in his own possession, at Picked post'. A sworn witness, John Lester, 'remember[ed] before any inclosure 25 years ago or more, about 1½ acre or 2 acres were taken in and enclosed with [a] bush fence, and [a] house built'. Other smaller inclosures were made 'from year to year at different times, before 15 years [and] about ½ acre since that time', noting that 'it is now in 3 different enclosures'. The commission recommended a lease be issued for all three parcels of land (except that enclosed in the last 15 years), specifically the house-enclosure of two acres and the two smaller enclosures each of half an acre (Abstract of Claims 1853, 76–7, 206; Hardcastle 1987, 131).

4.2.12 The Picket Post enclosure is an 'isolated enclosure complex' according to the typology of Smith (1999, 35–8). This is a category of small-scale enclosure, often in fairly remote locations, representing post-medieval paddocks and fields. Some of the examples surveyed by Smith included surviving earthwork building platforms (e.g., Lucy Hill near Burley; Smith 1999, 37). These parcels of land had been enclosed with banks that survived about 3 m wide and 1 m high, with shallow external ditches.

4.2.13 It seems likely, therefore, that the rectilinear enclosure at Picket Post dates from the 17th or 18th century, probably the latter. This is supported by the apparent age of the oak trees which occupy the enclosure banks. The dates 1540–1900 listed on the Hampshire HER likely reflects the use of a standard archaeological date-range for the post-medieval period and is not an indication of actual period of use for the enclosure.

4.2.14 The enclosure may be one of the three made in the late 18th century – around the 1770s – by Joseph Agust or his son John. The size of the enclosure suggests that it is a domestic enclosure, not an oak plantation. The Agusts' house may have been in this enclosure, or they could have lived in one of the enclosures nearer the road. With or without a house, the plot of land was probably used as a mixed smallholding with animals, horticulture and small-scale arable agriculture, together with some woodland management for firewood.

The place name

4.2.15 The place name 'Picket' or 'Picked' Post may refer to the stone at the junction that is indicated on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map, which was presumably pointed or 'picked' at the top, and may have been a milestone or a boundary stone. The place name is first recorded on the Burley parish survey of the early 18th century (New Forest Heritage Centre, T. Bur 01).

4.2.16 However, it is also possible that it is an older and unrelated place name that was applied to a prominent stone or post. The name is recorded as a medieval personal name: a John Picot of Sopley was recorded in 1328 (Stagg 1979, i, 214). There are several fields called Picked Close (or variations) in other parts of the New Forest including Newton, Heywood and Burley (Stagg 1983, ii, 261, 270; Hardcastle 1987, 207).

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1.1 The topographic survey captured all visible earthworks within the enclosure and the associated external ditch, where the features were visible and accessible. Dense vegetation and ground conditions at the time of survey limited full access to some areas.

5.1.2 The enclosure bank covers a total area of 5,027 m² (0.5027 ha).

5.1.3 A maximum recorded ground level of 77 m OD was recorded in the southern part of the enclosure. From there, the ground slopes down to approximately 67 m OD where it meets the northern watercourse ditch.

5.1.4 The eastern exterior of the bank was not fully surveyed due to obstruction by dense vegetation (Fig. 8).

5.1.5 It was observed that the earthwork to the north has been significantly eroded by the watercourse ditch or truncated by later activities (Fig. 10).

5.1.6 The east-west running watercourse ditch to the north was also surveyed, where it exhibited characteristics indicative of an artificial feature rather than a natural occurring water channel. (Fig. 9). The rest of the enclosure was inspected to determine if there was a ditch surrounding it, as suggested by the lidar interpretation, and a shallow channel was identified running from the southern corner towards the watercourse ditch. However it is uncertain whether this is a cut feature or has been created by natural processes. To the southern and western sides of the enclosure it was too ephemeral to be confidently described as a ditch.

5.1.7 A concrete platform was also photographed within the enclosure (Fig. 16) which could have served as base for a light structure.

5.1.8 It was noted that there are eight gaps in the bank. Four of them may have served as access points to the enclosure (Figs. 2 and 17), while others appear to be the result of erosion or subsequent truncation of the bank (Fig. 11).

5.1.9 The most well-preserved section of the earthworks is located along the southern bank (Fig. 15 and 17).

5.1.10 The initial lidar interpretation map identified twelve features that did not have any corroborating evidence upon further investigation in the field (Fig. 3). The 'pit' and 'mound'

features did not have any supporting evidence. At the south, the enclosure was observed on site running to the west corner, a detail not identified in the lidar interpretation.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 The extent, condition, and quality of the surviving earthworks were documented through the topographic and photographic record, as far as site conditions allowed. The record was further enhanced by the initial desktop lidar visualisation exercise.

6.1.2 The historical research succeeded in identifying a likely construction date for the enclosure in the late 18th century, around the 1770s, by Joseph Agust and his son John. Its size suggests it was a domestic enclosure, not an oak plantation. The Agust family may have lived in this enclosure or in another one closer to the road. Whether or not there was a house (none was identified in the historic mapping, nor was any evidence observed on site), the land was probably used as a small farm.

6.1.3 The Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1958 (Fig. 7) shows the presence of a tank that may have been utilised for animal husbandry purposes. Although this indicates some continued activity within the enclosure, it is tree covered by this time. A clear potential end date of use in its original form was not established by the research.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Preparation and deposition of the archive

7.1.1 The archive resulting from the survey is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. It is recommended that the digital archive generated by the project be deposited with a suitable repository.

7.2 OASIS

7.2.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) online record (http://oasis.ac.uk) has been initiated (Appendix 1), and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission, and will include an uploaded .pdf version of the final report. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification.

8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

8.2 Third party data copyright

8.2.1 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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Wise, J. R. 1863. *The New Forest: its history and its scenery.* London: Smith Elder.

Maps

Consulted at New Forest Heritage Centre, Lyndhurst:

Ordnance Survey, Hampshire sheet 71 NW, 1909, with archaeological annotations by OGS Crawford

Richardson, King and Driver's map of New Forest, 1789, 'A Plan of His Majesty's Forest called the New Forest', London: Faden

T. Bur 01: photographic copy of early 18th-century drawn survey of Burley (original in Hampshire Record Office, 77035/E/P1)

Taylor's map of Hampshire, 1759 (reproduced in Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society edn of 1933)

Accessed via National Library of Scotland:

Ordnance Survey 25-inch to a mile, 1897 edition (accessed 2 May 2025)

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500, 1958 edition (accessed 11 June 2025)

Accessed via 'Old Hampshire Mapped'
(https://oldhampshiremapped.org.uk/hantsmap/taylor4/TY22.htm)

Taylor's map of Hampshire, 1759 (accessed 2 May 2025)

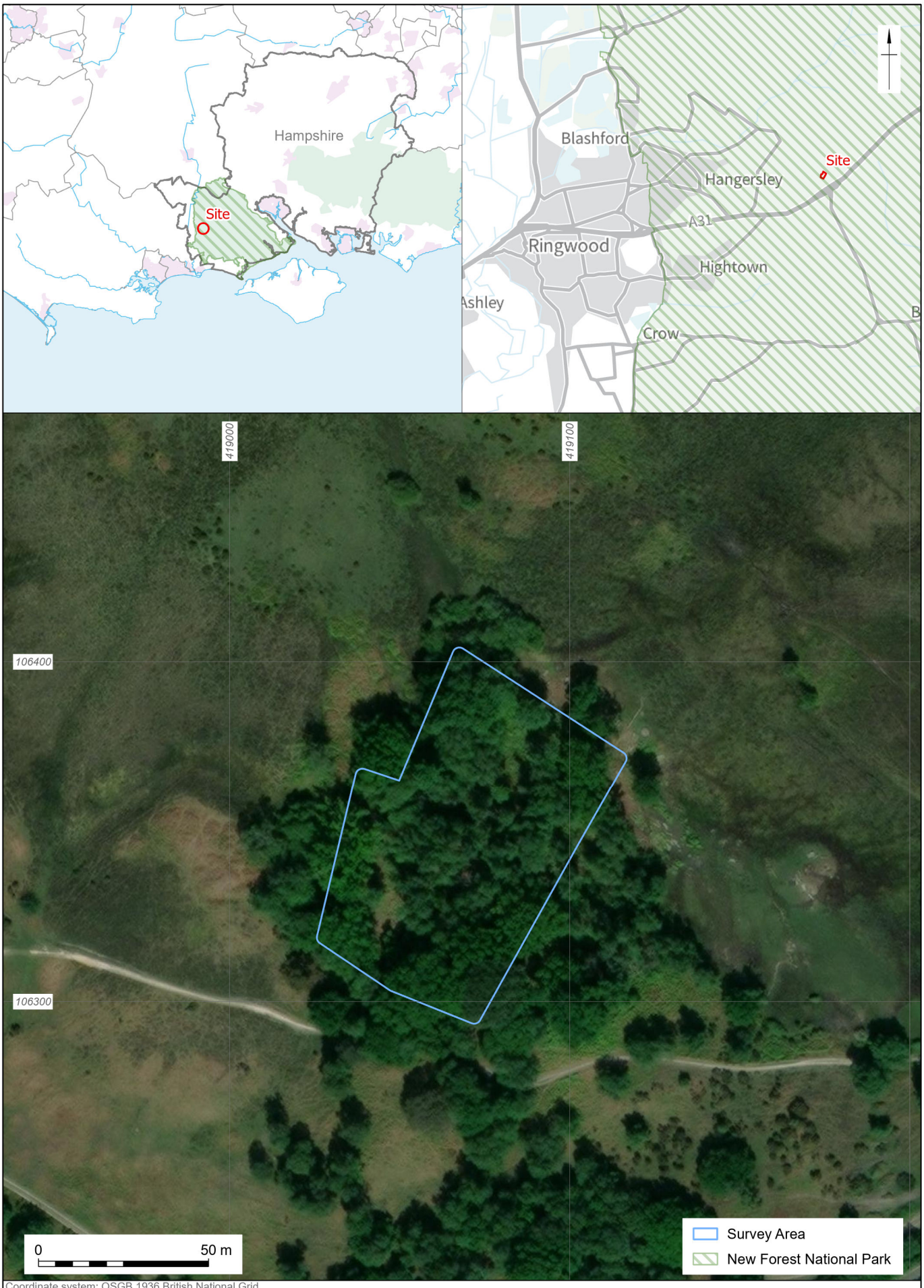
APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS summary

OASIS Summary for wessexar1-534032

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-534032
Project Name	Topographic Survey at Picket Mire
Sitename	Picket Mire
Sitecode	314880
Project Identifier(s)	314880
Activity type	Topographic Survey
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Heritage management
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	02-Jun-2025 - 02-Jun-2025
Location	Picket Mire NGR : SU 19066 06352 LL : 50.85636880807181, -1.730495760013539 12 Fig : 419066,106352
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Hampshire Local Authority District : New Forest Parish : Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley
Project Methodology	Topographic survey of surviving enclosure earthworks ahead of groundworks. To include LiDAR data interpretation and limited historic research.
Project Results	
Keywords	
Funder	Forestry Commission
HER	New Forest National Park Authority - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Tori Wilkinson
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - 26746
Archives	

Report generated on: 23 May 2025, 13:02



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 23/05/2025	Created by: LTF	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:1,500 at A4

Figure 1. Site Location

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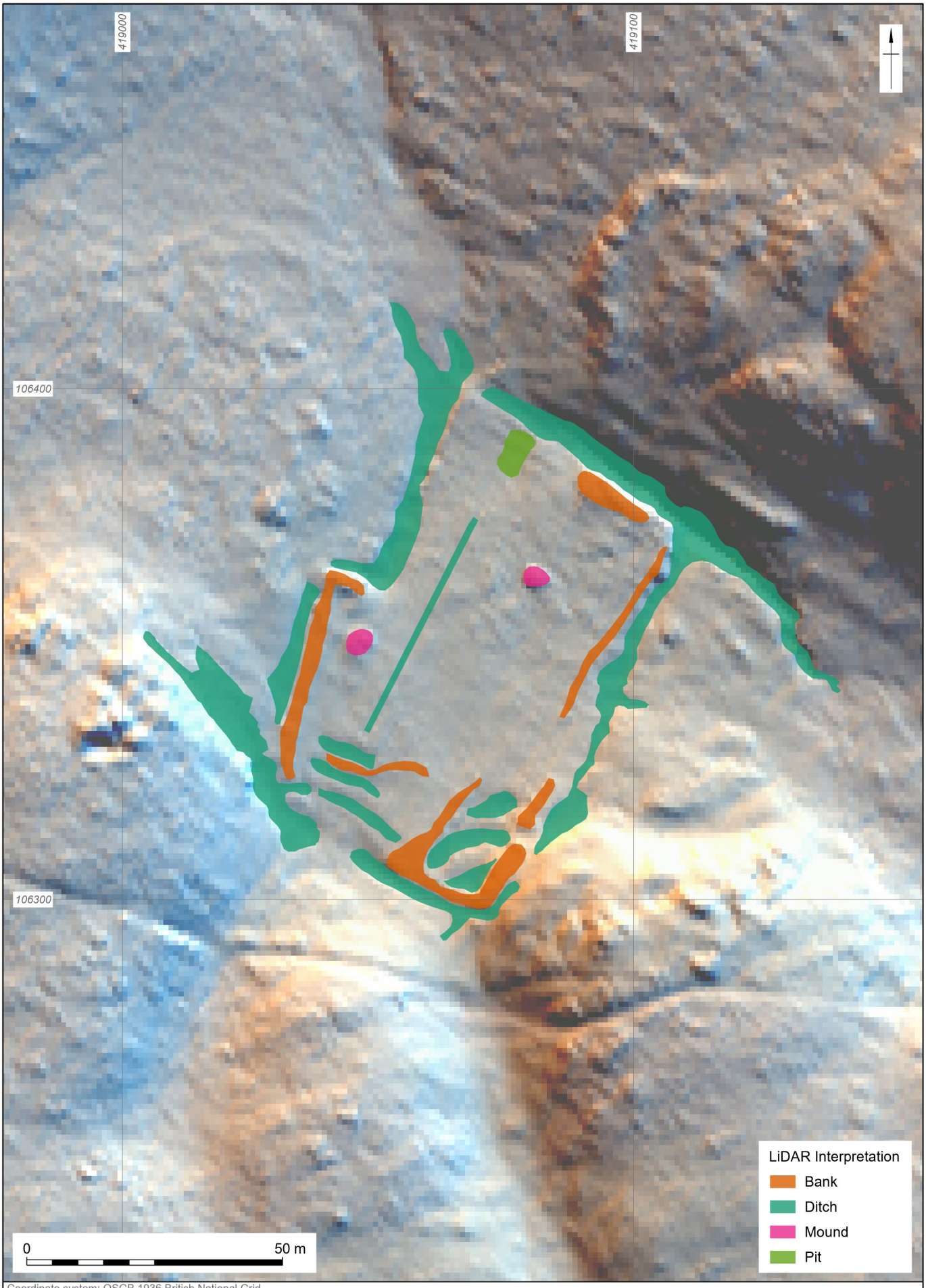


Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 23/05/2025	Created by: LTF	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:1,000 at A4

Figure 2. LiDAR interpretation overlaying a multi-directional hillshade derived from 1m DTM

419050

419100

106400

106350

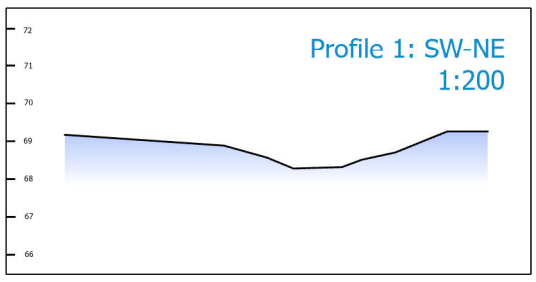
106300

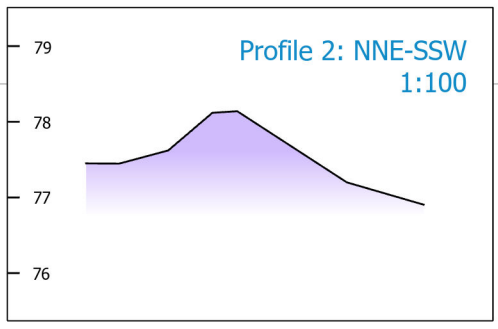
106250

67.19 66.91 66.75 67.28 67.77 67.46 67.75 67.62 68.34 68.14 67.63 68.72 68.44 68.85 68.40 69.16 69.83 70.09 69.82 70.18 69.93 69.28 70.49 70.63 69.70 70.03 70.66 70.67 70.27 70.29 70.57 70.17 70.42 70.62 71.21 70.57 70.74 71.32 71.49 72.02 71.25 71.14 71.38 71.63 72.64 72.26 72.47 72.65 72.43 72.26 72.37 73.41 73.38 73.44 73.30 73.04 74.24 73.81 73.74 74.04 73.93 74.60 74.94 74.77 74.82 74.46 74.52 75.27 75.55 74.58 74.77 75.15 76.51 74.61 74.92 75.00 76.62 76.26 77.23 75.33 77.65 75.88 78.15 75.69 76.58 76.90 76.79 77.20 78.11 77.14 78.43 76.98 77.98

1

1





Profiles
Extent of Archeological Feaures
Possible Archaeology
Fence
Levels

Lidar Interpretation
Bank
Ditch
Mound
Pit

0 20 m

Date: 20/06/2025	Created by: LTF	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:500 at A3

Figure 3. Topographical survey plan of the earthworks with lidar intepretation and profiles

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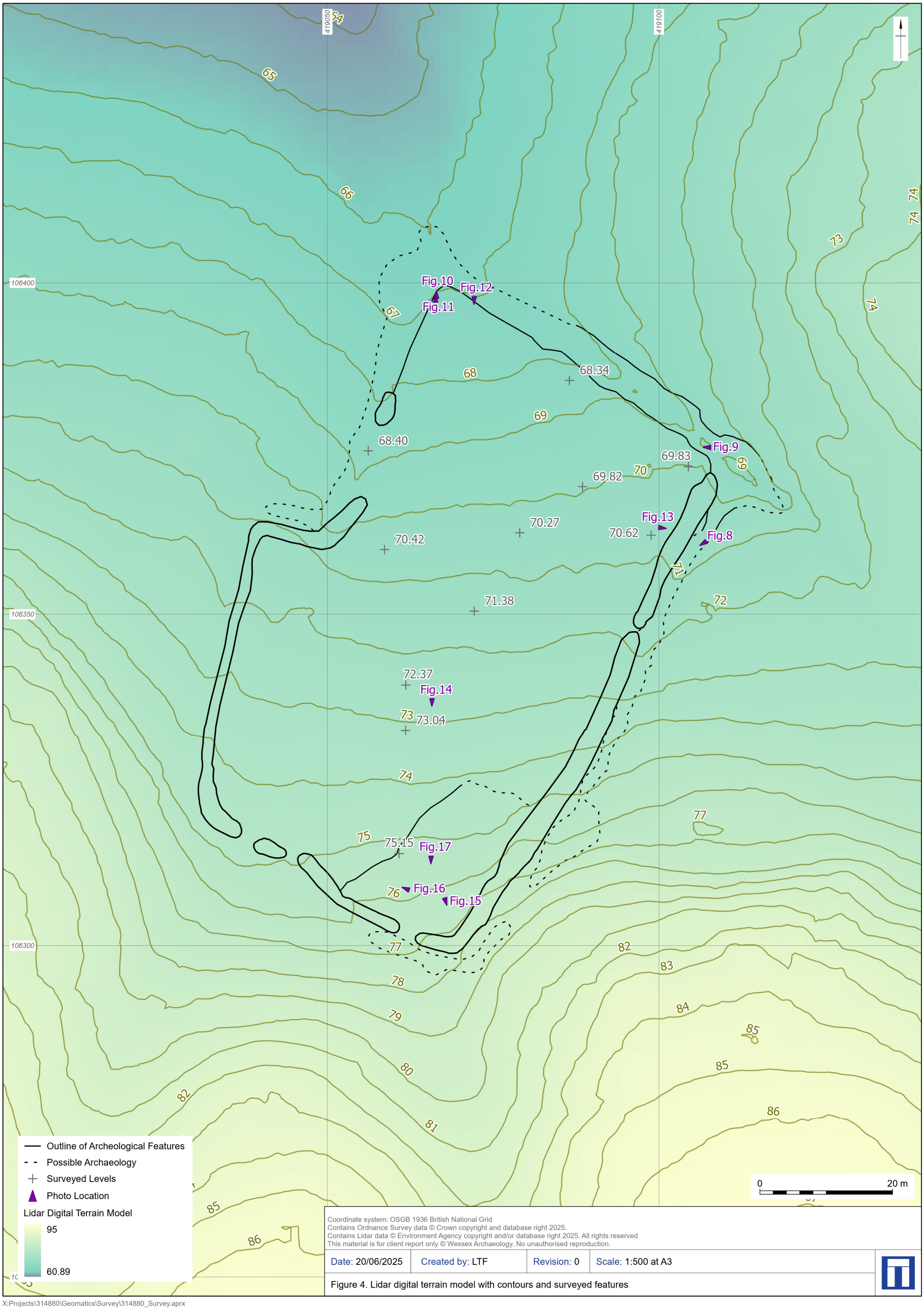

Date: 20/06/2025	Created by: LTF	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:500 at A3

Figure 4. Lidar digital terrain model with contours and surveyed features

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Fig 5. Detail from Driver's map of the New Forest of 1789
(reproduced with the permission of the New Forest Heritage Centre)

Fig 6. Detail from the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1892-1914 (1897 edition; Historic mapping reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

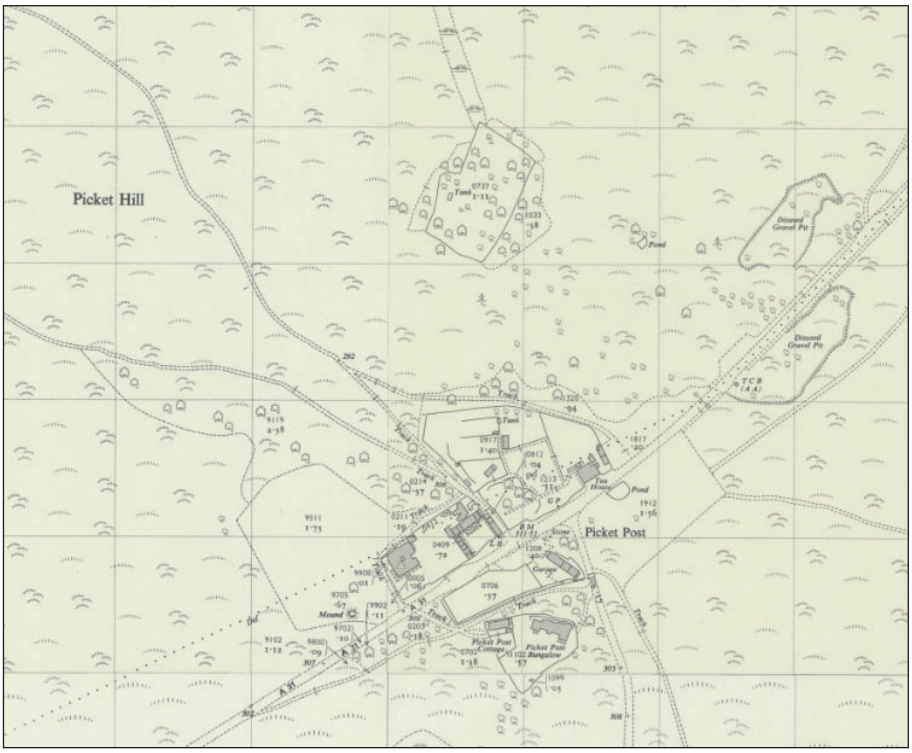

Fig 7. Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1948-1974 (1958 edition; Historic mapping reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Fig 8. The enclosure bank covered with ferns, taken at the north-east side of site looking south-west

Fig 9. The ditch, looking west

Fig 10. The north corner of the enclosure, looking north (gravelly infill of ditch visible)

Fig 11. The north corner of the enclosure taken from further south, looking north

Fig 12. Edge of the ditch, looking south

Fig 13. Eastern part of the enclosure, covered in vegetation

Fig 14. Taken at the centre of the enclosure looking south

Fig 15. Taken at the southern corner of the enclosure, looking south-east

Fig 16. Edge of concrete platform, looking west

Fig 17. A gap in the bank, looking south

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