stream below the fault scoured away, two more sinks have been exposed. This abrupt change in levels indicate that the northern face of the fault has been uplifted by at least 2m. It is not yet known where the water sinking below the fault resurges.

Figure 6.1.6: Ogof Hentecil

Ogof Hentecil is a long slot-shaped cave under a low cliff 100m south of the footbridge. Water still flowing on the surface beyond the new swallets sinks at Ogof Hentecil but, if the stream is in full flood, the surface stream continues to flow downstream and over the lip of Daw Pit.

Daw Pit, also known as Lower Daw Pit, is 100m south of Ogof Hentecil and if the stream flow has been completely absorbed at that sink, it reappears from within the 8m-deep mass of flood detritus deposited below the north wall of the pit. Daw Pit, believed to have been formed when the roof of a chamber collapsed, is 20m wide and spans most of the valley floor. Its 20m-high west face is formed of numerous beds of limestone, dipping southeast. Wide solution gaps have opened between the beds and similar numerous but narrower solution conduits can be found in the much lower east wall opposite. The depth of the pit is not known, as its floor is buried under a huge talus mound of timber and debris

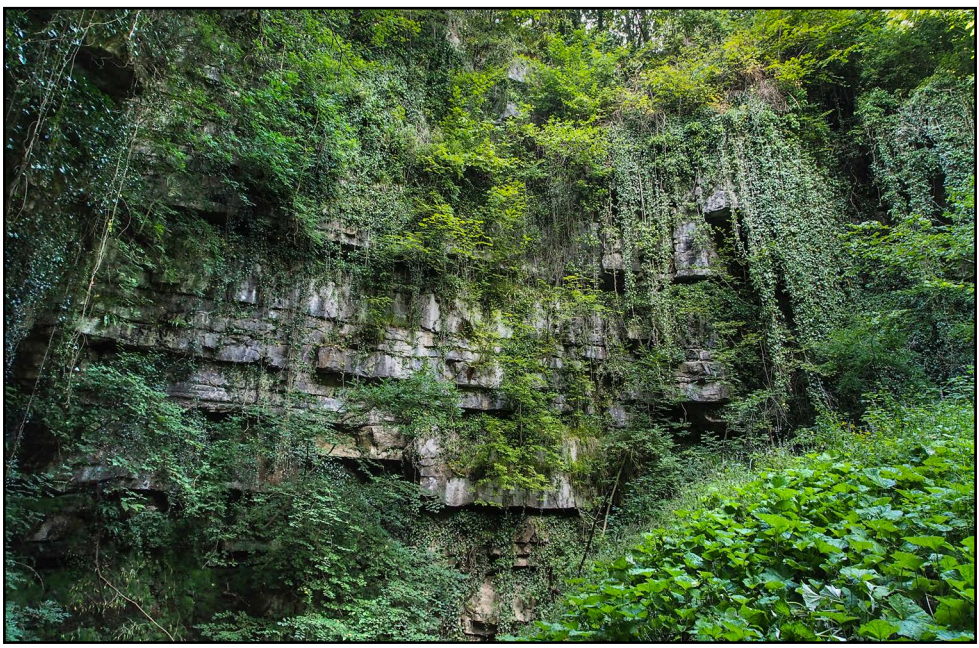

Figure 6.1.7: The west wall of Daw Pit, showing horizontal beds of limestone with sharp edges, perhaps indicating neotectonic movements