

4.4 DISCUSSION (FIGURE 7)

- 4.4.1 The results of the geophysical surveys have confirmed the presence of extensive rubble deposits on the east side of the survey area, as indicated by the previous topographic survey. These correspond to the location of the former rectory [1] and outbuildings [2] as depicted on the Great Musgrave Tithe Award of 1840.
- 4.4.2 The magnetic survey may indicate the presence of an enclosure in the area of the rectory [3], but the results are uncertain due to the presence of numerous strong dipolar magnetic anomalies, which may have masked the presence of other potential archaeological features in this area.
- 4.4.3 Further resistance and magnetic anomalies were detected associated with banks and ditches of the former garden enclosure [4] to the southwest. In addition, a number of features were detected, which may indicate the locations of trees, which have since been removed leaving soil-filled hollows/tree throws [5].
- 4.4.4 An area of higher resistance on the northwest side of the enclosure is probably due to underlying soil/geological conditions [6]. Similarly an area of higher resistance adjacent to the drive is probably also due to modern deposits and/or drier ground close to the road [7].
- 4.4.5 The remains of an earlier road alignment were detected on the northeast side of the survey area [8]. This track is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps running from the northwest corner of Musgrave Church Field in this location, but was diverted at its east end along its current route to join Church Lane in the 20th century.
- 4.4.6 The surveys have produced tentative evidence for former cultivation practices on the northwest side of the site [9]. The anomalies are typical of ridge and furrow cultivation, but this interpretation is uncertain, and they could also relate to drainage.
- 4.4.7 At least one drainage ditch has been detected on the west side of the site [10]. A number of other possible linear features were detected, which may also relate to drainage.