

**CPAT Report No 1378**


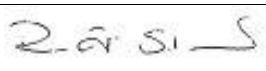
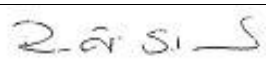
# Brecon Beacons Warrens

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Cover photo: One of the pillow mounds in the appended enclosure at the Crai rabbit farm, demonstrating the exposed nature of the locality (photo CPAT 4066-0004).

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## **Nineteenth-century Rabbit Farms in the south-west Brecon Beacons**

### **General Introduction**

When a rapid, extensive survey was undertaken of rabbit warrens across east and north-east Wales in 2014, the perceived partiality of the data relating to a group of three industrial-scale warrens or rabbit farms on the south-western side of the Brecon Beacons as well as their size, necessitated their exclusion from the resulting overall assessment (Hankinson 2014, 11-13).

In 2015, with additional funding from Cadw, CPAT returned to the topic of these commercial rabbit farms, in order to clarify their size, nature and comparative characters, not least because small portions of one of the three warrens in the group had already been deemed worthy of statutory designation.

Of the three warrens, only one – Cefn Cul – has been published in any detail in a conventional format (Leighton 2012, 57-61), with further information appearing on the internet through the Royal Commission's on-line database known as Coflein. Preliminary work on two of the warrens was conducted by Royal Commission staff in the late 1960s, notably Jack Spurgeon, and reported in summary form in *Archaeology in Wales*. Much of this was then utilised in a wide-ranging chapter written, not surprisingly, by Spurgeon, on Welsh pillow mounds that was included in one of the Royal Commission's *Inventories* for the county of Glamorgan which was published in 1982. It was, however, the National Archaeological Survey (NAS) field team, later subsumed within the Royal Commission, which recorded large parts of the Pant Mawr and Cefn Cul warrens. Some but not all of the information generated by the NAS at the end of the 1980s was later pulled together into brief descriptive narratives that went unpublished, but otherwise field records were simply lodged within the NMR.

The approach that CPAT has adopted for the current project was to utilise all the information that the Royal Commission was able to provide from both publicly accessible records and for archived field material and correlate this with whatever records the Trust already held, and also what was shown on the aerial photography available to us. This last has proved to be an invaluable mechanism both in the cross-checking of earlier data and in creating new records for elements of the rabbit farms that had previously been overlooked or referenced only through general entries that covered a number of individual assets. Both Professor St Joseph's oblique aerial photographs for the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, examined in the Royal Commission's collection, and vertical photographs held by the Cardiff-based Air Photo Unit of Welsh Government carried an additional value in that they were taken before conifer planting submerged a substantial part of the Pant Mawr rabbit farm.

Complementing the desk-top correlation has been a fieldwork programme that was inevitably going to be selective. Of the three rabbit farms, Pant Mawr was considered to be the best recorded, in addition to more pragmatic criteria including the fact that it was the most remote, geographically the most extensive and the one that was least accessible over large parts because of upland forestry. In consequence, Pant Mawr saw only a single day's visit. Cefn Cul as already noted has been published, but many of the details of individual elements have become disconnected in the Royal Commission records, so unscrambling these was viewed as a priority. Crai was without doubt the least well-recorded of the three and there was and remains considerable uncertainty as to whether more than a small number of its features had previously been examined in the field by archaeologists. In as much we as can we have tried to remedy this omission.

The compilation of information gleaned from earlier records, aerial photography and site visits was done in GIS, in order that the individual elements of each rabbit farm could be accurately placed in the landscape. In the case of the pillow mounds, these were located by vertical aerial photography, either recent or taken by the RAF in the post-war period, as long as they were visible; this also allowed GIS polygons to be drawn of their extent. Enclosures and buildings were recorded in the same way. In the case of pit traps and other small features not discernible on aerial photographs, their locations have been determined by hand-held GPS if they were visited or have otherwise been taken from the existing record.

Elements that could be associated with warren activities – pillow mounds, pit traps, enclosures, buildings, but not drainage features – have now been allocated primary record numbers (PRNs) and in this regard the number of HER entries has risen markedly. A breakdown of the numbers for pillow mounds and pit traps known to the HER across the three rabbit farms shows that the former have increased from 45 to 199 and the latter from 26 to 106.

The report that follows offers a brief historical introduction to the subject without straying far beyond the boundaries of the Beacons, for it is not the purpose of this study to set the Beacons rabbit farms in their broader geographic or historic context. It considers each rabbit farm in turn, presenting an overview of its characteristics and then listing the individual elements and the details that we have of them. Even before the start of this project it was clear that the three warrens were rather different in their scale. We have touched on this in our conclusions, but consider that this report is not the place for a full analysis.

### **A Brief History**

A general lack of awareness of rabbit farming in the Brecon Beacons pervades the early literature on the region, despite the fact that authorities were writing within a century of when it must have occurred. Neither John Lloyd (1905) nor William Rees (1966) makes any mention of commercial rabbit farming (though it should be admitted that these two sources have not been scrutinised on a word by word basis). That the rabbit farms also fail to make an appearance on any contemporary maps collectively reflects on how limited was the impact of the industry on the local consciousness. And when the Ordnance Survey mapped the area at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the small enclosures with their pit traps on Pant Mawr were recorded as sheep folds. Nevertheless, the existence of commercial rabbit farming cannot be doubted, and across south Wales skimmers are regularly mentioned in documents. For instance, an example, though unrelated to the three sites considered here, is known at Hay-on-Wye where there was a factory processing rabbit skins in Bear Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; this has now been converted into a house but two skimmers appear in the records for the street on the 1841 census (Hay History Group website).

Williamson (2007) authored what is probably the only book-length guide to the archaeology of rabbit warrens less than a decade ago, although we should also note here John Sheail's earlier book of a more general nature published in 1971. The former provides the broad context for what was happening in the Brecon Beacons in the 19<sup>th</sup> century for by this time warrens functioning as rabbit farms at a commercial level, delivering both meat and fur, were becoming restricted to more marginal regions of the country including the East Anglian Brecklands, Dartmoor and the Tabular Hills of Yorkshire. Those warrens in the Brecon Beacons fall naturally within the group. Williamson (2007, 19) contended that 'to a large extent this was simply a function of the low value of such land, and the fact that rabbit farming made more economic use out of it than most other kinds of enterprise. But it also reflect[ed] the liking of rabbits for sandy and peaty soils and also, perhaps, the importance of heather and gorse in the vegetation of moors and heaths. Both plants made excellent feed for the rabbits, and gorse was used as winter fodder....'.

As to when the Beacons' rabbit farms functioned has never been completely resolved. It has reasonably been suggested that they would not have been created before the enclosure of the Great Forest of Brecknock in 1819 and the sale of the Crown's allotment to the London merchant John Christie in the following year, and probably not before direct control of the land settled with Joseph Claypon in October 1831 (Hughes 1990, 46), a member of the Lincolnshire banking family who were Christie's main creditors. The likely dating of the inception of the warrens, though this is specific to Pant Mawr, is corroborated to a degree by information gleaned partly from census returns and the online Dictionary of Welsh Biography, and also from the recollections of the descendants of the early warreners at Pant Mawr. The Bell family were Scots who moved from Lincolnshire to Pant Mawr, probably at some point in the 1830s. Richard Bell, then aged 40, was classed as the warrener at Pant Mawr in the census of 1840, and there was also another warrener there, George Honesley (Menna Bell, pers comm, also in the online Dictionary of Welsh Biography). Ten years later the warrener was recorded as Morgan Jones, a local man, but another warrener living at an unlocated place known as Plas-y-ton was 18 year-old George Bell, likely the son of Richard. With the death of Joseph Claypon in 1859, the area was acquired by the McTurk family, and local accounts appear to

indicate that the rabbit farms had already been abandoned by this date. Spurgeon many years ago remarked in his notes in the NMR that the tradition of rabbit farming was borne out by local knowledge amongst the workers on the McTurk estate, but the family had not been actively involved in it.

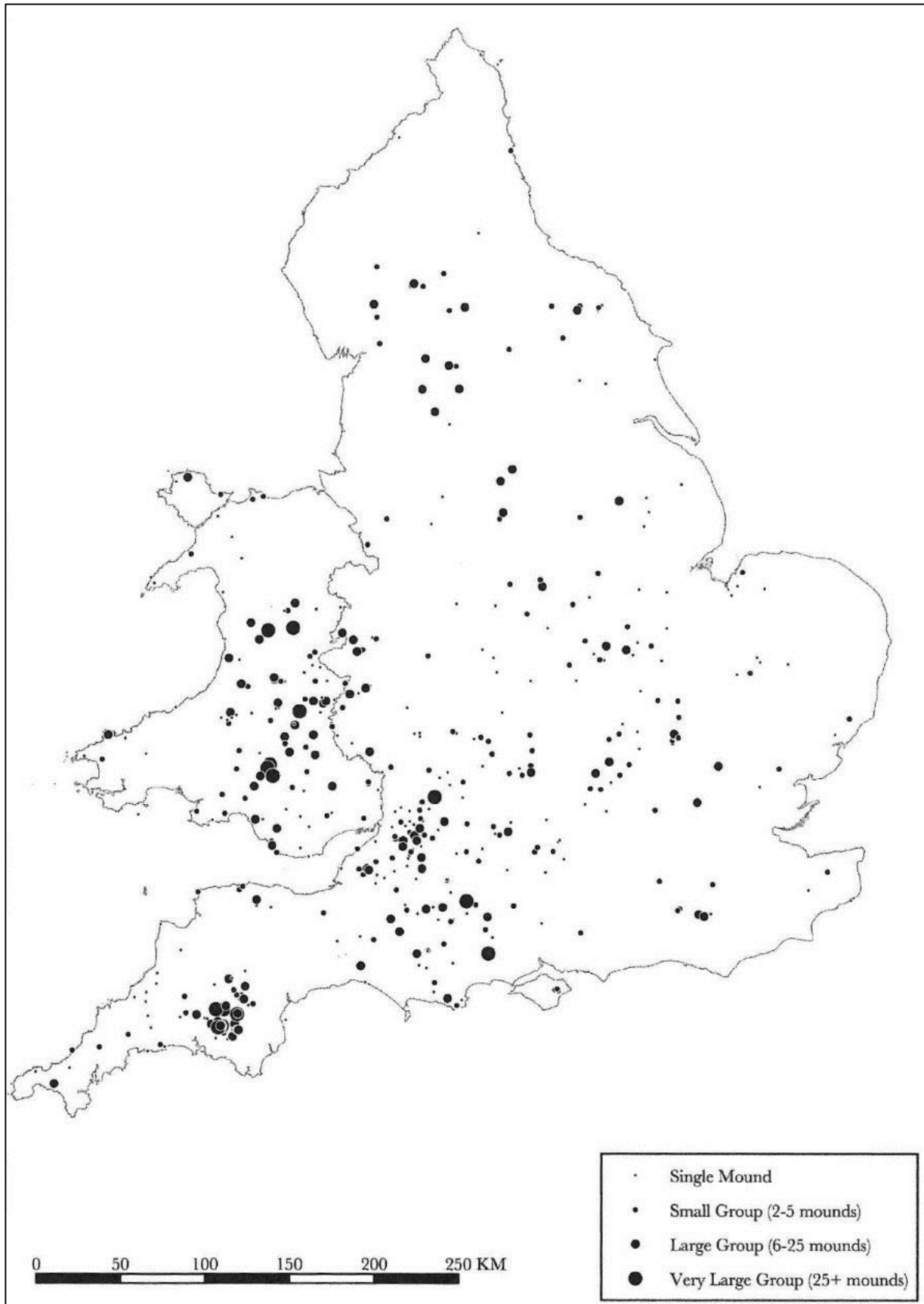


Fig 1: Distribution of pillow mounds across England and Wales. The three Brecon Beacons rabbit farms form the cluster of larger dots in the south of Wales (after Williamson 2007, 35)

On a broader geographical front, some upland rabbit farms elsewhere in the United Kingdom continued in use, well after the abandonment of those in the Beacons. However, by the early twentieth century the demand for rabbit fur was in decline universally, and a leading Dartmoor writer of the time claimed that by then it was the meat that was important. The Bell family recollections seem to reveal that, in the Beacons group at least, it was the skins that were the main product.

Williamson drew on the Royal Commission's 1982 synthesis in his 2007 assessment of rabbit warrens, and included a section on the Welsh moorland warrens (2007, 118-24). He noted amongst other things the discrete enclosures within the rabbit farms which he saw as secure places for cultivating fodder, many without entrances. It was, he argued, hard to make gates rabbit-proof so the perimeter wall would be continuous and taken down when necessary. He pointed out citing high moorland areas on Dartmoor and the Brecon Beacons that such enclosures in were defined by dry stone walls and drew attention to 'particularly good examples surviv[ing], in a ruinous state and again without defined entrances at Ystradfellte (= Pant Mawr) and Cray. They also contain slight traces of ploughing which are particularly visible from the air' (2007, 71).

Pits used to catch the rabbits also appear on all three of the Beacons rabbit farms (RCAHMW 1982, 315). Based on descriptions going back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, it is evident that many pit traps were quite simple affairs but some traps could be relatively sophisticated, with trap doors set into wooden floors which tipped the unfortunate rabbits into the pits. The existence of such tip traps (or *types*) has yet to be incontrovertibly demonstrated in the Brecon Beacons, and Williamson is probably premature in claiming that 'tip traps are only known from a handful of places outside the North east, most notably on a small number of warrens in the Brecon Beacons, at Trianglas [Cefn Cul], Cray and Ystradfellte [Pant Mawr]. Here they are often larger than those on the Tabular Hills (Yorkshire), up to three metres in diameter and usually tapering towards the base rather than the top. Once again the traps were set within the walls of small enclosures. Those at Ystradfellte were quadrilateral in shape, typically 20m in length 13m wide at one end and tapering to 6m at the other' (Williamson 2007, 77). Nevertheless the pits are certainly there, so the possibility that they were intermittently roofed is quite strong. Again, the recollections of the Bell family are of interest here for they are of the belief that the pits were covered with brash (small twigs, rushes etc) over which small pieces of turnip and swede were scattered to lure the rabbits; the material would not support the weight of the rabbits which would fall into the stone-lined pits below. A selection was then made of the captured rabbits, with the smaller ones being released while the larger ones were killed and their skins dispatched for marketing. No memory of the marketing of meat has been passed on, but perhaps this was sold locally and on an unofficial basis.

However, while examining the warrens for this study, the few enclosures that survive to a sufficient height have been found to retain evidence of a projecting course near the top of the internal face of their walling; this can only have been intended to prevent the escape of animals from within and it is a style mirrored by the enclosing walls for the warrens at all of this group of rabbit farms. This perhaps gives more weight to his alternative interpretation which is based on the belief that some 'enclosures were presumably intended to provide protection to breeding does and young rabbits living in "clapper" mounds, which were particularly vulnerable to predators, and to attacks by adult males' (2007, 73). This remains to be proven, but it is apparent that at least some of the enclosures were intended as pens for the rabbit population of these tracts of moorland.

### **Topography**

The natural topography of the land on which the three farms were developed requires consideration. All of them are unusual in their elevation and exposed siting, and not readily favourable to the process of raising rabbits, yet it is surely a fact that their builders deliberately selected localities suitable to their purpose. A possible clue is given by Williamson (2007, 20) who comments 'The rabbits.....were normally killed in November, December and January, when their fur was fully developed....'. Perhaps then, it might be that the harsher conditions prevailing in the exposed landscape of the Brecon Beacons would have extended

this winter culling season, or at least been instrumental in increasing the quality or quantity of the fur produced.

Pant Mawr is the most southerly of the rabbit farms, set on a broad ridge with a surface which is undulating within a fairly gentle overall slope to the south. It lies between the upper sections of the Tawe and Nedd valleys and covers an area measuring about 3.2km north/south by 2.6km east/west. The elevation lies in the same range as the other warrens, here lying between 510m OD and 330m OD. Land-use is split between upland pasture, with a dominant covering of heather, and commercial coniferous forestry.

Crai occupies the upper part of the valley containing the Cray Reservoir and encompasses an area measuring approximately 2.5km north-east/south-west by 0.8km wide; it has an outlying group of pillow mounds in a discrete enclosure at its south-west end that lie on higher, more exposed, ground up to 510m OD, but is best described as having a valley siting, open to the north-east, with an elevation of between 300m OD and 480m OD. Although most of the warren faces south-east, a few pillow mounds lie on the north-west-facing slopes of the valley. The modern land-use is largely unimproved upland pasture with a covering of grass, heather and bracken, although it may be that some elements of the warren were lost beneath the waters of the reservoir; the wall which presumably defined the south-east side of the warren can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping and followed the approximate line of the stream on the valley floor.

Cefn Cul was constructed on the southern end of the ridge on which the outlying group at Crai is positioned, the spur lying between the upper reaches of the River Tawe and its Nant Tywynni tributary. The enclosure which defines the warren incorporates the crest of the spur and its steep slopes facing both west and south-east, and covers an area measuring 0.9km north/south by 0.9km east/west. It is exposed to weather from the west, south and east. Again this is an area of unimproved upland pasture occupied by grass, heather and bracken, although the elevations are slightly lower, ranging from 280m OD to 460m above O.D.



## **Cefn Cul**

### **Introduction**

It is not clear when the enclosed warren now known as Cefn Cul was first identified. The Ordnance Survey recognised at least twenty pillow mounds on vertical aerial photographs in 1975 and their authenticity was verified by one of their field investigators in 1976. Unlike Crai to the north and Pant Mawr to the south-east there is nothing to indicate that Jack Spurgeon or his colleagues at the Royal Commission had any inkling of the warren's existence in the late 1960s, though there is some basis for confusion in that Spurgeon referred to the warren that we now know as Crai as Cefn Cul, the long ridge above both sites providing an apt if ultimately unhelpful label.

The next stage in its appreciation came in October 1987 when the short-lived NAS (Brian Malaws and David Percival) studied the warren in an extensive survey that resulted in an unpublished report filed in the National Monument Record. It lists 43 pillow mounds and 12 pit traps together with the dimensions of both the mounds and their associated ditches together with a brief analysis, but its value was diminished by the fact that no grid references were applied to the features on the list, with the result that it was initially impossible to correlate the dimensions with the site plan which was ultimately published in *Mynydd Du and Fforest Fawr* (Leighton 1997, fig 23). That such a plan under the title of NAS Drawing 77 exists somewhere in the NMR archives is generally accepted, and may surface one day, but in its absence only photocopied extracts are available in the original survey book. David Leighton has managed to piece together some of the available data, although correlations for some warren elements have not been possible, and we are indebted to him for making this information available to us.

A succinct but thorough description of the warren has been inserted into Coflein based on the NAS survey and on David Leighton's published analysis in 1997. This has been used as the foundation for the overview below and its value is fully acknowledged here.

Fieldwork and a study of aerial photographs broadly confirms suggests Leighton's figures, though one of the features recorded as a pillow mound (that at SN 8587 1869) is perhaps more likely to be a bank associated with a linear drain. A small group of four possible pillow mounds have also been observed on aerial photographs in the south-west part of the main enclosure. Difficult terrain and vegetation cover prevented their investigation at the time of the field survey. It may be this reason that has prevented them being recorded by past fieldworkers, and their authenticity remains uncertain.

### **Overview**

Cefn Cul is considered, like its counterparts nearby, to be an earlier nineteenth-century rabbit farm, probably a more appropriate term than the conventional 'warren'. Its date of origin and duration as an active farm cannot be established for no documents relating to its management have come to light. Credibly, it is not likely to have been created before 1819 when the Great Forest of Brecknock was formally disafforested through an enclosure act and sold into private hands in 1820 (Rees 1966, 19). Its abandonment is assumed to have occurred by the time that Thomas Claypon, the foremost owner of the Great Forest, died in 1859, a view based on the fact that his successors, the McTurk family, who had initially leased the land (from 1853) and subsequently purchased it, knew of but had no direct involvement in rabbit breeding.

*Enclosures.* This relatively compact warren is well-defined for it is bounded by a continuous drystone rubble wall, almost 3km in length, which encloses a polygonal area, somewhat irregular in form on the south, of 54 hectares. The wall is now partly ruinous with some sections rising only just above ground level, but it can be clearly traced on aerial photographs. There are, however, places where the wall still stands to its original height of 1.6m and some 0.3m below its top is a continuous course of sandstone slabs projecting into the interior for about 0.1 to 0.15m, a deterrent to rabbits seeking to get out of the warren (cf Williamson 2007, 69, for a similar feature in the well-preserved Wood Hall Warren in the Yorkshire Dales).

Two smaller, walled, enclosures are tucked into the north-west and north-east corners of the main enclosure, covering respectively 0.2ha and 0.8ha. A third, rather larger, enclosure lies at the centre of the warren and

this last is freestanding, with an elongated polygonal shape; unlike the other two enclosures, it incorporates two pit traps. The wall which defines the third enclosure has a vertical inner face, a battered outer one which rests on large foundation blocks of sandstone, and its basal width is about 0.7m. It too had a continuous course of sandstone slabs below the top of the wall projecting into the interior. There is one further enclosure abutting the main enclosure wall. This is on the south side and is distinguished by a turf-covered stony bank, 1.5m wide by 0.5m high, rather than a wall. It seems unlikely that it is associated directly with the rabbit farm; indeed the Royal Commission saw it as an earlier enclosure, cut across by the rabbit farm wall.

*Pillow mounds.* The main enclosure wall is believed to surround 46 pillow mounds. None has been identified outside it. These range in length from 11.6m to 84.5m and have a maximum width of 7.8m. Their forms too appear to vary, even allowing for post-abandonment changes. Some are sizeable mounds, both in width and height, others are slighter. An occasional feature is a split-level mound with one long side rising above the other. The elevated appearance of the one side might be a function of the ditch digging which is generally a consistent feature of the uphill side of the mound, although it should probably be assumed that the ditch was usually the main source of mound material in every case. Very occasionally a longitudinal hollow or gully hints at a collapsed burrow although it is not always clear whether this hollow could have resulted from the way in which mound material was heaped up. Much more easily understood are mounds which are segmented (see image below), with anything up to ten lateral hollows dividing the mounds into sections, a sure indication of underlying burrows. Surface stone is not common in the mounds and where it is apparent it appears to have no structural purpose.

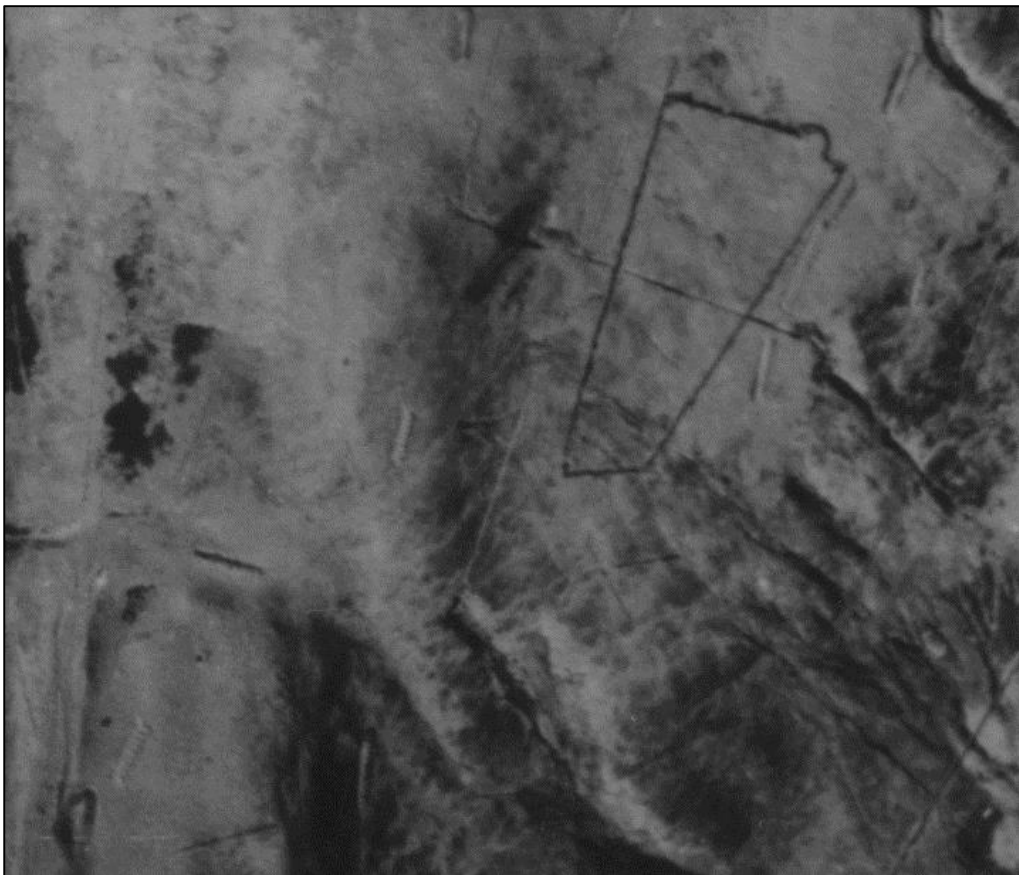


Fig. 2: Pillow mounds and drains in the vicinity of the central enclosure at Cefn Cul. A segmented mound is clearly visible to bottom left. The largest internal enclosure is shown in its entirety, complete with a semi-circular projection on its north side which surrounds a pit trap (From RAF aerial photo CPE UK 2487 No 3245, taken on 10/03/1948, reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit) North to top.

Most of the mounds occupy the south-eastern flank of the spur and are placed diagonally across the contours to facilitate drainage. A rather smaller number occupy the western flanks overlooking the Tawe, slopes that are a little steeper, but with a reduced gradient where the mounds were constructed. A very few have been placed on the crest of the ridge, which from the appearance of its vegetation, clearly suffers from impeded drainage.

*Pit traps.* Some 12 pit-traps have been identified within the main enclosure, but it is likely that intensive and systematic fieldwork would pick up further examples. Two are set within the small central enclosure, while most lie close to pillow mounds. Interestingly, one of those in the central enclosure lies within a semi-circular protrusion near the north-east corner (see Fig. 2, above); the reasons for this unusual form are obscure at present. The rabbit traps were stone-built bell-shaped pits, which would presumably have had a wooden superstructure. They survive as hollows between 1.6m and 2.8m in diameter and up to 1.3m deep, with occasional traces of walling visible though much of their original form is now masked by natural collapse or later backfilling on safety grounds; most have also become engulfed with vegetation.

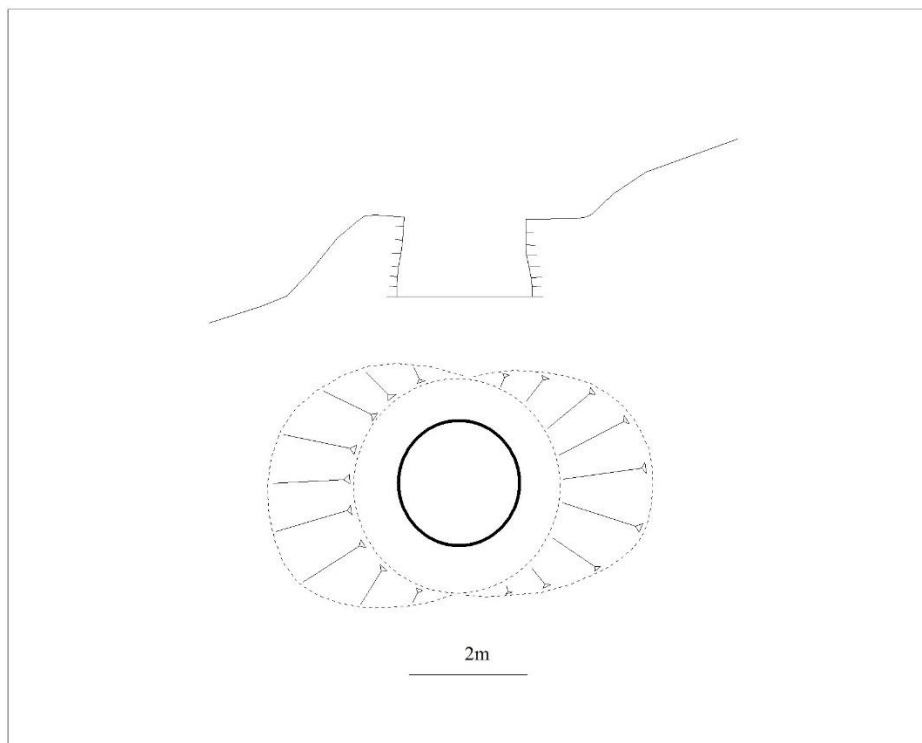


Fig. 3: Sketch plan and section of a typical pit trap placed on a slope, showing the corbelled internal walling designed to prevent the escape of the trapped rabbits.

*Drainage.* There is an extensive system of drainage banks and accompanying ditches of various forms seemingly associated with the pillow mounds; the two are not always readily distinguishable as some of the narrower pillow mounds can be of similar dimensions. The Royal Commission defined the pillow mounds as ‘turf- and heather-grown banks varying between 1.6m and 5.5m in width, 12m and 86m in length and 0.4m and 1.5m in height, generally with a ditch on the uphill side. They are scattered at random over the whole area but less densely over the very steep west side of the ridge. Several pillow mounds exhibit traces of stone construction under the turf, and some present a "corrugated" profile, having the appearance of several round mounds in a line’. Not all of this is particularly helpful and the dimensional limits have been adjusted in the light of the present field survey. Some drainage banks are indeed distinctive, with sharp sides, of narrow width and a marked height to width ratio that is greater than that of the standard pillow mound. In their spacing close to particular pillow mounds some are obviously placed to deflect surface water. Yet some linear mounds are not as clear-cut in their function and could be unusually narrow pillow mounds. Overall it is arguably best to be cautious and where there is any doubt it is preferable to go

for the drainage option. For the moment only one of the linear banks recorded as a pillow mound has been reassessed as a drainage feature.

*Buildings.* The farm house and outbuildings of Cefn Cul stand immediately east of the main enclosing wall at SN 8605 1856. It is assumed that these are sited where the warrener's house was, but this has not been independently confirmed. It might be noted, however, that the farm did not exist in 1813, according to Ordnance Surveyors' drawing No 191 (Part II), opening up the possibility that it was built as a dedicated warrener's dwelling. The nearest farm at that time was Nant-yr-wydd, lying off to the south-east and with a detached block of fields suggestive of a moorland encroachment.

Other features within the main enclosure may or may not be related to the rabbit farm. There are the ruins of a small building situated in a sheltered, south-facing hollow at SN 8539 1835 (Fig. 4). The walls are of sandstone rubble, 0.6m thick and up to 0.6m high, and the building measures 4.5m east/west by 3.8m wide, with a doorway in the south-west wall adjoining the south corner. A possible fireplace can be seen on the internal face of the north-west wall which implies that it was at least used as a place of shelter and it is not difficult to envisage it being a warreners' refuge used in inclement weather.

Close by the possible refuge is a relatively small, but nevertheless distinct, mound some 3m in diameter and 0.4m high; although seemingly unknown in this area, in other localities mounds of this nature have been interpreted as 'trap mounds', the idea being that these were used to support an upright pole with an attached trap to catch predatory birds (Silvester 1995, 85).



Fig. 4: The ruins of a small building, potentially a refuge for warreners, situated in a relatively sheltered, south-facing hollow at SN 8539 1835. Photo 4066-0007.



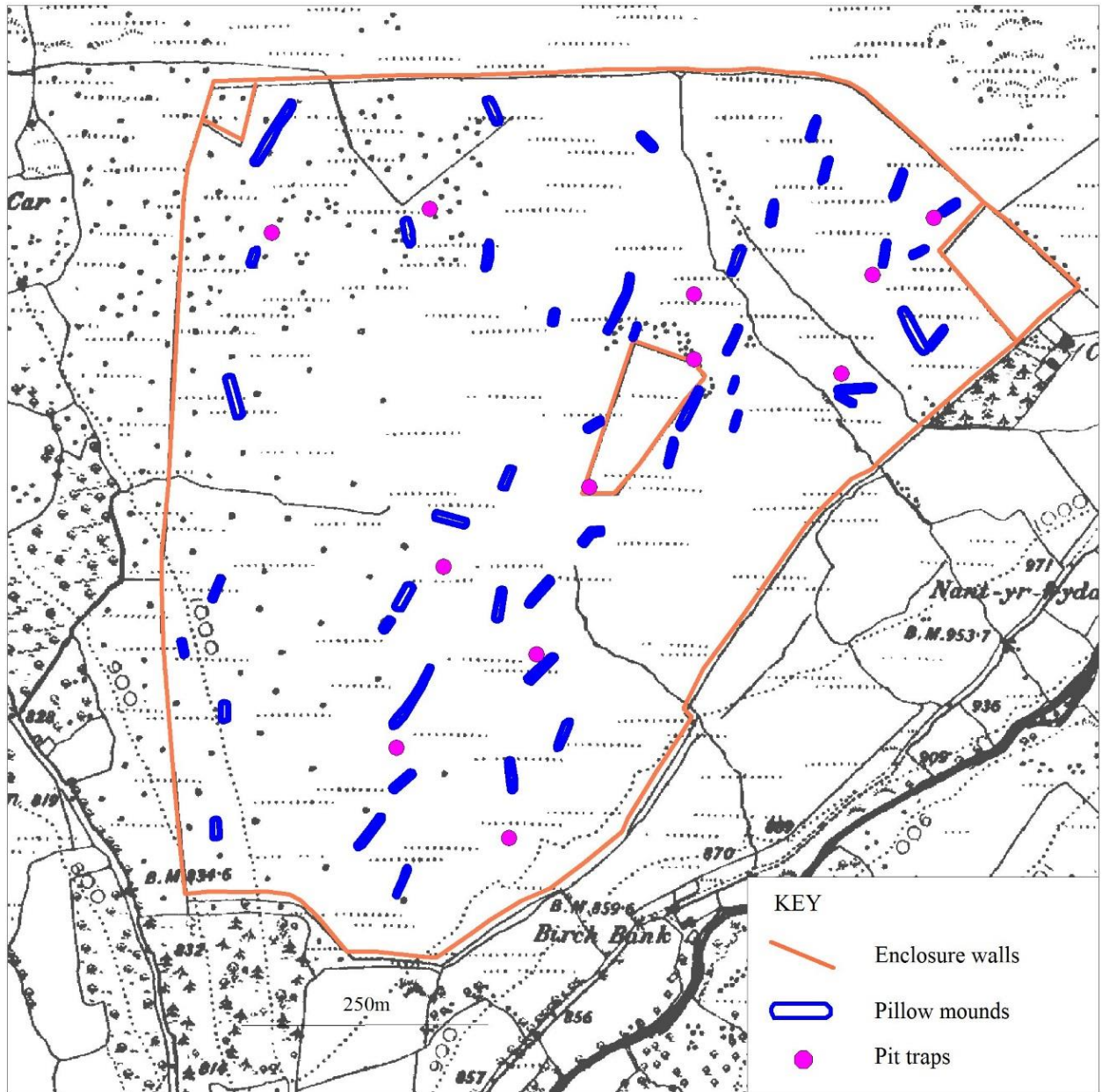


Fig. 5: Plan of the Cefn Cul rabbit farm, showing the locations of enclosures, pillow mounds and pit traps taken from field survey and examination of aerial photography. The dwelling at Cefn Cul lies just to the south of the north-eastern corner of the warren enclosure. The background plan is the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Pant Mawr**

### **Introduction**

Pant Mawr is the largest of the three Brecon Beacons rabbit farms. It appears to be bounded by a specifically designed stone wall, in as much as all the known elements of the warren lie within its perimeter, and as the Royal Commission realised many years ago, the stone wall corresponds reasonably precisely with a numbered unit, a land holding of 'pasture' (1714 acres) on the Tithe survey of 1843. At what point they began to appreciate that there was an extremely large warren on Pant Mawr is uncertain. The typescript notes in the NMR files are not dated, and could pre-date the Ordnance Survey's first written reference to the site in September 1961 which referred to a 'remarkable group of pillow mounds (or peat stacks?)' alluding to an undated letter from RCAHMW. An Ordnance Survey field investigator, E. Geary, seems to have been the first visitor, probably in October of the same year, his notes claiming that 64 mounds could be identified from the air, and that the land agent for the Cnewr estate on which the warren lay, knew of stories of rabbit farming prior to its acquisition by the McTurk family in 1860.

Jack Spurgeon published a short note in *Archaeology in Wales* in 1969, claiming at least 80 mounds, and also correctly identifying for the first time the pit traps, some in small stone-walled enclosures that are a particular feature of Pant Mawr. Previously these had been described as stone rings lying inside walled 'gardens', the latter depicted and named on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1891 as sheepfolds. What is not clarified at any point is the scale of Jack Spurgeon's fieldwork on Pant Mawr; there was certainly some but it may not have been extensive. This was largely rectified in 1984 and 1985 by the NAS who recorded significant numbers of features, other than those towards the southern end of the enclosed area which had by that time already been submerged by forestry plantations.

Unexplained is why the only scheduled elements within any of the three warrens are pillow mounds within the afforested area on the south side of Pant Mawr. The date of the original scheduling is unknown, but it seems likely to have taken place in the 1980s; the designated area now comprises three discrete locations within 200-250m of each other, their remarkably close-set nature perhaps going some way to explain why they were singled out for protection. The designated area was modified in 1990 as a response to the destruction of two mounds by forestry operations.

As explained above it has not been feasible, nor in our view necessary to conduct a comprehensive field study of Pant Mawr owing to its size and the presence of forestry over a large proportion of the area; rather a sample of the sites has been examined in the field.

### **Overview**

*The main enclosure.* Jack Spurgeon argued that the enclosure wall that he had identified but not mapped contained 694 hectares, and the most likely and best-fit candidate when plotted out in GIS from vertical aerial photography, achieves an area of 685ha, a comparative figure close enough to be certain that the same enclosure is being referred to. From modern aerial photographs it is feasible to define the stone-walled boundary for much of its perimeter, but there are difficulties on the south side where some of it is disguised by forestry; here early Ordnance Survey mapping and RAF aerial photographs from the 1950s play a complementary role.

The Royal Commission's record notes, presumably prepared by Jack Spurgeon, state that 'the Pant Mawr enclosure is of irregular shape and is approximately 1¾ miles north to south by 1½ miles east to west, lying two miles south of the summit of Fan Gihirych and overlooking the upper reaches of the River Neath and the Sarn Helen to the east. The enclosed area is uneven but has a general slope from the north-west (1600') to the south-east (1200'). The north-west angle encloses part of the steep fall at the foot of Fan Gihirych, the apex lying about 500 yards south-south-west of Carn-yr-Onen, the meeting place of four parish boundaries (Ystradfellte, Cray, Glyntawe and Ystradgynlais Higher). The pitted moon-like appearance of Pant Mawr on the aerial photos is given by the profusion of swallow holes or sinks. These vary greatly in size, some being very large.....Peat covers most of the surface of the area.... Several small streams flowing

southwards rise to the south of the enclosure and their upper stretches are surrounded by marshy areas which the pillow mounds seem to avoid, though they lie quite close in places, on slightly elevated ground'.

The area so defined is far from uniform. Prior to the forestry being planted in the southern part of the enclosed area, there were more mosses and streams apparent, or so the early Ordnance Survey maps suggest, and consequently it will have been rather damper in the southern part of the area than further north. This has implications for the number of mounds and other features which are likely to have been lost beneath the post-War forestry. In view of the putative damp nature of some areas it is perhaps surprising that much less evidence of drainage can be discerned at Pant Mawr than at either of the other two rabbit farms; this could be a function of both the larger available area and the comparatively level ground in relation to Cefn Cul and Crai, where the potential impact of surface water runoff in extreme conditions was no doubt perceived as a problem requiring solution.

*Pillow mounds.* In comparison to the 80 to 90 pillow mounds that have been postulated in the past, 93 can currently be pinpointed. Aerial photography has been of significant value, particularly in the section of the enclosure now occupied by forestry. Even in the moorland sections, the vegetation does change across the enclosed area, becoming more intractable in the northern reaches of the enclosure where photography becomes correspondingly less informative. Some of the smaller mounds claimed by the Royal Commission or Ordnance Survey in the north cannot be seen at all on the vertical aerial photography available to us, although the larger examples recorded by them in the same general area can be readily authenticated. This implies that there remains some potential for the discovery of additional mounds in areas which have not been subjected to detailed survey.

The Royal Commission have claimed in the past that the longest mounds are up to 30m in length, but this is clearly incorrect as the sources reveal that some approach 90m and one exceptional mound has a measured length of 131m. Most mounds, however, fall into the 10m to 50m range. Of the pillow mounds visited, the maximum width was 4.4m and the height 1.6m. Currently there is insufficient information on the morphology of the pillow mounds to determine whether they are generally simple mounds, or display drainage/spoil gullies, artificial burrows and the like; those examined in the field were sharply defined with one or two flanking ditches, from which material had been excavated during construction.

It is evident too that while some mounds are grouped closely together, others seem to adopt more random patterns of dispersal. From the plan it can be suggested that up to seven clusters of mounds exist on open ground. One of these, centred around a large rock outcrop known as Careg-lem, is a fairly tightly-knit group of seven pillow mounds with several associated pit traps, while immediately to the north are perhaps eight mounds set more loosely in an area to the north of Pant Mawr Pool. Away from these broadly central groups of mounds, the vast majority of the remainder lie within 350-400m of the warren boundary, and their distribution implies that the concept of their emplacement in groups was probably deliberate. This is particularly so in the case of the area where some of the mounds are designated; this broad group originally comprised 23 mounds in an area covering no more than 18ha.

Consideration of the ground covered by the forestry – around 35% of the entire enclosed area - brought to light two very different issues which needed to be resolved. Aerial photographs taken by Professor St Joseph in 1967 reveal at least half a dozen individual pillow mounds that appear to have escaped attention previously, perhaps as they could not be pinpointed on the map with any precision. This difficulty was resolved by the use of a set of vertical aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1954, which predated the forestry planting and clearly showed a significant additional number of pillow mounds, perhaps as many as 30, which had never been recorded. It has not been possible to examine these in the field but the photographs are sufficiently clear for there to be no doubt regarding their attribution; their current condition is unknown. This is only half the story, however, as the pit traps that were clearly an integral part of the warren and often found in close conjunction with pillow mounds are generally too small to be unequivocally identified from the air. This has no doubt skewed the picture in the afforested area. Even in the more open areas it is clear that our knowledge is incomplete; the single day's visit to Pant Mawr identified one new pit trap relatively closely positioned to other warren features, so we evidently have but a partial picture of the distribution of pit traps. This is a situation which could only be rectified by detailed field survey over the entire warren area, something completely beyond the scope of this project.



Fig. 6: A group of 9 pillow mounds visible on a 1954 RAF aerial photograph, adjacent to the boundary of Pant Mawr at its south-east corner; these now lie within the afforested area of the warren. It seems almost certain that corresponding pit traps would have formed part of the group, but these cannot be conclusively identified. (From RAF aerial photo F21 58/1452 No 0017, taken on 31/05/1954, reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit) North to top.

There are three groups of mounds scheduled as ancient monuments which have been left in unplanted clearings in the forestry belt, and in the schedule these are listed as pillow mounds. They are not, though, pillow mounds in the conventional sense of the term as they are both exceptionally long and lie significantly closer to each other than is normally the case. Speculatively, these concentrations lying in proximity to the dwelling of Blaen-cwm, visible on late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Ordnance Survey maps, reveal the latter as a further warrener's dwelling, secondary to the main dwelling and enclosures at Pant Mawr, but linked by a trackway which is also visible on the Ordnance Survey map. There is also some local knowledge that this was a 'rabbiters' house (W Davies pers comm).

One clearing has a group of four mounds set closely together and up to 85m long (centre bottom of Fig. 7, reproduced below), with a short lateral mound set centrally to the most westerly of the group and almost certainly incorporating a pit trap. In passing, it might be noted that the scheduling polygon has been incorrectly oriented and around 40% of each mound is unscheduled.

The second group is visible just below the centre left of the RAF aerial photo and has a single mound up to 131m long, though there are two more conventional pillow mounds less than 20m to the south, both of which lie in an over-large scheduled area.

The third group seemingly has two sets of 13 and 3 mounds showing on modern vertical aerial photos, though a Cadw field monument warden's report implies that the number could be 14 and 7 mounds respectively. The mounds lie parallel, like ridges in an open field system, and are between 45m and 85m in length. It is evident, however, from a CUCAP aerial photograph (AQV 63) and the RAF aerial photo, where they can be seen towards the top of the image below, that this set breaks down into a group of six parallel mounds interspersed with lower 'berms' between them which have in the past been mistaken for further



mounds. A second pair of mounds lies at around 45° to the first group and converges on them towards the north-west; one of the pair is a long mound, nearly 85m long, but the other is in fact split, one length offset from the other. A further long mound lies to the north-east of, and set at around 45° to, the second set. The scheduled area meant to encompass the group was originally incorrectly placed but has since been revised. This locality also includes a pit trap, sited in the gap between the southern ends of the two groups of pillow mounds. The angled mound visible to the east in 1954 is an interesting example of a type found elsewhere at the rabbit farms.



Fig. 7: Concentrated groupings of pillow mounds at Pant Mawr, some of which were subsequently scheduled, as they appear on a 1954 RAF aerial photograph. Two pit traps are known in this area, one to the north-west of the four parallel mounds and the other on the south side of the triangular gap between elements of the northern group of mounds. The line in the bottom left is the boundary of the warren. (From RAF aerial photo F21 58/1452 No 0019, taken on 31/05/1954, reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit) North to top.

Recent vertical aerial photography shows forestry clearings that match fairly closely the locations of the pillow mounds seen on the earlier aerial photographs, predating the forestry. This could imply that there are additional, unscheduled, mounds in the clearings, and although the state of preservation of these is unknown it is assumed that they were deliberately preserved at the time of the tree planting. In the case of mounds visible on the aerial photographs in places where no clearings are now apparent, it is probably to be expected that these will have been either lost or significantly damaged. This is particularly so in the south-west corner of the warren, where seven mounds were visible along the east side of a stream valley in the 1950s; none of these had been recorded by previous sources and they are not evident on modern aerial photographs.

*Enclosures.* The main enclosure is defined by the boundary wall, with a total length 12.2km, which, as previously stated, encompasses an area of 685ha. Only a small portion has been examined during the fieldwork, but it seems sensible to assume that it was built as a single entity when the Pant Mawr rabbit farm was under development.

The enclosures within the rabbit farm fall into two groups on the basis of size and design. The larger ones, considered by RCAHMW to be enclosures for the growth of crops to feed the rabbits, are not uniform in their size and shape, varying from 200m by 150m down to 70m by 40m in extent (1.8ha to 0.3ha in area). Five of these six larger enclosures have two internal pit traps, thereby implying that they were actually used as rabbit enclosures. The only anomalous enclosure is distinctively rectangular, measuring over 200m long but only 40m or so wide (0.8ha) and seems to have had a building incorporated into its north-west corner. Its function is currently unknown, though crop production is perhaps the most likely, if it is contemporary with the rabbit farm.



Fig. 8: A typical example of the Pant Mawr enclosures © *Next Perspectives. Welsh Government 2015.*

A second, considerably more numerous, group consists of up to 24 enclosures if a couple of smaller examples are included; these are broadly rectangular and almost all are around 0.02ha in size. Many are said to have (or can be seen to have on the basis of aerial photos) a single pit trap in them. The RCAHMW sees them as pens for pregnant does, though Leighton has not ruled out the possibility that they might have been designed primarily to catch vermin. However, there seems no reason, except in size, to differentiate them from the larger enclosures in terms of their likely function and at least one (that at SN 8916 1521) has a course of flat slabs near the top of the wall likely to have been placed to prevent the escape of rabbits as at Cefn Cul and Crai. As to how most were entered or exited, has yet to become clear, for 'doorways' or 'gateways' are rare; one is mentioned in the RCAHMW record for the enclosure at SN 8933 1537 and another at SN 8839 1559. Their spacing across the northern sector appears fairly regular, but several of them bear no relationship to any pillow mounds, which doesn't marry well with the pregnant doe theory. If anything they are prevalent in areas where there are few, if any, pillow mounds, and they are correspondingly absent from the southern part of the rabbit farm, now afforested, where pillow mounds are the dominant site type. This absence of evidence has nothing to do with the afforestation as other enclosures are clearly visible on the RAF aerial photographs taken in 1954. As noted previously, the Ordnance Survey at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century recorded many of these enclosures as sheep folds, which would have given an inordinate density on this particular block of upland; it is an indicator of how quickly the rabbit farms and their remains disappeared from the local consciousness.

*Pit traps.* Significant numbers of these are associated with the enclosures but there are also many seemingly by themselves well away from any other features. Some, however, are intimately connected with pillow mounds. At least 75 pits have now been recognised and we consider it highly likely that others would come to light through close, systematic field survey. Given that some of the pit traps are intimately connected with pillow mounds, there were almost certainly additional traps in the afforested area which have yet to be pinpointed. Although not enough of the traps have been recorded in sufficient detail to allow comparisons on the basis of size and shape, there are some common themes that can be noted. Firstly, it is evident that where they lie within enclosures, they are placed in close proximity with the encompassing wall. Another characteristic is that they can have a ‘platformed’ appearance, though this is probably due to efforts to provide a level base for the above ground structures and to use the material which had been excavated to produce the central hollow - in which the pit sides were often supported by stone corbelling.



Fig. 9: Pant Mawr farm buildings and enclosures (in the top left quadrant of the image), as they appear on a 1954 RAF aerial photograph. The anomalous rectangular enclosure mentioned above lies in the bottom right portion of the image and some examples of the small, broadly rectangular, enclosures. (From RAF aerial photo F22 58/1452 No 0017, taken on 31/05/1954, reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit) North to top.



*Buildings.* The ruined farm of Pant Mawr covers an area of about 65m east/west by 50m north/south, which includes the house, buildings and adjoining stone walled enclosures. It seems very likely that it functioned as the working hub of the rabbit farm, although it has not been examined for features which could conclusively prove this assumption. In this, the documentary evidence of a warrener living at Pant Mawr during its period of operation as a rabbit farm is probably the deciding factor. The presence of a dwelling and enclosure at Blaen-cwm in the southern section of the rabbit farm has already been mentioned and may explain the concentration of pillow mounds in its vicinity.

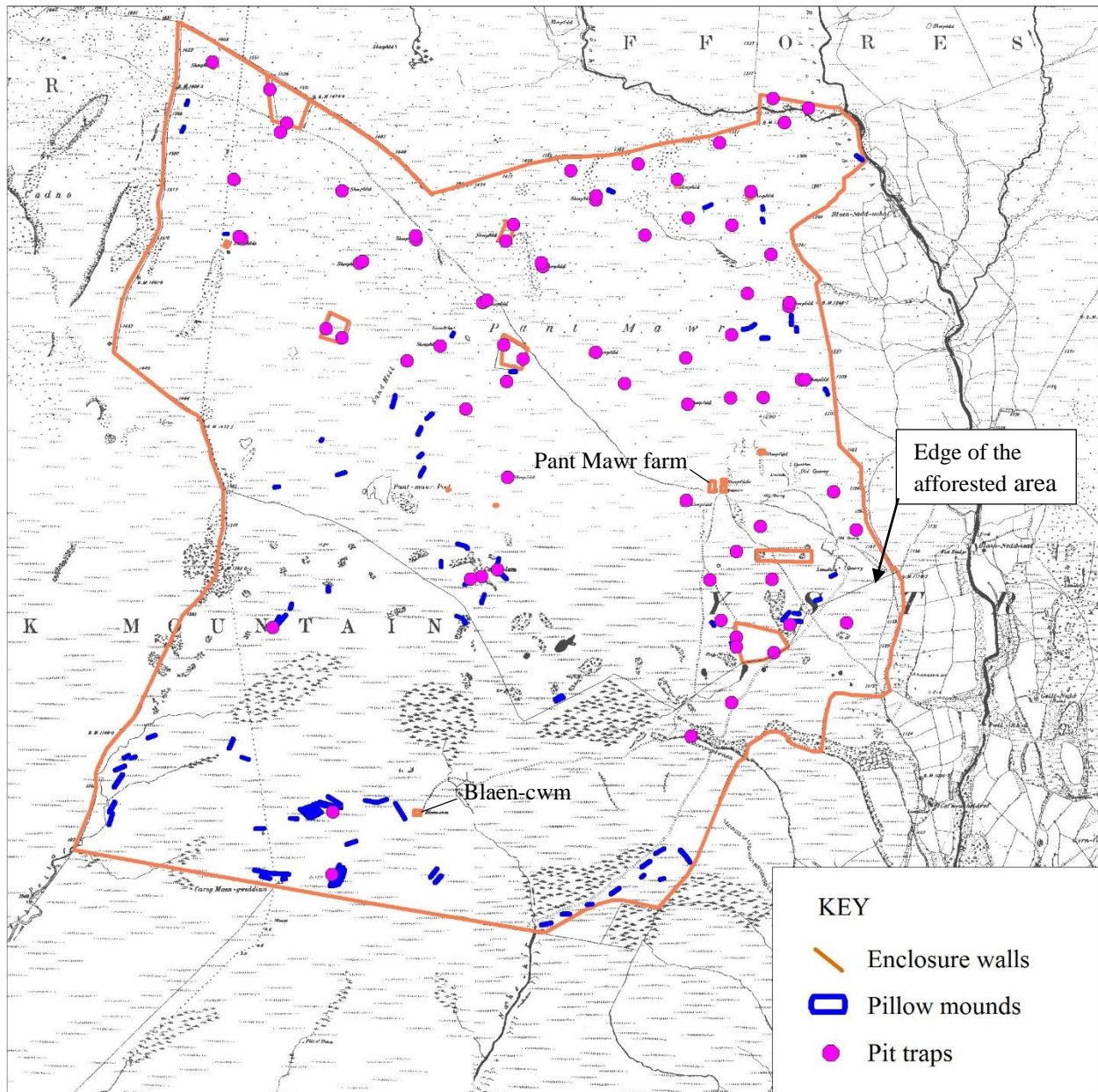


Fig. 10: Plan of the Pant Mawr rabbit farm, showing the locations of the dwellings at Pant Mawr and Blaen-cwm, together with enclosures, pillow mounds and pit traps taken from field survey and examination of aerial photography. The background plan is the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Crai

### Introduction

The pillow mounds above the Beacons Reservoir were reputedly observed for the first time from the main A4067 as it dropped down the Blaen Crai valley, by W. E. Griffiths of the Royal Commission, probably in about 1965. Jack Spurgeon followed this up with a field visit in May 1967 in which he examined nine mounds and seems also to have recognised two pit traps and a house platform. His typescript notes in the NMR are accompanied by a sketch plan positioning seventeen mounds and the platform, all at the south-western end of the warren. In a subsequently published résumé in *Archaeology in Wales* Spurgeon (1967, 20) described some of the interesting characteristics of the mounds, but also offered the view there were over 100 mounds in all in the warren. This now appears to be an exaggeration and the most plausible explanation is that he had aggregated a number of drainage features which from a distance may well have appeared to be of a similar form to the pillow mounds (D. Leighton: *pers. comm.*). A few years later Spurgeon added a further, intriguing remark to his notes in the NMR that the tradition of rabbit farming was borne out by census returns of c.1840, a comment which he did not elaborate on; this has now been confirmed by our own consultation of the census returns for 1841 and 1851.



Fig. 11: A view of the main part of the Crai rabbit farm, looking towards the Crai Reservoir. The boundary wall of the rabbit farm crosses the foreground. Many of the pillow mounds are on the slopes to left of the valley floor. Photo 4066-0002.

In 1988 Brain Malaws of the NAS examined the small portion of the warren that lay within the Ordnance Survey quarter sheet SN 81 NE, encountering two pillow mounds, three pit traps and a few other features that might not be warren-related. His records are included in the NMR, but it is likely that at a later date further efforts were put in to defining the warren. There is an unpublished Royal Commission plan (though a small part of it made an appearance in Steven Hughes' *Brecon Forest Tramroads*) that shows over 60 mounds, possibly resulting from aerial photograph transcription, and an annotated version implies that



some of these may have had their dimensions recorded (D. Leighton: *pers. comm.*). As to when this might have occurred is, however, unclear.

Of the three warrens described in this report, Crai seems to have been the most poorly recorded prior to the current project. Although various mound counts have been made in the past, few of the earthworks have been pinpointed individually and had records created for them. Intermingled with the mounds are various enclosures, none of which seem to have made it into the record and a pattern of drainage gullies, some of which may have been mistaken for pillow mounds at various times. Some pit traps had been recorded, but these were all in a single group at the south-west end of the rabbit farm.

The relative lack of information on Crai has resulted in more effort being put into providing a comprehensive record by visiting all elements of the rabbit farm that could be identified from both past fieldwork and remotely by the examination of aerial photography. Some elements might merit further study in future, particularly the nature and extent of the warren boundary as only selected portions of this have been examined thus far.

### Overview

Most of the features of the rabbit farm occupy the upper reaches of the Crai valley. The vast majority lie on the south-east-facing slope of the valley, though there are some at its head and a few on the opposite, north-west-facing, slope. There is also an attached enclosure to the west (see Figs. 13 and 16), where the land has a southerly aspect and is drained by the Nant y Moch stream, a tributary of the Nant Tywynni, itself a tributary of the River Tawe. Subsequent to the abandonment of the rabbit farm, some of the floor of the Crai valley was taken to create the Cray Reservoir which was finished in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and provides part of the water supply for the city of Swansea. It has been suggested that some pillow mounds and perhaps other features have been submerged by the waters of the reservoir; this is possible but the numbers are likely to be small (see Fig. 16 for a comparison between the likely boundary of the warren and the reservoir).



Fig. 12: Overhanging wall capping in the largest enclosure of Crai. This style of walling is found at all of the rabbit farms. Photo 4066-0004.

*Boundary.* The general view for Crai in the past has been that it did not possess a boundary wall, but fieldwork has altered our view. The walling seen at Cefn Cul and described in the overview for that warren, with its characteristic overhanging slabs forming part of the upper wall was also observed at Crai, both in the main enclosure and in those smaller enclosures within its boundary (see Fig. 12, above). The reason this may have been overlooked in the past is that the rabbit farm boundary encompasses a significantly larger area than the part occupied by the warren features including pillow mounds. As far as we can estimate some 90ha of the 250ha defined by the boundary lies beyond these features, comprising fairly inhospitable ground in the north-western part of the putative enclosure. The reason why a large sector of the rabbit farm went unused is uncertain and no fieldwork has been conducted with a view to answering this specific question, but some possibilities can be suggested. The most likely scenario is that the enclosure was constructed first and when it came to placing the internal infrastructure it was found that the unused portion was unsuitable, perhaps owing to wet ground conditions. Alternatively, it may simply be that the initial planning of the rabbit farm was overly ambitious and the more remote section was never required. Another factor was perhaps a result of the placement of the rabbit farm; much of it adjoins land which seems to have been already enclosed at the time of its construction, and it therefore had to be fitted into the landscape in a way rather different to Cefn Cul and Pant Mawr. It is also unusual in that there is an appended enclosure (Fig. 13) to the west, attached to the outer side of the main enclosure, where a stone wall defines an area of 4.6ha. Within this enclosure are eight pillow mounds, rather smaller than those found elsewhere in the rabbit farm, and a single small rectangular building.



Fig. 13: Pillow mounds in the additional enclosure at Crai, to the west of the main part of the rabbit farm. (From RAF aerial photo CPE UK 2487 No 3287, taken on 10/03/1948, reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit) North to top.

*Pillow Mounds.* The pillow mounds evident on the previous sources and gleaned from aerial photography were examined in the field and 61 authentic earthworks were confirmed. Primarily, these are positioned on the north-western side of the valley and have a south-east-facing aspect, although a few have been placed

to the south-east side of the stream nearer the valley bottom. The valley here is U-shaped, presumably of glacial origin, and the majority of mounds occupy rising ground. Some have also been shelved into the steeper slopes of the valley, and it seems that the placement of all mounds was more dependent on the availability of dry areas than a wish to avoid steep slopes. Split-level mounds were recorded, as also found at Cefn Cul, with one long side rising above the other; these may have been a response to steeper slopes. Where the ground levels out above the valley, it becomes increasingly waterlogged, and the vegetation changes. Here mounds are rare for conditions would not have been suitable for rabbit breeding, though one has been set immediately beneath a knoll which provided both drier ground and shelter.

Originally, it was claimed that three groups were in evidence: a northern group lying above the reservoir; a southern, larger, group of pillow mounds with some possibly related enclosures and the only known pit traps, together with a very small number of mounds on the south-eastern side of the valley; and a third, western group of eight mounds constructed within the small stone-walled enclosure previously mentioned (see Fig. 13). However, the distinction between the northern and southern groups is almost certainly a false one, and with more detailed information now available, it is clear that the mounds form a widely-spaced but continuous spread along the valley. However, several hundred metres separates the small western enclosure from the other pillow mounds and, coupled with the variation in mound size, this could almost be classed as a different site.

Almost all of the mounds have a ditch on their uphill side, and a significant number are accompanied by additional drainage gullies that have been cut into the hillside some ten to twenty metres above the mounds, clearly designed to capture surface water before it reaches the mounds. Some pillow mounds have been built close to the contours, but most are aligned at a sufficient angle to them, perhaps around 20°-45°, to allow water to run down their upslope ditches and be channelled around the mound's lower terminal. The size of the upslope ditches is often related to the steepness of the ground on which they are placed and some are clearly rock-cut. A small number, placed on less-steep ground, have a ditch to either long side of the mound.

The mounds themselves are generally fairly low but have a range of profiles, again largely dependent on the slope of the ground where they have been placed. Scatters of sandstone rubble are often present, evidently a product of the cutting of the adjoining ditch, but in only a very few cases does there appear to be any surface evidence for the utilisation of the stone by the builders to create burrows in the mound; the fact that these do occur, however, suggests the practice may be more widespread at Crai but that the evidence is hidden rather than not present. Occasionally, the stone content of the lower side of a mound may be sufficient to suggest some form of revetment, as has been suggested by previous researchers, but this can probably be discounted as the flatter stones are not placed horizontally as might be expected and generally follow the slope of the mound. A recurring feature, though far from universal, is of a raised ridge running along the mound, effectively creating a split-level surface, or trilobate appearance, to the mound (see Fig. 14). On some mounds this could simply be a function of how material was piled up to create it, but elsewhere it is plainly deliberate and may be a means of covering an artificial burrow that ran the length of the mound. That such man-made features existed is shown by other pillow mounds where the burrows have subsequently caved in, leaving a longitudinal hollow in the crest of the mound, examples with one or two of these hollows have been observed.





Fig. 14: An example of one of the trilobate mounds at Crai, seemingly comprising a wider and lower mound, topped by a narrow mound which may be covering an artificial burrow. Photo 4066-0008.

*Pit Traps.* Only three pit traps were recorded by the NAS, one of which can no longer be located, all at the southern end of the warren. Although none of these was specifically associated with an enclosure, unlike Pant Mawr, this probably reflects incomplete fieldwork rather than an accurate picture. Our recent fieldwork has increased the number of confirmed traps to 18, and shown that some were clearly associated with an enclosure. But of the four with such an association, only one seems to have been placed within the enclosure and the others are backed by the outer face of the wall. The single trap within an enclosure stands out in that the adjoining wall has a very small, approximately 0.2m wide, creep constructed within it; this is the only observed example of a layout which would be expected in the small enclosures at Pant Mawr.

The design of the pit traps is probably similar to that at the other rabbit farms. They generally comprise a levelled but raised mound with an internal pit whose sides are formed by stone walling, perhaps corbelled to form a bell-shape, although the degree of subsequent backfilling in most instances has rendered this difficult to identify. Some at Crai are unusual in being of rectangular design, rather than the circular appearance of most that were encountered. Again, however, the backfilling of most of the pits has perhaps hidden the true nature of the internal features; this could only be confirmed by excavation of a number of examples. A significantly larger proportion than at Pant Mawr lie in open ground, in a similar fashion to those recorded at Cefn Cul.

*Internal Enclosures.* The small rectangular stone compounds seen at Pant Mawr are not apparent here, although there are two circular enclosures, just over 10m in diameter, one of which has an internal pit trap. Larger enclosures have been planted with Scots Pine in some cases, perhaps by the McTurks in the time following the abandonment of the rabbit farm, and while three of these have external pit traps it is not certain that all of the enclosures were created specifically for the rabbit farm. The placement of traps against the external walls of the three suggests that they were not intended for occupation by rabbits, in contrast to Pant Mawr, so we may have evidence which points to the construction of enclosures in which fodder crops were grown, akin to the standard methods of rabbit farming described by Williamson (2007, 26). The largest of the enclosures, visible on the west side of Fig. 15, has a single external pit trap and possesses evidence of ridging, but is curious in that it also has internally overhanging capping to its wall (see Fig 12). Various

openings can be identified in the walls of the enclosures, some of which have been deliberately blocked; these take the form of low creeps in the base of the walls and larger, presumably gated, gaps. Some may have been inserted or rebuilt to allow the enclosures to fulfil other functions following the abandonment of the rabbit farm, when the land was given over to stock grazing.

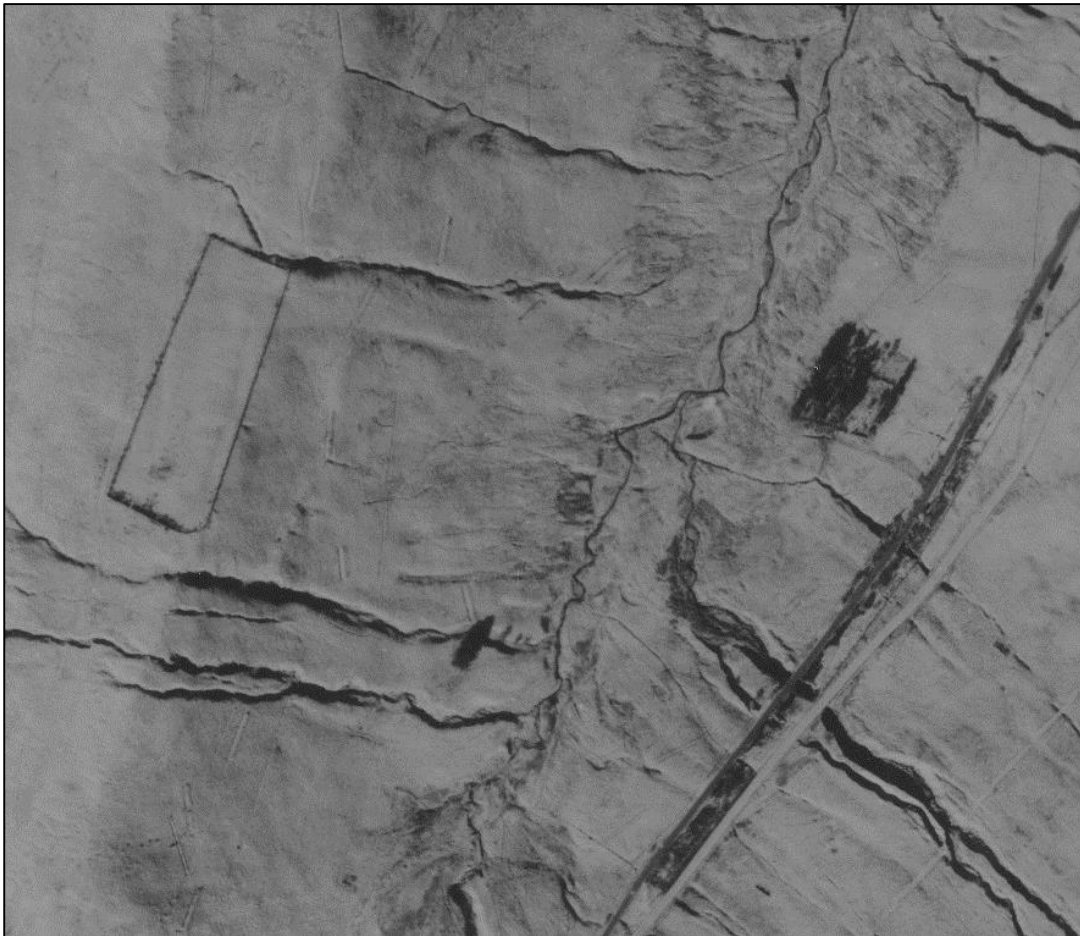


Fig. 15: Pillow mounds, drains and enclosures (both containing and without trees) in the main part of the Crai rabbit farm. The large enclosure to the west has a pit trap located on the outer face of its wall, just to the north-north-east of its rounded, southern, end and is the one whose wall is shown in Fig. 12. (From RAF aerial photo CPE UK 2487 No 3287, taken on 10/03/1948, reproduced courtesy of the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit) North to top.

*Drainage.* While Cefn Cul is not especially notable for its drainage patterns and Pant Mawr has little, if any, evidence, Crai is different. Its valley slopes and ledges are festooned with drainage gullies, and from their forms it might be inferred that several phases of water management could be represented. No examples of a drainage gully cutting through a pillow mound have been recognised, although existing mounds with their associated gullies might have been deliberately avoided so as not to affect run-off systems. This seems to be the case for those drains found in the appended enclosure to the west (see Fig. 13), where the pattern suggests drainage of the area as a whole and where similar features can be seen outside the enclosure; these are also little more than simple gullies and so of different character to the drains in the main enclosure. No direct relationship can be identified so it is not possible to determine whether the drainage here is later or earlier than the pillow mounds, though a later date might be more likely.

Some channels in the main enclosure were certainly functioning when the pillow mounds were in use, as their relative locations demonstrate; in places drains are linked directly with the upslope ditch of a pillow mound and they were clearly intended to function as a unit. The channels appear as steep-sided gullies with equally sharp-sided narrow banks below them. Some are typically positioned about 10m to 20m above pillow mounds, and are often slightly longer than the mounds themselves in order to capture water spilling down the hill. Significant in this context is the pillow mound at SN 8700 2072, which lies below and in the



shelter of a knoll, the only dry ground in a tract that is otherwise flat and marshy. Traversing the side of the knoll is a drainage gully around 50m in length which was clearly designed to deflect run-off from the higher levels of the knoll, and is effectively the only drainage visible on the shelf.

Elsewhere at Crai, there are branching systems of drainage, a good example being that centred at SN 8800 2167 at the north-eastern end of the rabbit farm. Again there is no direct relationship with pillow mounds, but it seems reasonable to assume that some drainage work would have been carried out to improve the grassland and so increase its productivity at the time the warren was in operation.

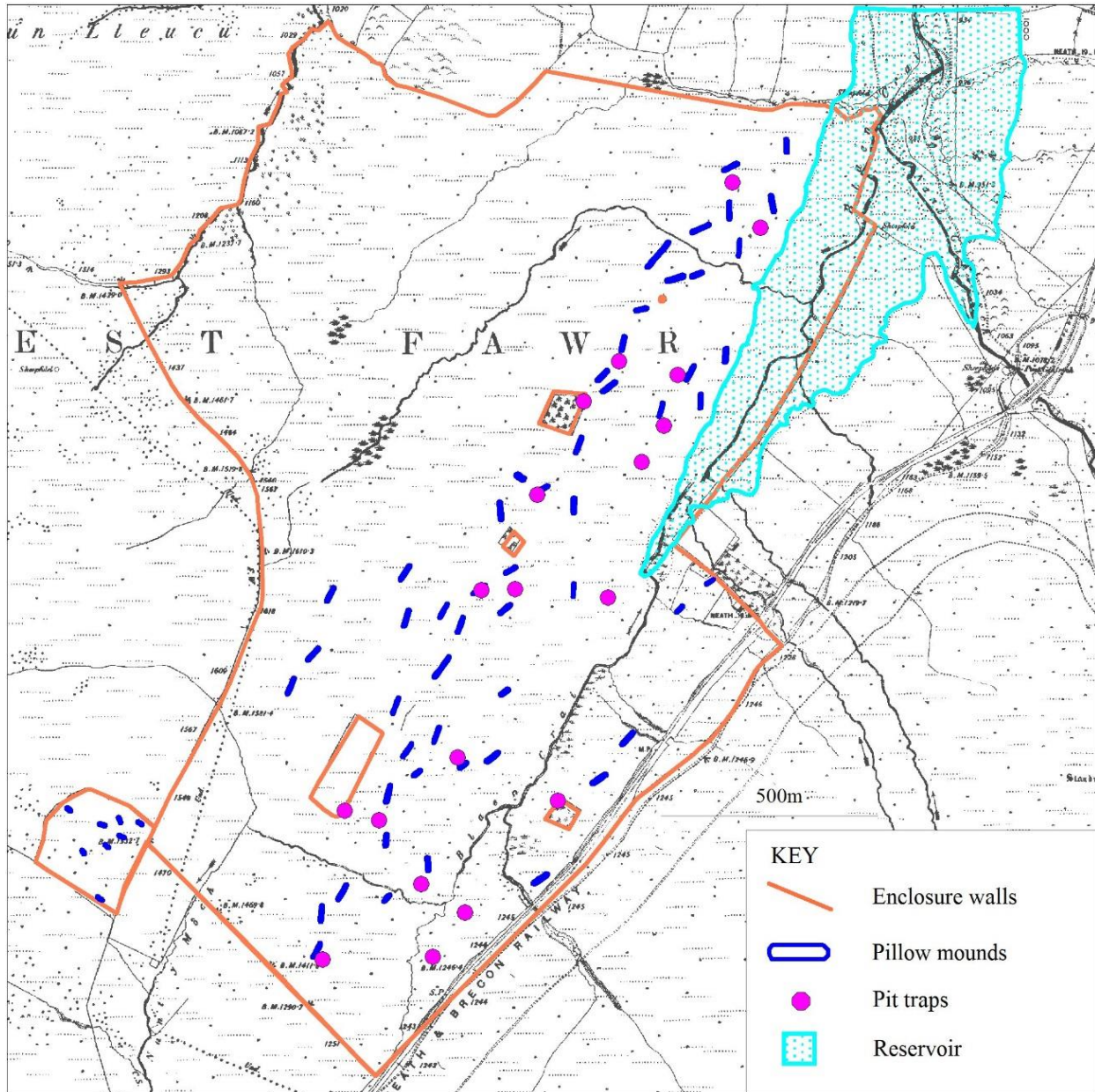


Fig. 16: Plan of the Crai rabbit farm, showing the locations of enclosures, pillow mounds and pit traps taken from field survey and examination of aerial photography. The background plan is the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Conclusions**

The work on these large rabbit farms, deferred from a previous phase of CPAT’s assessment of warrens throughout the region, has demonstrated the merit of considering this group as a whole. Sufficient common features, particularly the construction methods used in the main enclosure walls, have confirmed the belief that they were constructed as part of an overall scheme to utilise this relatively inhospitable area of upland, most probably functioning as three separate rabbit farms under the common ownership of Joseph Claypon between the 1830s and the 1850s. Access to the Brecon Forest Tramroad, begun early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the Crown allotment on the Great Forest, is likely to have been a significant factor in their siting.

Each rabbit farm contains pillow mounds, pit traps and enclosures but each of these elements also displays its own distinct variations across the three farms, perhaps partly dependent on the topography and ground conditions at each site. Pant Mawr is by far the largest and is probably the most different in character, with its small rectilinear enclosures and plethora of pit traps, and also in possessing what seems to be a selective distribution of pillow mounds, some of which are clustered together in collections of a density and individual length found nowhere else in CPAT’s area. In contrast, both Crai and Cefn Cul are simpler and have rather more even spreads of pillow mounds and pit traps in places where the ground is suitable. The lack of features of any kind in the north-western part of Crai is curious, perhaps indicating the presence of ground unsuitable for the rabbits.

Although these have not been individually recorded, both Cefn Cul, to a small extent, and Crai, to a much greater extent, are occupied by drainage features. The rabbit farms seem to have been deliberately placed to take advantage of the climate local to them, which is colder than found on lower ground nearby, to produce more and better quality rabbit fur. Clearly, keeping the rabbit population dry and protected from the effects of excess surface water run-off would have been a major factor in the profitability of the enterprise.

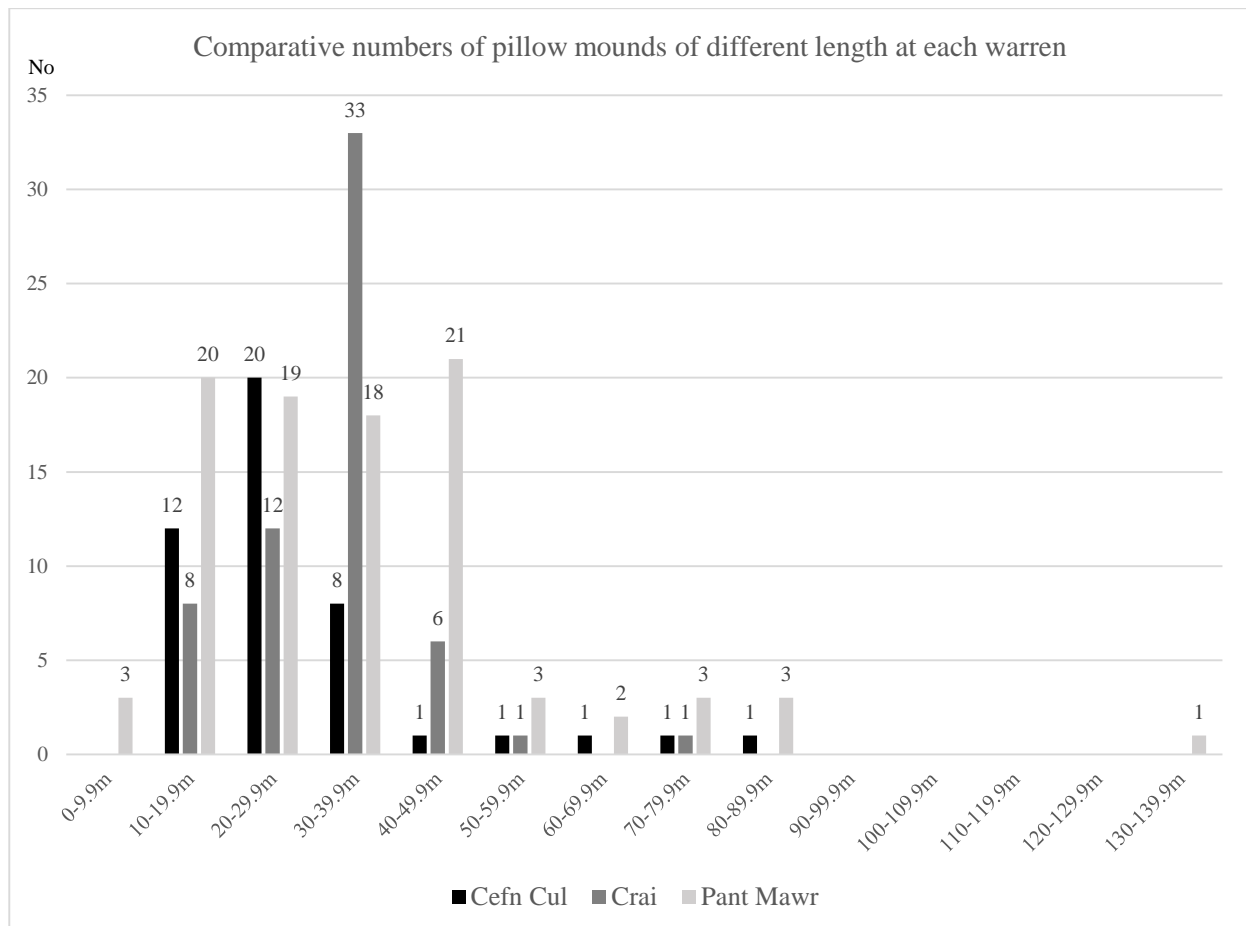


Fig. 17: Graph showing the relative lengths of the pillow mounds at each rabbit farm

In assessing the differing characteristics of the three farms, the length of the pillow mounds was seen as a potential method of pinpointing variability (see Fig. 17, above). At Cefn Cul the greatest number were in the 20-30m range, with lesser but significant numbers in the adjoining categories and a very few longer mounds, with an upper limit of 90m. Crai was similar, with a peak in the 30-40m range and lesser numbers to either side; the eight mounds in the 10-20m range were all within the additional enclosure which could well be separate from the main rabbit farm. Again, there are very small numbers of greater length, this time with an upper limit of 80m. The variations between Crai and Cefn Cul may simply be a factor of the smaller overall size of the latter.

Pant Mawr, on the other hand, is clearly different in that the numbers of mounds in the 10-20m, 20-30m, 30-40m and 40-50m ranges are almost the same. There are also two to three times as many of the longer mounds as the other two farms up to 90m in length and one exceptional mound which is 131m long. There is a temptation to see these differences in distribution as resulting from the actions of a different guiding hand; perhaps we could even identify this as Richard Bell, for it seems that he was the first warrener at Pant Mawr. If so, his methods seem to have led to other differences, not least the construction of a large number of small rectilinear enclosures with attached pit traps, features which are rare at the other two sites, where pit traps are generally found on their own.

In summary, although the initial setting up and delineation of the rabbit farms by stone walls is likely to have been undertaken in a unified manner, perhaps by a single workforce, there are differences of detail between Cefn Cul and Crai on one hand and Pant Mawr on the other when it comes to consideration of the component features of the farms. The pillow mounds and pit traps would presumably have been constructed under the direction of the warrener, so it is possible that Pant Mawr was placed under a different oversight and thereby commissioned for use in a different manner to the other two farms.

**Gazetteer**

The gazetteer that follows combines information already held in the HER and the NMR with new information resulting from aerial photo analysis and fieldwork. The texts of existing HER entries have been retained largely in their original form though in some cases with a change to their format.

The HER also contains some entries which either duplicate other entries or provide information on multiple sites but under a single entry (PRN). These have not been included in the gazetteer but each multiple site should have its own entry, both in the HER and in the gazetteer. HER entries that can now be seen as incorrect have been omitted.

Every man-made feature of the three rabbit farms has been given a PRN with the exception of the drains that were dug specifically to carry surface and sub-surface water away from individual pillow mounds. Each feature has also been given a code that defines its character, as follows: PM (= Pillow mound), E (= Enclosure), T (= Pit trap), TM (= Trap mound), B (= Building), C (= Cain/clearance), H (= House) or W (= Wall). These codes act as a prefix for each type within that warren and form part of the *Site No* in the gazetteer. The gazetteer entries for each warren are preceded by a map on which each site is identified by its Site No.

In the gazetteer entries which follow, the information for each site is laid out in the following format:

<i>Warren</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>
Description			
Dimensions (if available)			



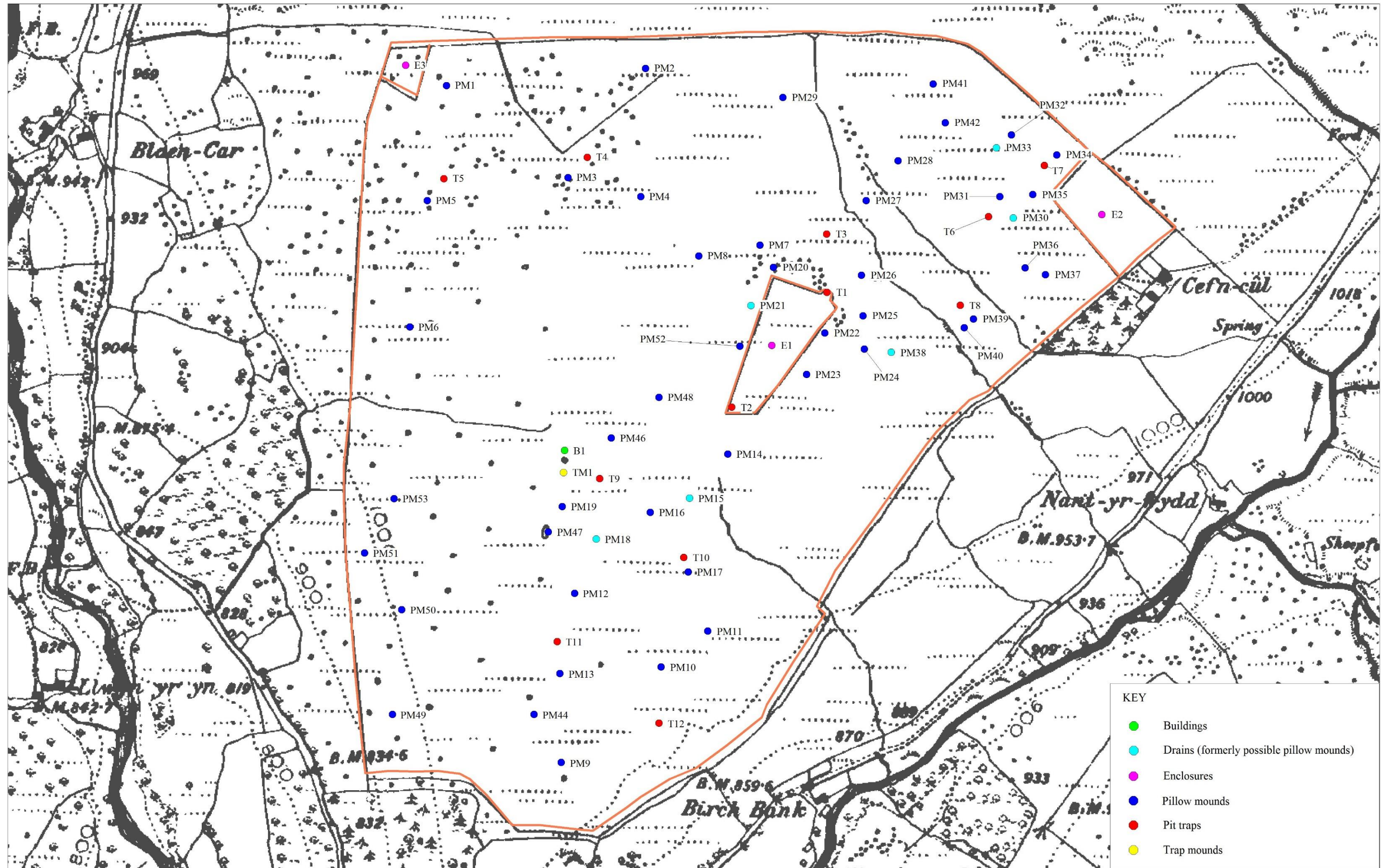


Fig. 18: Components of the Cefn Cul rabbit farm





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*Cefn Cul* *PM4* *140215* *SN85481865*

Mound is sited at the base of a steep W-facing slope and has a gentle gradient to the N. Ditch on E.

Dimensions: 27.7m N/S or 25m x 4m x 0.8m (DL). Visit - 28.0m N/S x 4.4m x 1.6m high.

*Cefn Cul* *PM5* *140216* *SN85251865*

Ditch on ESE. Mound has gentle SSW gradient and is broad with two parallel gullies either side of its crest and about 2m apart.

Dimensions: 17.4m NNE/SSW or 12m x 3.5m x 0.8m (DL). Visit - 14.9m NNE/SSW x 7.2m x 1.0m high.

*Cefn Cul* *PM6* *140217* *SN85221851*

Mound has a single narrow gully along its top and a slight gradient to NNW. Ditch on ENE.

Dimensions: 39.9m NNW/SSE or 40m x 4m x 1.0m (DL). Visit - 39.2m NNW/SSE x 6.5m x 1.5m high.

*Cefn Cul* *PM7* *140218* *SN85611859*

Long pillow mound with a kink about 15m from its NNE end. Ditch on WNW. Scatter of stones on ESE side.

Dimensions: 66.3m NNE/SSW or 64m x 4.5m x 0.9m (DL). Visit - 65.5m NNE/SSW x 4.4m x 1.0m high.

*Cefn Cul* *PM8* *140219* *SN85541858*

Ditch on W, mound has a gradient to the S. A number of hollows cut across the mound - perhaps segmented or denoting artificial burrows.

Dimensions: 15m N/S or 25m x 4.0m x 1.4m (DL). Visit - 20.2m N/S x 3.8m x 1.2m high.

*Cefn Cul* *PM9* *140220* *SN85381803*

Heavily bracken covered pillow mound, with poss central hollow along crest. Slopes to SSW, gully on WNW.

Dimensions: 33.3m NNE/SSW x 3.5m x 1.0m high.

*Cefn Cul* *PM10* *140221* *SN85491813*

Bracken covered pillow mound. Gully on W, mound slopes to S.

Dimensions: 32.5m N/S x 4.0m x 2.0m high.

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<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM11</i>	<i>140222</i>	<i>SN85541817</i>
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Large pillow mound with slope to SSW. Narrow parallel gullies, one to either side of the crest. Main gully to WNW.

Dimensions: 30.0m NNE/SSW x 6.4m x 1.2m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM12</i>	<i>140223</i>	<i>SN85401821</i>
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Long pillow mound with a kink about 10m from NE end. Gully to NW. Narrow intermittent gully on crest, poss two at SW end.

Dimensions: 84.5m NE/SW x 5.4m x 1.0m.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM13</i>	<i>140224</i>	<i>SN85381813</i>
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Pillow mound slopes to SW, gully on NW. Poss shallow gully on crest at SW end.

Dimensions: 27.0m NE/SW x 7.8m x 1.5m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM14</i>	<i>140225</i>	<i>SN85571836</i>
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Probable V-shaped mound - extends 12.5m to SW and 11.5m to E. The latter could be 40m long but the last part seems to be a drain.

Dimensions: c.24m long x 6.0m and 0.8m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM15</i>	<i>140201</i>	<i>SN85531832</i>
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Drain with a mound on its lower (SE) side. Not a pillow mound.

Dimensions: 33m x 1.5m x 1.0m.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM16</i>	<i>140226</i>	<i>SN85481830</i>
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Mound has a slight SSW slope, gully on W. Occasional gaps across the mound but probably erosion and not segmental. On steep E slope.

Dimensions: 29.5m NNW/SSE x 4.3m x 1.8m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM17</i>	<i>140227</i>	<i>SN85521823</i>
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Overgrown pillow mound. Hints of a gully along the crest towards its SW end.

Dimensions: 35.5m NE/SW x 7.0m x 1.3m high.



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<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM25</i>	<i>140235</i>	<i>SN85721851</i>
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Narrow linear mound - pillow mound?

Dimensions: 15m x 1.6m x 0.7m (DL). Visit - 14.8m NNE/SSW.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM26</i>	<i>140236</i>	<i>SN85721856</i>
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Pillow mound of normal size, with standard hog's-back profile. Wide ditch on uphill side. Running off it at an angle and heading S is a smaller mound, drainage bank-like and 2m across.

Dimensions: 27m x 4.0m x 1.2m (DL). Visit - 29.0m NNE/SSW.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM27</i>	<i>140237</i>	<i>SN85731864</i>
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Pillow mound. Conventional mound but with 11 segments (10 hollows). Broad ditch. Lies diagonally across slope.

Dimensions: 24.9m x 4.6m x 1.1m (DL). Visit - dimensions as given.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM28</i>	<i>140238</i>	<i>SN85761868</i>
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Pillow mound. Form appears a simple low spread mound but at S end appears to be a split-level mound. One dump of stones on surface.

Dimensions: 22m x 4.0m x 0.7m (DL). Visit - 25.2m N/S.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM29</i>	<i>140239</i>	<i>SN85641876</i>
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Set at 45 degrees to contours on steep slope. Ditch on SW only. No stone visible.

Dimensions: 19m x 3.5m x 1.0m (DL). Visit - 19.8 NW/SE x 3.3m x 1.3m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM30</i>	<i>140240</i>	<i>SN85891862</i>
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4.5m separates it from PM35. Strap-sided with ditch to W. Appears to be a drainage feature.

Dimensions: 46.6m NE/SW x 1.6m x 0.6m.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM31</i>	<i>140241</i>	<i>SN85881864</i>
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Pillow mound, runs diagonally across slope. Ditch on W, debouching around S end. No other significant features.

Dimensions: 21.9m N/S x 3.4m x 0.7m (DL). Visit - as given.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM32</i>	<i>140242</i>	<i>SN85901873</i>
Pillow mound. Very broad ditch at N end (1.5m at base). Bank profile of a double form with hollow (0.2m deep) between at N end but maintained for only 40%.			
Dimensions: 26.3m NNE/SSW x 5.10m x 0.8m (DL). Visit - as given			
<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM33</i>	<i>140243</i>	<i>SN85871869</i>
Not recorded in Leighton's Mynydd Du and Fforest Fawr volume. A drainage bank.			
Dimensions: 57.7m N/S			
<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM34</i>	<i>140244</i>	<i>SN85941869</i>
Pillow mound. Heather and grass-covered mound. Ditch on uphill (NW) side. SE side gives appearance of earlier, wider, flatter mound, though only at E end.			
Dimensions: 22.3m x 4.3m x 1.2m (DL). Visit - as given.			
<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM35</i>	<i>140245</i>	<i>SN85911864</i>
Pillow mound. Mound appears to have central longitudinal groove/hollow throughout length but also gives impression of two-level with high mound dropping to flattened shelf. Broad ditch with curve at N end. NAS integrated this with PM30 to SW.			
Dimensions: 11.6m NE/SW x 5.3m.			
<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM36</i>	<i>140246</i>	<i>SN85901856</i>
Pillow mound. Some detail obscured by heather etc. Ditches on both sides, that on N more substantial than that on S. Large mound runs straight down slope. Split-level with lower flatter level on S. Deeply segmented close to E end.			
Dimensions: 44m x 5.0m x 1.0m (DL). Visit - 49.1m NW/SE.			
<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM37</i>	<i>140247</i>	<i>SN85921855</i>
Pillow mound. Originally considered a drainage feature, with gully on uphill (W) side. Mound has indications of lower level at N end, barely perceptible.			
Dimensions: 27.2m NE/SW x 3.6m 0.6m (DL).			
<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM38</i>	<i>140248</i>	<i>SN85751847</i>
Pillow mound or drain. Almost certainly the latter to judge from its width and length.			
Dimensions: 67.3m NE/SW x 1.6m.			

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<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM39</i>	<i>140249</i>	<i>SN85851850</i>
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Pillow mound. Runs diagonally down slope with ditch on uphill (NW) side. Slot along crest for part of distance, though mound slightly higher to E of it.

Dimensions: 34m x 4.0m x 1.0m (DL).

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM40</i>	<i>140250</i>	<i>SN85841851</i>
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Pillow mound, disguised by bracken. Appears to run EESE/WWNW. more or less parallel to watercourse.

Dimensions: 16m x 2.5m x 0.5m (DL).

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM41</i>	<i>140251</i>	<i>SN85811877</i>
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Pillow mound. Broad ditch on W. Mound has broad flat top, particularly towards N end. Nine segments (8 hollows). Cut back into slope so ditch bottom is 2m+ below top of natural scarp.

Dimensions: 22.8m NNE/SSW x 4.2m x 1.1m (DL).

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM42</i>	<i>140252</i>	<i>SN85821872</i>
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Pillow mound. Drainage bank and ditch run along W side of it. Ditch on W. Mound segmented by 9 broad hollows, but otherwise unremarkable.

Dimensions: 22.9m N/S x 4.5m x 0.8m (DL/CPAT).

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM43</i>	<i>Not given</i>	<i>SN85821866</i>
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Not a pillow mound.

Dimensions: 14m x 3.0m x 0.4m (DL).

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM44</i>	<i>140253</i>	<i>SN85351808</i>
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Pillow mound? on LiDAR. More a terrace, possibly incomplete? Slight slope to SW, modern burrows present.

Dimensions: 36.0m NE/SW x 4.5m x 1.0m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM45</i>	<i>140254</i>	<i>SN85611830</i>
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Recorded as a possible pillow mound from LiDAR but seems to be a terraced track.

Dimensions: Not recorded.

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<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM46</i>	<i>140332</i>	<i>SN85441838</i>
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Pillow mound. Recorded by RCAHMW. Mound has steep gradient to ESE. Ditch on NNE. Some later erosion?

Dimensions: Visit - 30.2m WNW/ESE x 5.4m x 1.4m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM47</i>	<i>140333</i>	<i>SN85371828</i>
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RCAHMW record. Possible pillow mound, could be natural owing to poor definition and odd siting.

Dimensions: 15m NNE/SSW x 4.5m x 1.2m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM48</i>	<i>140339</i>	<i>SN85501843</i>
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Described by RCAHMW. Terraced into a steep SE slope, mound has a moderate gradient to SSW. Ditch on WNW.

Dimensions: Visit - 21.2m NNE/SSW x 4.2m x 1.6m

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM49</i>	<i>140348</i>	<i>SN85201808</i>
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Possible pillow mound visible on APs. Dense bracken, not confirmed.

Dimensions: c.18m long.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM50</i>	<i>140349</i>	<i>SN85211820</i>
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Pillow mound seen on APs. Dense bracken, not confirmed.

Dimensions: c.20m long.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM51</i>	<i>140350</i>	<i>SN85171826</i>
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Possible pillow mound visible on APs. Dense bracken, not confirmed.

Dimensions: c.15m long.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM52</i>	<i>140344</i>	<i>SN85591848</i>
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Possible pillow mound with a linear hollow running along its main axis. Parallel drain immediately to SSE. Terraced appearance, with scarp on NNW.

Dimensions: 16m ENE/WSW x 4m x 0.5m high.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>PM53</i>	<i>140409</i>	<i>SN85201832</i>
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Possible pillow mound visible on APs. Dense vegetation, not confirmed.

Dimensions: c.25m long.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>140256</i>	<i>SN85681854</i>
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Pit trap. Described by RCAHMW, their Pit L. Sited in large enclosure and part filled up. Up against wall which at this point has collapsed badly, possibly indicating a creep through the wall.

Dimensions: 1.5m x 0.5m.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>140257</i>	<i>SN85581842</i>
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Pit trap. In SW corner of large enclosure. Circular hollow part filled with stone, some perhaps formerly structural. Spoil placed to E and SE.

Dimensions: Overall 6m diameter x 1.2m high, hollow 2.5m diameter x 0.8m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>140328</i>	<i>SN85681881</i>
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Pit trap. Identified by CPAT during site visit some years ago. Corbelled sides. May be RCAHMW's Pit G at SN 8568 1859, but nothing visible at given NGR despite a thorough search.

Dimensions: 5.5m x 4m.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>140334</i>	<i>SN85431869</i>
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Pit trap. Recorded by RCAHMW. Near circular hollow on a terraced area cut into the WNW slope. Spoil encloses WNW side. Interior vegetated but some stone felt.

Dimensions: Overall 6.0m NNE/SSW x 5.4m x 0.9m high, Hollow 2.6m diameter x 1.3m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>140335</i>	<i>SN85271868</i>
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Pit trap. Described by RCAHMW. Hollow with collapsed stone facing in interior. Set on a terrace.

Dimensions: Overall 6m diameter, Hollow 2m diameter and 1.2m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>140336</i>	<i>SN85861862</i>
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Pit trap. Defined by RCAHMW. Circular. Raised by 0.4m. Rush-filled

Dimensions: 2.0m diameter, depth not established.



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<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>140337</i>	<i>SN85931867</i>
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Pit trap. Defined by RCAHMW. Circular, rush and grass filled.

Dimensions: 2.2m diameter x 0.7m min depth.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T8</i>	<i>140338</i>	<i>SN85831852</i>
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Pit trap. Defined by RCAHMW, their Pit F. Rush-filled, some stone showing.

Dimensions: 1.6m diam x 0.7m.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T9</i>	<i>140340</i>	<i>SN85421834</i>
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Pit trap. RCAHMW Pit C. Cut into the slope with a bank on the SE. Reasonable condition.

Dimensions: 5.2m diam (ext), 2.4m (int) x 1.0m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T10</i>	<i>140341</i>	<i>SN85521825</i>
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Pit trap. RCAHMW Pit E, ruinous and turf-grown. Stone present below the turf/heather.

Dimensions: 4.8m diam (ext), 2.4m (int) x 0.8m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T11</i>	<i>140342</i>	<i>SN85381816</i>
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Pit trap. RCAHMW Pit D, turf-walled and part-filled. Grass-covered but a stone is visible.

Dimensions: 4.5m diam (ext), 2.1m (int) x 0.6m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>T12</i>	<i>140343</i>	<i>SN85491807</i>
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Pit trap. RCAHMW Pit K with stone visible only on S side. Overgrown with deep bracken. Terraced into slope on N, internal corbelling on S.

Dimensions: 5.3m diam (ext), 2.8m (int) x 0.8m deep.

<i>Cefn Cul</i>	<i>TM1</i>	<i>140346</i>	<i>SN85391835</i>
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Possible circular trap mound, within sight of building B1.

Dimensions: 3m diameter x 0.4m high.



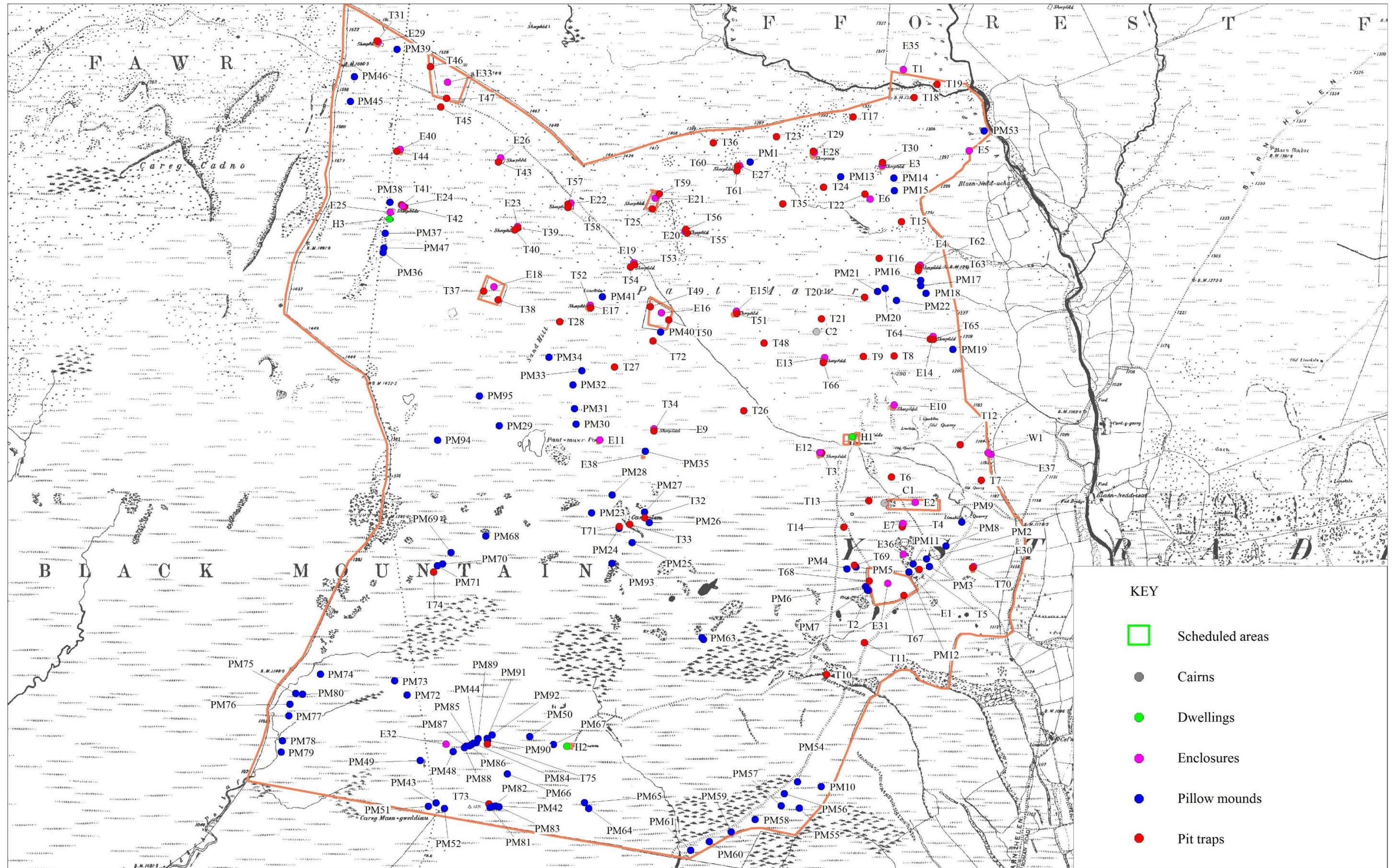


Fig. 19: Components of the Pant Mawr rabbit farm





<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E6</i>	<i>63367</i>	<i>SN90261560</i>
Arcing wall. Wall. Limestone rubble & outcrop, starts c.7.5m N of 56, continues to SE curving to S.			
Dimensions: c.60m x c.2m thick x 0.5m high.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E7</i>	<i>5379</i>	<i>SN90361434</i>
Trapezoidal walled enclosure, walls 0.7m high x 0.6m wide.			
Dimensions: 22.2m (NW/SE) by 6.7-12.9m wide.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E8</i>	<i>132503</i>	<i>SN89261440</i>
Possible enclosure amidst scree (RCAHMW). Natural landform associated with the rock outcrop (CPAT visit).			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E9</i>	<i>132507</i>	<i>SN89401473</i>
Rectangular enclosure, stone-walled. Pit trap in south corner. Interior filled with bracken. No visible entrance.			
Dimensions: 19m NNW/SSE x 12m. Wall 0.7m high x 0.7m thick.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E10</i>	<i>132508</i>	<i>SN90331479</i>
Enclosure, rectangular, stone-walled in limestone, 0.6m thick x 0.1-0.7m high . Possible pit trap in NE corner?			
Dimensions: 15m E/W x 12.4m. 0.02ha.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E11</i>	<i>132509</i>	<i>SN89181468</i>
Small rectangular stone-built enclosure.			
Dimensions: 9m x 5m. 0.004ha.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E12</i>	<i>132511</i>	<i>SN90041462</i>
Trapezoidal enclosure, stone-built containing pit trap. Walls ruinous and badly spread up to 0.4m high and 0.6m wide.			
Dimensions: 23m E/W x 7.2-11.2m wide. 0.02ha.			

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E13</i>	<i>132515</i>	<i>SN90061498</i>
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Trapezoidal enclosure of limestone and red sandstone. 0.2-0.6m high x 0.6m thick.

Dimensions: 22.2m N/S x 8.4-12.6m wide. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E14</i>	<i>132516</i>	<i>SN90491506</i>
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Rectangular stone-built enclosure, walls 0.1-0.6m high and 0.6m thick.

Dimensions: 20m E/W x 11m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E15</i>	<i>132517</i>	<i>SN89721517</i>
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Small enclosure, slightly polygonal. Stone-built, but tumbled walls, 0.6m thick and 0.6m high max.

Dimensions: 20m ENE/WSW x 14m. 0.03ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E16</i>	<i>132518</i>	<i>SN89431521</i>
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Large, stone-built quadrilateral enclosure. No entrance visible on APs. Wall varies in height up to 1.0m. Built of quartzite and limestone - ruinous.

Dimensions: 106m N/S (approx) x 77m E/W.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E17</i>	<i>132519</i>	<i>SN89161521</i>
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Small quadrilateral enclosure, stone built, walls 0.6m thick at base standing to original height of 1.3m and including a string course of flat stones at 1.2m.

Dimensions: 20m NE/SW x 14m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E18</i>	<i>132520</i>	<i>SN88781529</i>
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Large, near square enclosure, stone-walled. Walls 0.7m thick x c.1.2m high max (RCAHMW)

Dimensions: 95.5m NE/SW x 72.2m. 0.69ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E19</i>	<i>132521</i>	<i>SN89331537</i>
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Small, rectilinear enclosure, SW side slightly convex to accommodate entrance. Walls 0.6m standing to max 1.1m high.

Dimensions: 20m NW/SE x 11-14m NE/SW.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E20</i>	<i>132522</i>	<i>SN89541550</i>
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Irregularly-shaped enclosure with SW corner inset. Stone-walled., tumbled walls 0.6m thick and up to 0.9m high. SE and SW corners have fallen into sink holes.

Dimensions: 19m NNE/SSW x 12m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E21</i>	<i>132523</i>	<i>SN89421562</i>
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Trapezoidal enclosure with possible pit in NE corner. Entrance not obvious. Tumbled walls 0.6m thick standing up to 1m high.

Dimensions: 70m NNE/SSW x 41m. 0.25ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E22</i>	<i>132524</i>	<i>SN89091560</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure, stone-walled, 0.7m thick and standing to max 0.9m high.

Dimensions: 18m N/S x 14m E/W. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E23</i>	<i>132525</i>	<i>SN88881552</i>
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Small trapezoidal enclosure. Red sandstone rubble walls, 0.6m thick x 0.8m high.

Dimensions: 19.5m ENE/WSW x 14.0m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E24</i>	<i>132526</i>	<i>SN88441562</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure. Stone-walled. Two pit traps.

Dimensions: 19m NW/SE x 13m, wall 0.7m x 0.7m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E25</i>	<i>132527</i>	<i>SN88391559</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure, described as former garden by RCAHMW. Entrance in centre of S wall, other assoc features described.

Dimensions: 20.0m NE/SW x 13.4m, wall up to 0.7m high. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E26</i>	<i>132528</i>	<i>SN88821579</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure. Tumbled red sandstone walls.

Dimensions: 20m NE/SW x 14m. 0.03ha.



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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E27</i>	<i>132529</i>	<i>SN89751574</i>
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Small almost rectangular enclosure. Stone-walled, 0.6m thick standing to max 1.0m. Quarry scoop outside E wall.

Dimensions: 22m N/S x 12m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E28</i>	<i>132530</i>	<i>SN90041578</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure with ruined walls 0.3m-0.8m high x 0.6m thick. Pit trap against N wall readily visible on APs.

Dimensions: 19.6m NNW/SSE x 13.7m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E29</i>	<i>132534</i>	<i>SN88351625</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure with distinctive pit trap on west side.

Dimensions: 19m NW/SE x 13.5m, walls 0.6m thick x 1m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E30</i>	<i>132536</i>	<i>SN90631416</i>
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Trapezoidal enclosure now under woodland but shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, wall 0.7m high max and 0.6m thick. N end is raised c.1.5m over S end.

Dimensions: 25.3m N/S x 6.5-10.3m. 0.02ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E31</i>	<i>132537</i>	<i>SN90291410</i>
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Large enclosure. Irregular, six-sided with walls of sandstone and limestone 0.6-0.8m thick and up to 1.6m high. 4 stone clearance piles at W end and another filling a natural hollow. No obvious entrance. Evidence of ploughing from APs.

Dimensions: 1.88ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E32</i>	<i>140274</i>	<i>SN88561353</i>
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Enclosure in clearing in forest, contains 6 large pillow mounds, each 3m wide x 1m high, with a substantial surrounding ditch (RCAHMW). Not clear on mid-20th C AP, perhaps a later feature?

Dimensions: Not evident

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E33</i>	<i>140295</i>	<i>SN88621609</i>
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Large enclosure with ruined walls 0.7m thick standing to max 1.0m. Ruinous.

Dimensions: 180m N/S x 140m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E35</i>	<i>17601</i>	<i>SN904161</i>
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Enclosure associated with hafod type platform and stone corbelled pit (Jones, P M and Palmer, K, 1983.1, 6).

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E36</i>	<i>63345</i>	<i>SN90361422</i>
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Feature associated with Pant Mawr Rabbit Farm (h=high or deep t=thick d=diameter PM=pillow mound)

Enclosure. Roughly rectangular limestone block-walled enclosure 11m (N-S) x 8m. W wall is well built 0.9m wide x 0.9m h and extends S for 4.9m beyond the enclosure. S wall badly spread c.2m wide x c.0.4m high with a possible entrance at the E end c.1.2m wide. E and N walls part outcrop, part constructed, both badly spread, now 0.6m h. At junction of N & W walls is a circular construction of blocks c.1m h x c.6m d, the centre is filled with limestone blocks and there is a 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.4m hole near the middle. There is much loose stone lying in the main enclosure. The site is on the E slope of a minor N/S dry valley.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E37</i>	<i>63343</i>	<i>SN90711460</i>
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Boundary wall at this approx location. Of limestone blocks, 0.8m thick at base, 0.4m thick at top and 1.3m high. Constructed like a ha-ha with wide ditch 1.5m deep on inside of boundary which acts as a retaining wall for ground outside.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E38</i>	<i>132510</i>	<i>SN89351462</i>
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Small elongated enclosure, not warren associated.

Dimensions: 9.8m E/W x 4.8m. 0.005ha.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E39</i>	<i>63315</i>	<i>SN90381427</i>
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Feature associated with Pant Mawr Rabbit Farm (h=high or deep t=thick d=diameter PM=pillow mound)

Enclosure. Ruinous. Of coarse limestone chunks partly using outcrop on the N & W walls which curve outwards along their length. The S & E wall is one continuous curve. All walls are badly robbed & spread 1-3m t x 0.2-0.7m h. W wall is c.25m long; N wall c.27m; whole encloses c.30m (N-S) x c.30m (E-W) at widest points. Limestone outcrop over most of N half, implying an enclosure for stock rather than for cultivation. No entrance & no internal features; character of stonework unlike rabbit encs and suggests much earlier date.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>E40</i>	<i>132533</i>	<i>SN88431583</i>
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Small rectangular enclosure.

Dimensions: 20m WNW/ESE x 13m, walls 0.7m x 0.7m. 0.03ha.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>H1</i>	<i>63311</i>	<i>SN90171468</i>
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Feature associated with Pant Mawr Rabbit Farm (h=high or deep t=thick d=diameter PM=pillow mound)

Pant mawr farm buildings. Main buildings on w of track. 10.1m x 10.1m, with a full length annex on the N wall 3.75m wide. Walls are of rendered red sandstone with small amounts of limestone, ruinous, 0.55m t x 0.1m h (N wall) - 5.5m h (SW gable). There are 4 rooms in the main house, with remains of a fireplace and stairway against the W wall of the S room. Abutting the W of the house is a walled enclosure 20.8m (E-W) x 4.5m (N-S) and a similar enclosure extending c.24m to the N. On the E of the track are two large walled enclosures 13.2m x 5.8m and 33m x 15.6m, a passage N from the latter gives access on the W to 3 small enclosures probably roofed originally. The limestone block walls are ruinous, 0.1-2m h x 0.55m t. (RCAHMW)

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>H2</i>	<i>132496</i>	<i>SN89031350</i>
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Identified as warrener's cottage by RCAHMW (coflein). Limestone rubble walls internally a curved stair wall and a fireplace. Named as Blaen-cwm on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS mapping which shows an attached enclosure.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>H3</i>	<i>140288</i>	<i>SN88391557</i>
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Warrener's house reduced to pile of rubble, W wall to height of 2m. Perhaps four rooms. Doorway at E end of N wall.

Dimensions: 9.3m E/W x 8.4m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM1</i>	<i>23740</i>	<i>SN89811577</i>
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Pillow mound on 25,000 map (1988). Visited by NAS.

Dimensions: 22m NW/SE x 4m x 0.8m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>63316</i>	<i>SN90451421</i>
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Pillow mound. About 10 limestone blocks protrude from SW corner.

Dimensions: 20.2m E/W x 3.7m x 0.8m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM3</i>	<i>63317</i>	<i>SN90461418</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 26.5m E/W x 4.2m x 0.9m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM4</i>	63320	<i>SN90141417</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 17.4m N/S x 3.9m x 0.7m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM5</i>	63321	<i>SN90181418</i>
Pillow mound. NE of NW end is limestone-lined pit.			
Dimensions: 13.3m WNW/ESE x 4.1m x 1m			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM6</i>	63322	<i>SN90211410</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 13.1m E/W x 3.6m x 0.7m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM7</i>	63323	<i>SN90221409</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 15.6m NW/SE x 4.4m x 0.9m high.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM8</i>	63324	<i>SN90531425</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 22.3m E/W x 4.4m x 0.8m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM9</i>	63329	<i>SN90591434</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 21m E/W x 3.6m x 0.7m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM10</i>	63336	<i>SN90021333</i>
Pillow mound described as bank & ditch, built across NE flank of hillside. Bank is approx. same width & ht as a PM but fades at each end and slopes down following hill at E.			
Dimensions: 60m NNW/SSE.			

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM11</i>	63337	<i>SN90401419</i>
Pillow mound. Afforested (RCAHMW).			
Dimensions: 42.5m NE/SW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM12</i>	63338	<i>SN90381415</i>
Pillow mound, not visible. Afforested.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM13</i>	63346	<i>SN90151570</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 29.5 (E/W) x 4m x 1.0m high.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM14</i>	63347	<i>SN90361569</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 13.5m N-S x 4m x 0.9m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM15</i>	63348	<i>SN90361564</i>
Pillow mound. Does not show up well on APs.			
Dimensions: 16m N/S x 4m x 0.7m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM16</i>	63352	<i>SN90451528</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 14.8m (N-S) x 4m x 0.9m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM17</i>	63353	<i>SN90451526</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 14.3m (N/S) x 4.3m x 0.7m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM18</i>	63354	<i>SN90471523</i>
Pillow mound.			
Dimensions: 17.2m (N/S) x 4.1m x 0.7m.			



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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM19</i>	<i>63356</i>	<i>SN90571502</i>
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Mound curves slightly to W for c.3m at S end. Shows poorly on APs.

Dimensions: 24m N/S x 4m x 0.6m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM20</i>	<i>63361</i>	<i>SN90311526</i>
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Pillow mound, good ditch.

Dimensions: 20.7m (NE/SW) x 4.1m x 0.8m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM21</i>	<i>63363</i>	<i>SN90281525</i>
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Pillow mound ruined at w end, much loose red sandstone rock lying on eroded centre section.

Dimensions: 21.3m E/W x 3.7m x 0.7m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM22</i>	<i>63364</i>	<i>SN90361521</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 26.5m E/W x 3.9m x 0.8m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM23</i>	<i>132497</i>	<i>SN89151441</i>
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Sharply defined pillow mound with flanking ditches on E and W.

Dimensions: 23.6m N/S x 3.5m x 1.3m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM24</i>	<i>132498</i>	<i>SN89261435</i>
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Sharply defined pillow mound with flanking ditches. Top flatter than others in the group.

Dimensions: 37.5m NE/SW x 3.9m x 1.1m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM25</i>	<i>132499</i>	<i>SN89301428</i>
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Sharply defined pillow mound with flanking ditches. Slight kink towards NNE end.

Dimensions: 37.8m NNE/SSW x 4.0m x 1.1m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM26</i>	<i>132500</i>	<i>SN89371437</i>
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Sharply defined pillow mound with flanking ditches. Trap at NW end.

Dimensions: 46.6m NW/SE (AP). 2.5m wide x 1m high (RCAHMW) Visit - 3.9m wide x 1.6m high.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM27</i>	<i>132501</i>	<i>SN89361441</i>
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Very sharply defined pillow mound. Ditch on W side only. Trap at SSW end.

Dimensions: 41.7m NNE/SSW x 4.0m x 1.5m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM28</i>	<i>132502</i>	<i>SN89231448</i>
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Pillow mound, with kink three-fifths from W end. Main ditch on SW, slight one on NE. Mound sharply defined.

Dimensions: 46.1m NW/SE (AP) x 2.5m wide and 1m high (RCAHMW). Visit - 4.0m wide x 1.4m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM29</i>	<i>132504</i>	<i>SN88791475</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 33.2m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM30</i>	<i>132505</i>	<i>SN89091475</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 37.3m NE/SW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM31</i>	<i>132506</i>	<i>SN89091481</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 17.5m NE/SW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM32</i>	<i>132512</i>	<i>SN89081490</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 33.5m NNE/SSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM33</i>	<i>132513</i>	<i>SN89211493</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 31.5m NE/SW.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM34</i>	<i>132514</i>	<i>SN88991501</i>
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Pillow mound, but Malaws has 15m x 2.5m x 1.0m at 88981501.

Dimensions: 48.8m NNE/SSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM35</i>	<i>140277</i>	<i>SN89361465</i>
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Small pillow mounds (RCAHMW).

Dimensions: 6m E/W x 1m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM36</i>	<i>140284</i>	<i>SN88361544</i>
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Small pillow mound (RCAHMW). Not visible on APs.

Dimensions: 7m NE/SW x 3m x 1.0m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM37</i>	<i>140285</i>	<i>SN88371552</i>
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Small pillow mound (RCAHMW), not visible on APs.

Dimensions: 6m NE/SW x c.3m x 0.8m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM38</i>	<i>140291</i>	<i>SN88391563</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 14.5m E/W x 4.3m x 0.7m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM39</i>	<i>140298</i>	<i>SN88431623</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 13m E/W x 4m x 0.9m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM40</i>	<i>140300</i>	<i>SN89431511</i>
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NAS record, not visible on APs. Well-defined mound with slight flanking gullies on N and S.

Dimensions: 22m E/W x 4m x 1.0m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM41</i>	<i>140305</i>	<i>SN89211525</i>
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Pillow mound.

Dimensions: 16m NE/SW x 3m x 0.6m high.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM42</i>	<i>140325</i>	<i>SN88751328</i>
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One of a group of four linear earthworks, scheduled as pillow mounds. Kinked alignment.

Dimensions: 72.5m long.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM43</i>	<i>140326</i>	<i>SN88521330</i>
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Linear earthwork bank runs west to east.

Dimensions: 131m WNW/ESE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM44</i>	<i>140327</i>	<i>SN88681353</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 44.5m NNW/SSE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM45</i>	<i>23741</i>	<i>SN88241602</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 OS, 1988. Visible on APs. Seen by NAS.

Dimensions: 23m NE/SW x 3m x 1.0m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM46</i>	<i>23742</i>	<i>SN88261611</i>
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Pillow mound: 25000 OS, 1988. Visible on APs.

Dimensions: 20.0m NNE/SSW x 4m x 1.0m (RCAHMW).

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM47</i>	<i>23737</i>	<i>SN88361545</i>
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Pillow mound, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988). APs unconvincing.

Dimensions: Not known.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM48</i>	<i>140352</i>	<i>SN88591350</i>
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Pillow mound showing on CUCAP AQV 63. Location refined by AP RAF 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: 30m WNW/ESE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM49</i>	<i>140353</i>	<i>SN88461347</i>
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Pillow mound showing on CUCAP AQV 63. Location refined by AP RAF 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: 36m WNW/ESE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM50</i>	<i>140354</i>	<i>SN88891355</i>
Long pillow mound with pronounced kink in its line.			
Dimensions: 83m long.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM51</i>	<i>140355</i>	<i>SN88491329</i>
Pillow mound. Shows on CUCAP AQV 61.			
Dimensions: 36.5m WNW/ESE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM52</i>	<i>140356</i>	<i>SN88551328</i>
Pillow mound. Shows on CUCAP AQV 61.			
Dimensions: 16.5m E/W.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM53</i>	<i>140358</i>	<i>SN90711586</i>
Possible pillow mound visible on next perspectives vertical AP coverage.			
Dimensions: c.38m NW/SE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM54</i>	<i>140359</i>	<i>SN89931335</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.			
Dimensions: c.41m ENE/WSW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM55</i>	<i>140411</i>	<i>SN89931325</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.			
Dimensions: c.19m ENE/WSW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM56</i>	<i>141481</i>	<i>SN89881331</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.			
Dimensions: c.41m NE/SW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM57</i>	<i>141482</i>	<i>SN89861326</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.			
Dimensions: c.16m NE/SW.			



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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM58</i>	<i>141483</i>	<i>SN89761321</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.

Dimensions: c.40m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM59</i>	<i>141484</i>	<i>SN89671316</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.

Dimensions: c.23m E/W.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM60</i>	<i>141485</i>	<i>SN89581313</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.

Dimensions: c.32m E/W.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM61</i>	<i>141486</i>	<i>SN89511310</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0017.

Dimensions: c.39m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM62</i>	<i>141487</i>	<i>SN89571391</i>
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One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.32m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM63</i>	<i>141488</i>	<i>SN89571392</i>
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One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.32m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM64</i>	<i>141489</i>	<i>SN89111327</i>
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One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.36m NE/SW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM65</i>	<i>140360</i>	<i>SN89101329</i>
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One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.42m NE/SW.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM66</i>	<i>140361</i>	<i>SN88801341</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.			
Dimensions: 39m E/W.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM67</i>	<i>140362</i>	<i>SN88981352</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.			
Dimensions: 70m NNW/SSE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM68</i>	<i>140363</i>	<i>SN88741433</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F22 No 0019.			
Dimensions: c.19m N/S.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM69</i>	<i>140364</i>	<i>SN88601427</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F22 No 0019.			
Dimensions: c.19m NNE/SSW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM70</i>	<i>140365</i>	<i>SN88561423</i>
One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.			
Dimensions: c.48m NE/SW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM71</i>	<i>140366</i>	<i>SN88541422</i>
One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.			
Dimensions: c.43m NE/SW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM72</i>	<i>140367</i>	<i>SN88411372</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.			
Dimensions: c.28m NW/SE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM73</i>	<i>140368</i>	<i>SN88371378</i>
Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.			
Dimensions: c.41m NE/SW.			

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM74</i>	<i>140369</i>	<i>SN88081381</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.28m E/W.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM75</i>	<i>140370</i>	<i>SN87981374</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.25m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM76</i>	<i>140371</i>	<i>SN87961370</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.41m ENE/WSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM77</i>	<i>140372</i>	<i>SN87951365</i>
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Pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.58m NE/SW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM78</i>	<i>140373</i>	<i>SN87931355</i>
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One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.45m NE/SW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM79</i>	<i>140374</i>	<i>SN87921351</i>
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One of a pair of pillow mounds visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.47m NNE/SSW.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM80</i>	<i>140375</i>	<i>SN88011373</i>
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Possible pillow mound visible on RAF AP 58/1452 F21 No 0019.

Dimensions: c.20m E/W.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM81</i>	<i>140380</i>	<i>SN88731328</i>
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One of a group of four linear earthworks, scheduled as pillow mounds. Kinked alignment.

Dimensions: 88.5m long.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM82</i>	<i>140379</i>	<i>SN88741328</i>
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One of a group of four linear earthworks, scheduled as pillow mounds. Kinked alignment.

Dimensions: 78m long.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM83</i>	<i>140378</i>	<i>SN88761328</i>
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One of a group of four linear earthworks, scheduled as pillow mounds. Kinked alignment.

Dimensions: 62m long.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM84</i>	<i>140381</i>	<i>SN88671353</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 44.5m NNW/SSE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM85</i>	<i>140382</i>	<i>SN88661352</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 47m NNW/SSE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM86</i>	<i>140383</i>	<i>SN88651352</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 48.5m NNW/SSE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM87</i>	<i>140384</i>	<i>SN88641352</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 49m NNW/SSE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM88</i>	<i>140385</i>	<i>SN88631351</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 52m NNW/SSE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM89</i>	<i>140386</i>	<i>SN88691355</i>
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One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds.

Dimensions: 34m WNW/ESE.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM90</i>	<i>140387</i>	<i>SN88721354</i>
One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds. Dimensions: 34.5m WNW/ESE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM91</i>	<i>140388</i>	<i>SN88721355</i>
One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds. Dimensions: 84.5m WNW/ESE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM92</i>	<i>140389</i>	<i>SN88741356</i>
One of a group of 10 closely-spaced pillow mounds. Dimensions: 59.5m NW/SE.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM93</i>	<i>140390</i>	<i>SN89221421</i>
Pillow mound with a pronounced kink half-way along its length. Now in forestry. Dimensions: 49m long.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM94</i>	<i>140391</i>	<i>SN88551471</i>
Pillow mound, perhaps with a slight curve. Visible on RAF AP. Dimensions: 19m E/W.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>PM95</i>	<i>140393</i>	<i>SN88721488</i>
Short pillow mound visible on RAF AP. Dimensions: 11m NE/SW.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>17602</i>	<i>SN904161</i>
Stone-lined corbelled pit 1m diameter x 1m deep (Jones, P.M. and Palmer, K., 1983). Dimensions: 1m x 1m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>50310</i>	<i>SN90221409</i>
Circular pit associated with pillow mound PRN 2290 (CPAT archive, 1982). Same NGR as pillow mound.			



<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>63312</i>	<i>SN90051462</i>
Pit trap by E wall of enclosure, in red sandstone and limestone			
Dimensions: 2.3m diam x 0.4m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>63314</i>	<i>SN90361433</i>
Pit inside SW wall of enclosure of red sandstone and limestone.			
Dimensions: 2.4-2.6m x 1.1m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>63326</i>	<i>SN90421416</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined 1.3m diam at ground level, corbelled. Built in a 0.4m high platform, c.4m diam.			
Dimensions: 1.9m diam x 1.1m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>63327</i>	<i>SN90321452</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined, corbelled, in a 0.5m high platform, c.6m diameter.			
Dimensions: c.2m diam x 0.9 deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>63328</i>	<i>SN90671450</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined, corbelled, in a 0.6m high platform, c.4m in diam.			
Dimensions: 1.5m diam x 1.2m high.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T8</i>	<i>63330</i>	<i>SN90341499</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined, badly damaged. External bank on N & E where ground drops 0.7m from S & W.			
Dimensions: c.1.5m diam x 0.8m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T9</i>	<i>63331</i>	<i>SN90221499</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined, rectangular, in 0.7m high platform, 5.5m in diam.			
Dimensions: 1.5m x 1.7m x 1m deep.			

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T10</i>	<i>63332</i>	<i>SN90051376</i>
Pit. Semi-freestanding, built against limestone ridge on S. Corbelled externally 2.6-3.0m diam x 1.9m			
Dimensions: 1.3-1.7m diam x 1.2m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T11</i>	<i>63339</i>	<i>SN90201388</i>
Pit. Partly free standing, built against rising ground on S. Limestone block walls, corbelled at top, walls 1m thick and 1m high on N.			
Dimensions: 0.8-1.3m diam x 1.5m deep internally.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T12</i>	<i>63340</i>	<i>SN90591464</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined, in a 0.2m high platform of 3.5m diam.			
Dimensions: c.1.5m diam x 1m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T13</i>	<i>63341</i>	<i>SN90231443</i>
Pit. Limestone block-lined, sub-rectangular.			
Dimensions: 1.5m x 1.4m x 0.7m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T14</i>	<i>63342</i>	<i>SN90131433</i>
Pit, on a platform 4m in diam.			
Dimensions: c.1.5m x 1.2m x 0.7m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T15</i>	<i>63349</i>	<i>SN90381551</i>
Pit trap, well preserved, limestone blocks heavily corbelled c.1.1m d at ground level. On mound c.9m d x 2m h.			
Dimensions: 2.5m diam x 1.5m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T16</i>	<i>63350</i>	<i>SN90291537</i>
Pit. Corbelled limestone blocks.			
Dimensions: 1-1.3m diam at top, 1.4-1.5m diam at base x 1m deep.			

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T17</i>	<i>63358</i>	<i>SN90201592</i>
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Pit. Ruined. Limestone block-lined, set into a 0.5m high platform 3.5m dia.

Dimensions: c.1.5m x 0.8m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T18</i>	<i>63359</i>	<i>SN90441599</i>
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Pit. Red sandstone-lined in a 0.6m high platform, 3.5m d, at top of slope to river.

Dimensions: 1.2-1.3m diam x 1m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T19</i>	<i>63360</i>	<i>SN90531604</i>
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Pit. Well preserved, but slight damage on SE. Of small red sandstone blocks, built partially into hillside above river. Top slightly corbelled, otherwise sides vertical.

Dimensions: 1.3m diam x 1.3m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T20</i>	<i>63362</i>	<i>SN90231522</i>
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Pit. Red sandstone-lined in a 1m high platform, 5m diam. Platform earth has eroded on W exposing wall 0.9m thick to inside of pit.

Dimensions: c.2m diam x 1m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T21</i>	<i>63365</i>	<i>SN90061514</i>
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Pit. Red stone & conglomerate stone-lined, heavily overgrown. In 0.7m high platform, 4m in diam which has been eroded on W exposing wall 0.6m thick to inside of pit.

Dimensions: 1.4m x 1.2m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T22</i>	<i>63366</i>	<i>SN90241562</i>
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Pit. Slightly damaged. Limestone-lined, in a 0.5m high platform c.4m in diam.

Dimensions: c.1.3m x 0.9m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T23</i>	<i>87053</i>	<i>SN89901585</i>
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Well preserved pit trap. Corbelled rubble wall, built into a mound 7m in diameter and 0.8m high.

Dimensions: 1.8m diam x 1.3m deep.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T24</i>	<i>87054</i>	<i>SN90081565</i>
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Well preserved pit trap associated with rabbit farming in general area. (CPAT 2004)

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T25</i>	<i>87055</i>	<i>SN89411558</i>
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Well preserved pit trap associated with rabbit farming in general area (CPAT 2004). Claimed by RCAHMW to be in SE corner of enclosure.

Dimensions: 1.4m x 0.7m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T26</i>	<i>87056</i>	<i>SN89751479</i>
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Well preserved pit trap associated with rabbit farming in general area. (CPAT 2004)

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T27</i>	<i>87057</i>	<i>SN89251497</i>
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Well preserved pit trap associated with rabbit farming in general area. (CPAT 2004)

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T28</i>	<i>33368</i>	<i>SN89011514</i>
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On highest point of Sand Hill, a ring of inward-facing limestone blocks. D Leighton thinks an eroded pit trap.

Dimensions: approx 1.6m diam x 0.5m high.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T29</i>	<i>132531</i>	<i>SN90041579</i>
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Stone-walled pit trap visible inside enclosure. Roughly circular , of limestone blocks.

Dimensions: 1.6m diam x 1.2m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T30</i>	<i>132532</i>	<i>SN90301574</i>
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Circular stone-built pit trap inside N wall of enclosure, corbelled on a raised platform 4.5m diam x 0.5m high. Very clear on APs.

Dimensions: 2.1-2.4m diam x 1.3m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T31</i>	<i>132535</i>	<i>SN88351625</i>
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Oval stone-lined pit trap within enclosure, the top 300mm corbelled in 0.15m.

Dimensions: 1.7m x 1.9m x 1.5m deep.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T32</i>	<i>140275</i>	<i>SN89361439</i>
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Pit trap with two converging pillow mounds. Collapsed but some internal walling visible.

Dimensions: 1.5m diam (internal) x 1.1m deep. Overall 3.0m diameter.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T33</i>	<i>140276</i>	<i>SN89301436</i>
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Built against limestone outcrop on W. Roughly constructed externally but finely built of corbelled blocks internally (RCAHMW). Outcrop millstone grit. Some wood in centre, perhaps trap remains?

Dimensions: 1.2m diam (internal) x 1.1m high. Wall c.1m thick.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T34</i>	<i>140278</i>	<i>SN89401472</i>
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In enclosure. Internal corbelled walling survives.

Dimensions: c.2.3m diam (internal) x 1.3m deep, may have been 1.3m diam.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T35</i>	<i>140280</i>	<i>SN89901560</i>
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Square stone-lined pit with rounded corners, built into mound 1.5m high. SW wall has been tipped into interior, enabling corbelling to be seen.

Dimensions: 1.2m x 1.2m x 1.2m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T36</i>	<i>140281</i>	<i>SN89651584</i>
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Pit adapted from a former limekiln. Well preserved built into a mound 9m diam and 2m high.

Dimensions: 1.3m x 1.0m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T37</i>	<i>140282</i>	<i>SN88751528</i>
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Pit trap in large enclosure, 42m from SW corner and surrounded by a bank.

Dimensions: 1.5m diam x 0.6m, bank 1.5m x 0.8m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T38</i>	<i>140283</i>	<i>SN88801525</i>
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In enclosure, 22m from SE corner.

Dimensions: 2.0m diam x 1.2m.



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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T39</i>	<i>140286</i>	<i>SN88881552</i>
By centre of NE wall of small enclosure. Tumbled stonework.			
Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.2m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T40</i>	<i>140287</i>	<i>SN88871551</i>
Centre of SW wall of enclosure.			
Dimensions: 1.3m x 1.0m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T41</i>	<i>140289</i>	<i>SN88431562</i>
In enclosure.			
Dimensions: 1.5m diam x 1.0m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T42</i>	<i>140290</i>	<i>SN88451561</i>
In enclosure and in good condition.			
Dimensions: 2.5m diam x 1.4m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T43</i>	<i>140292</i>	<i>SN88821578</i>
In enclosure, set in a mound near centre of SW wall.			
Dimensions: 2.5m x 1.4m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T44</i>	<i>140293</i>	<i>SN88421583</i>
Damaged, in NW corner of enclosure.			
Dimensions: 1.9m x 1.2m.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T45</i>	<i>140294</i>	<i>SN88591600</i>
Pit trap built into mound. Of red sandstone, good wall on S and E but damaged elsewhere. On SW a possible retaining wall.			
Dimensions: 1.5m at top, 2.5m at bottom? x 1.2m deep.			

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T46</i>	<i>140296</i>	<i>SN88561616</i>
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In large enclosure 54m south of NW corner. Damaged. Survives (07/09/15).

Dimensions: 1.4m diam x 0.7m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T47</i>	<i>140297</i>	<i>SN88621603</i>
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In large enclosure, 54m from SW corner. Survives (07/09/15).

Dimensions: 1.5m diam x 0.7m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T48</i>	<i>140299</i>	<i>SN89831506</i>
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Pit trap built into a mound, overgrown and partly filled in.

Dimensions: 2.0m x 0.4m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T49</i>	<i>140301</i>	<i>SN89401521</i>
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In large enclosure, 43m from NW corner. Internal corbelled face survives.

Dimensions: 1.5m diameter x 0.7m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T50</i>	<i>140302</i>	<i>SN89471515</i>
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In large enclosure, centrally placed close to E wall. Good corbelling.

Dimensions: 1.8m diameter x 1.2m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T51</i>	<i>140303</i>	<i>SN89731517</i>
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Damaged, in centre of E wall, scanty remains of masonry on S and E sides.

Dimensions: 2.0m diam x 1.0m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T52</i>	<i>140304</i>	<i>SN89161521</i>
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In E corner of enclosure, corbelled downwards.

Dimensions: 1.8-2.3m diam, 1.5m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T53</i>	<i>140306</i>	<i>SN89341537</i>
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In E corner of enclosure.

Dimensions: 1.8m diam x 1.3m deep.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T54</i>	<i>140307</i>	<i>SN89331537</i>
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In centre of SW wall of enclosure. Built in mound 4m diameter by 1m high.

Dimensions: 1.8m diam x 1.0m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T55</i>	<i>140308</i>	<i>SN89541549</i>
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Set close to centre of S wall of enclosure.

Dimensions: 2.0m diam x 1.0m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T56</i>	<i>140309</i>	<i>SN89541550</i>
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Set by centre of N wall of enclosure. Good corbelling on E side.

Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.0m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T57</i>	<i>140310</i>	<i>SN89081561</i>
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In NW corner of enclosure.

Dimensions: 2.5m diam x 1.0m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T58</i>	<i>140311</i>	<i>SN89081560</i>
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Set in SW corner of enclosure.

Dimensions: 2.2m x 1.0m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T59</i>	<i>140312</i>	<i>SN89441564</i>
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In NE corner of enclosure. Corbelled wall in good condition , built into mound 7m diam x 1m high.

Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.3m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T60</i>	<i>140313</i>	<i>SN89751574</i>
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Set into NW corner of enclosure. Corbelled.

Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.3m.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T61</i>	<i>140314</i>	<i>SN89741573</i>
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Set into SW corner of enclosure.

Dimensions: 1.7m x 1.4m deep.

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<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T62</i>	<i>140315</i>	<i>SN90441534</i>
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Pit beside N wall of enclosure, ruined, facing stone only on E. On slightly raised platform.

Dimensions: c.2.5m diameter x 1.2m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T63</i>	<i>140316</i>	<i>SN90441532</i>
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Pit inside S wall of enclosure, vertical sides. On a slightly raised platform.

Dimensions: 1.9m diam x 0.9m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T64</i>	<i>140317</i>	<i>SN90481506</i>
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Inside W wall of enclosure, on slightly raised platform.

Dimensions: 1.5-1.8m diam x 1m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T65</i>	<i>140318</i>	<i>SN90501506</i>
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Set in 1m from E wall of enclosure and slightly to S. Feature destroyed on E. On slightly raised platform. Of limestone and red sandstone.

Dimensions: 2.3-2.5m diam x 1.2m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T66</i>	<i>140319</i>	<i>SN90071498</i>
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Immediately inside S wall of enclosure, corbelled.

Dimensions: 1.7-1.9m diam x 1.4m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T67</i>	<i>140320</i>	<i>SN90361406</i>
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Inside enclosure wall and built into a 0.5m high raised platform, c.4m in diameter.

Dimensions: c.2m diam x 0.7m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T68</i>	<i>140321</i>	<i>SN90231412</i>
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Inside W wall of large enclosure, a pit trap built into a 0.5m-high platform, c.5m in diameter.

Dimensions: 2.7m diam x 0.6m deep.

<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T69</i>	<i>140322</i>	<i>SN90171419</i>
Limestone-lined pit near NW end of pillow mound. Set into 5m diam, 0.6m high platform.			
Dimensions: 1.4m diam x 0.7m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T70</i>	<i>140323</i>	<i>SN90631417</i>
Set into NW corner of enclosure. Of red sandstone and limestone. Corbelled.			
Dimensions: 2.5m diam x 1.1m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T71</i>	<i>140347</i>	<i>SN89261436</i>
Pit trap next to pillow mound 24. Stone lined with a possible low wall on top.			
Dimensions: 2.6m diameter x 1.2m deep.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T72</i>	<i>140357</i>	<i>SN89401507</i>
Solitary pit trap. Well preserved corbelled walling of the hollow, which is possibly set in a slight mound.			
Dimensions: 2.2m diameter x 1.0m deep			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T73</i>	<i>140377</i>	<i>SN88721329</i>
Pit trap visible on vertical and oblique APs.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T74</i>	<i>140392</i>	<i>SN88531420</i>
Probable pit trap at the end of a pillow mound. Visible on RAF AP.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>T75</i>	<i>141864</i>	<i>SN88721352</i>
Pit trap noted by Will Davies during the revision of the northern area of scheduled pillow mounds at Pant Mawr. Visible on RAF AP.			
<i>Pant Mawr</i>	<i>W1</i>	<i>140324</i>	<i>SN90711460</i>
Boundary wall of limestone blocks up to 0.8m thick at base and 0.4m at top, 1.3m high.			



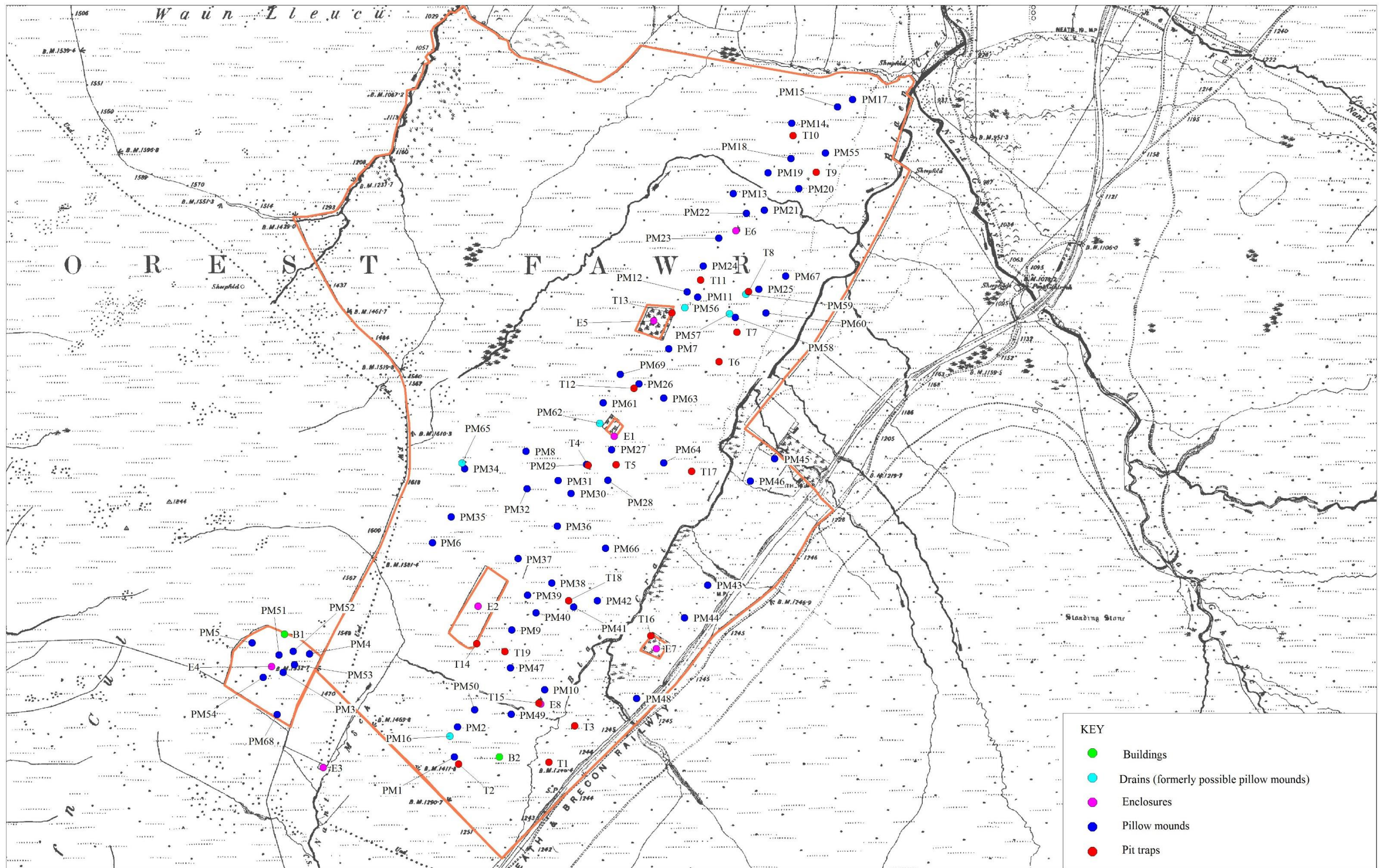


Fig. 20: Components of the Crai rabbit farm

**Crai**

*Crai*                                      *B1*                                      *140329*                                      *SN86492026*

Rectangular building, much ruined. Sandstone rubble with well-worked blocks at corners. Window embrasure in short west wall. Detached from enclosure wall by less than 1m.

Dimensions: 4.9m E/W x 3.3m N/S x 1.0m max height.

*Crai*                                      *B2*                                      *140408*                                      *SN87081990*

Probable small hut in an area of boulders. Single unit, no visible entrance. At 90 degrees to the contours.

Dimensions: 5.5m WNW/ESE x 3.5m x 0.4m high.

*Crai*                                      *E1*                                      *132548*                                      *SN87432080*

Enclosure, stone-walled, with pines inside. Collapsed wall but up to 1.4m high, battered to base. Creep in west wall. Not necessarily a warren feature.

Dimensions: 40m NE/SW x 32m.

*Crai*                                      *E2*                                      *132559*                                      *SN87032033*

Long quadrilateral enclosure, stone-walled. S angle chamfered. Shown on late 19thC OS map. Internal overhanging capping. Narrow compartment on SSW. External pit trap butts wall near S corner.

Dimensions: 218m NE/SW x 80m.

*Crai*                                      *E3*                                      *140202*                                      *SN86591988*

Small square enclosure appended to larger field or enclosure. Probably not part of the warren. Stone-walled.

Dimensions: 16m NE/SW x 17m NW/SE.

*Crai*                                      *E4*                                      *140207*                                      *SN86452017*

Polygonal enclosure containing 8 small pillow mounds. Battered sandstone walls, now ruined, rising to 1.5m with flat capstones projecting into interior, but those on NW and NE less massive than on SW and SE. No wall creeps. Drainage gullies in interior.

Dimensions: 208m NE/SW x 218m NW/SE.

*Crai*                                      *E5*                                      *140208*                                      *SN87812116*

Trapezoidal enclosure with chamfered NE corner. Fir-tree filled in late 19th C. Pit trap on external face of wall on E side near NE corner. Creep entrance at SN 87515 21093, 0.7m wide by 0.7m high. Internal overhanging wall capping.

Dimensions: 77m NW/SE x 75m NW/SE.



*Crai* *E6* *140209* *SN87782137*

Circular tree ring enclosure shown on late 19thC OS map. Overhanging internal capping of wall so probably an enclosure related to the warren. Trees are Scots Pine - planted by McTurks after warren abandoned?

Dimensions: 11m diameter.

*Crai* *E7* *140210* *SN87532020*

Quadrilateral enclosure on late 19thC OS maps. Creep at SN 8750920190. Blocked entrance, 1.7m wide, at SN 8755020228.

Dimensions: 58m NE/SW x 59m NW/SE.

*Crai* *E8* *140211* *SN87202005*

Circular enclosure, subsequently planted with Scots Pine. One remnant of overhanging wall capping. Tiny creep in WNW side adjoins an internal pit trap. Blocked entrance visible.

Dimensions: 13m diameter.

*Crai* *PM1* *23751* *SN86961991*

OS 25,000 map (1988). Ditched on W side, revetted with stone on E side. Mound is more of a terrace with a shallow ditch on WNW. Stone scattered at base of slope on ESE, not revetted. Slopes down to NNE.

Dimensions: 37m NE/SE x 4m x 1.2m, ditch 2m x 0.4m (RCAHMW). Visit - 38.5m NNE/SSW x 4.9m x 1.2m.

*Crai* *PM2* *23752* *SN86972199*

Pillow mound: 25,000 OS 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Stony mound, ditched on west side (Coflein). Simple mound with ditch on W and stone on E. Slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 37m N/S x 4m x 1m, ditch on W side 2m wide x 0.8m (RCAHMW). Visit - 37.5m N/S x 4.5m x 1.0m.

*Crai* *PM3* *23810* *SN86482016*

Pillow mound: OS 25,000 (1988). RCAHMW plan n.d. Pronounced linear mound with flanking ditches. Little if any stone.

Dimensions: 13.8m NW/SE x 2.6m x 0.9m.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM4</i>	<i>23811</i>	<i>SN86562021</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 (1988). RCAHMW plan n.d. Pronounced linear mound with flanking ditches. Little if any stone.

Dimensions: 13.8m NW/SE x 2.4m x 0.8m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM5</i>	<i>23812</i>	<i>SN86402024</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 OS 1988. RCAHMW plan n.d. Pronounced linear mound with flanking ditches. Little if any stone.

Dimensions: 12.3m NW/SE x 2.4m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM6</i>	<i>23813</i>	<i>SN86912051</i>
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Pillow mound, 25,000 map, 1988. RCAHMW plan n.d. Large pillow mound. Slight slope to SSW, where drain on WNW exits. No visible structure.

Dimensions: 38.0m NNE/SSW x 4.5m x 0.8m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM7</i>	<i>23816</i>	<i>SN87582103</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 OS, 1988. Barely recognisable on APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. More of a terrace but clearly a pillow mound. Plenty of stone present.

Dimensions: 39.1m NNE/SSW x 5.0m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM8</i>	<i>23814</i>	<i>SN87182076</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 OS, 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Large mound slopes to NNE where upslope drainage gully exits. Stone in mound not structural.

Dimensions: 38.8m NNE/SSW x 5.0m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM9</i>	<i>23815</i>	<i>SN87132026</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 map. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Gully on crest and plenty of stone on top and on ESE (latter forms revetment) may define sub-surface structures. Ditch on WNW, slopes down to SSW.

Dimensions: 38.0m NNE/SSW x 4.4m x 0.7m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM10</i>	<i>23817</i>	<i>SN87222009</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 OS 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Broad mound with central spine flanked by gullies. Ditch on W, slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 30.0m N/S x 5.3m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM11</i>	<i>23818</i>	<i>SN87662118</i>
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Pillow mound: 1:25,000 OS, 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Gully along either side of the crest of the mound. Some stone present but not structural. Main ditch to NW. Slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 38.7m NE/SW x 5.6m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM12</i>	<i>23819</i>	<i>SN87642120</i>
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Pillow mound: 25,000 OS, 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Gully along either side of the crest of the mound. Some stone present but not structural. Main ditch to NW. Slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 36.1m NE/SW x 6.3m x 1.1m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM13</i>	<i>23820</i>	<i>SN87782147</i>
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Pillow mound: :25000 OS, 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Very stony mound with slight ditch on SE as well as the main ditch on the NW. Stone does not appear to be structural. Slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 77.9m NE/SW x 4.9m x 0.7m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM14</i>	<i>23822</i>	<i>SN87942167</i>
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Pillow mound: 1:25,000 OS, 1988). APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Fairly low mound. At least one shallow gully runs along it, possibly a second. Stones along SSE side but not obviously structural. Ditch on NNW. Slopes down to ENE.

Dimensions: 38.4m ENE/WSW x 5.3m x 0.7m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM15</i>	<i>23823</i>	<i>SN88072171</i>
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Pillow mound: 1:25,000 OS 1988. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Two shallow parallel gullies run the length of the mound, one to either side of its crest. Ditch on W. Bracken covered. Slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 34.5m N/S x 6.0m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM16</i>	<i>132495</i>	<i>SN86951996</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. A possible pillow mound, ditched on west (Coflein). A drain only, meets another at its S end.

Dimensions: 51m N/S x 3.5m x 0.8m with ditch on W side 0.9m deep.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM17</i>	<i>132538</i>	<i>SN88122173</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Possible pillow mound. Shows on Google Earth but not other AP coverage. Dense bracken, not seen on the ground.

Dimensions: Not established.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM18</i>	<i>132539</i>	<i>SN87942157</i>
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Pillow mound showing on APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Plenty of stone in the mound, possibly some is structural. No gullies in the mound. Ditch on W. Slopes down to the S.

Dimensions: 40.4m N/S x 4.7m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM19</i>	<i>132540</i>	<i>SN87872153</i>
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Pillow mound visible on APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Runs ENE/WSW. NNW side next to the construction ditch comprises a linear bank, the SSE side is lower but defined by a stony scarp. Slopes down to ENE.

Dimensions: 44.3m ENE/WSW x 6.0m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM20</i>	<i>132541</i>	<i>SN87962149</i>
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Pillow mound visible on APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Fairly stony flat-topped mound. No distinguishing features. Ditch on W. Slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 39.4m N/S x 4.5m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM21</i>	<i>132542</i>	<i>SN87862143</i>
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Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Classic pillow mound shape, though very stony. Ditch on both long sides of the mound. Slopes down to ENE.

Dimensions: 28.6m ENE/WSW x 5.8m x 0.7m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM22</i>	<i>132543</i>	<i>SN87812142</i>
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Pillow mound. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Two parallel gullies run along the crest of mound, also a ditch on either side. Plenty of stone, but not structural. Slopes down to ENE.

Dimensions: 42.5m ENE/WSW x 6.1m x 0.7m.

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*Crai* *PM23* *132544* *SN87732135*

Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Very stony mound with a shallow gully along the crest and the main construction ditch along NNW side. No visible structure. Slopes down to ENE.

Dimensions: 29.8m ENE/WSW x 5.9m x 1.2m.

*Crai* *PM24* *132545* *SN87692127*

Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Pointed stony mound forms the upslope (WNW) side, the downslope side is lower but identifiable. Ditch on WNW. Slopes down to SSW.

Dimensions: 36.4m NNE/SSW x 6.1m x 1.3m.

*Crai* *PM25* *132546* *SN87842120*

Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound slopes down gently to SW with ditch on NW side. Stone slabs visible, suggesting lateral artificial burrows present.

Dimensions: 40.4m NE/SW x 4.4m x 1.3m.

*Crai* *PM26* *132547* *SN87502095*

Pillow mound showing on APs. Shown on Hughes 1990, fig 143. RCAHMW plan n.d. Stony mound with two parallel gullies running along it, one to either side of its crest. Ditch on NW. Slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 23.4m NE/SW x 6.6m x 0.6m.

*Crai* *PM27* *132549* *SN87422076*

Pillow mound visible on APs. Traverses slope at angle. Mound on two levels with higher part on W, next to ditch lower part slopes and with more stone. Ditch on uphill side and drains off to NE

Dimensions: 23.8m ENE/WSW x 4.4m x 0.6m.

*Crai* *PM28* *132550* *SN87412068*

Pillow mound. APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Low flat mound with central ridge (0.6m wide by 0.3m high) some stone along base of downhill edge. Narrow, well-defined ditch on uphill NW side

Dimensions: 33.3m NE/SW x 5.2m x 0.5m.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM29</i>	<i>132551</i>	<i>SN87352072</i>
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Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Traverses slope at 45 degrees to contour. Mound at two levels, higher beside gully on NW side. Scattered surface stone on SE edge of mound.

Dimensions: 36.4m NE/SW x 5.3m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM30</i>	<i>132552</i>	<i>SN87302064</i>
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Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Gradient to SSW where an upslope drain exits. Fair amount of stone on downslope side.

Dimensions: 38.5m NNE/SSW x 5.0m x 1.5m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM31</i>	<i>132553</i>	<i>SN87262072</i>
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Pillow mound: APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Set on steep hillside. Flat-topped mound, collapsed central burrow, a few cms deep. Ditch on uphill side, stone from it on mound surface. Faintly curved outline.

Dimensions: 39.9m NE/SW x 4.7m x 0.6m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM32</i>	<i>132554</i>	<i>SN87182066</i>
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Pillow mound with gradient to SSW where upslope drain exits. Stones deliberately placed at SSW to combat erosion.

Dimensions: 38.7m NNE/SSW x 4.5m x 0.7m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM33</i>	<i>140200</i>	<i>SN87102069</i>
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Not a pillow mound, natural outcrop.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM34</i>	<i>132555</i>	<i>SN87002072</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound in lee of knoll. Flat-topped, low, stone on surface derived from shallow gully on uphill W side, curves around N end.

Dimensions: 37.8m NNE/SSW x 4.9m x 0.4m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM35</i>	<i>132556</i>	<i>SN86952057</i>
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APs. RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound, perhaps on two levels, surface stone showing on lower level. Ditch on W (uphill side), curving around N end to aid drainage.

Dimensions: 37.4m NE/SW x 4.8m x 0.6m.

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*Crai* *PM36* *132557* *SN87262055*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Gradient to NE where upslope drain exits. Stone scattered on downslope side. Linear ridge adj to drain.

Dimensions: 57.5m NE/SW x 5.0m x 1.3m.

*Crai* *PM37* *132558* *SN87152046*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Gradient to SSW where upslope drain exits. Possible collapsed central burrow at SSW end.

Dimensions: 38.4m NNE/SSW x 4.8m x 1.0m.

*Crai* *PM38* *132560* *SN87242039*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound has an eroded central spine showing stones and suggesting this was an artificial burrow. Stone on ESE, ditch on WNW. Slopes down to SSW.

Dimensions: 39.5m NNE/SSW x 5.5m x 1.1m.

*Crai* *PM39* *132561* *SN87172036*

Pillow mound. RCAHMW plan n.d. Gully on mound crest, stone on SE side. Ditch on NW merges with the drain to the SW and is on the same line. Slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 38.8m NE/SW x 5.0m x 1.1m.

*Crai* *PM40* *132562* *SN87202031*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound with central spine flanked by gullies. Stone on SE side. Ditch on NW, slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 22.0m NE/SW x 6.0m x 1.1m.

*Crai* *PM41* *132563* *SN87302032*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Near rectangular mound with narrow spine on top flanked by gullies. Stone on SE side. Ditch on NW, slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 22.7m NE/SW x 6.9m x 1.3m.

*Crai* *PM42* *132564* *SN87372034*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Low mound with higher central spine defined by gullies. Stone in SE side. Drain sited just above to NW. Ditch on NW, slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 35.8m NE/SW x 5.8m x 1.0m.



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<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM43</i>	<i>132565</i>	<i>SN87682037</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Ditch on SE. Meandering gully along the mound crest - evidence of an artificial burrow. Stone throughout.

Dimensions: 38.4m NE/SW x 4.8m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM44</i>	<i>132566</i>	<i>SN87612028</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Stone in the mound and hollows along its top suggest there is an artificial burrow below its crest. Ditch on SSE slopes down to WSW.

Dimensions: 38.6m ENE/WSW x 5.7m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM45</i>	<i>132567</i>	<i>SN87882073</i>
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Small, simple pillow mound, disturbed at NE end.

Dimensions: 20.0m NE/SW x 2.5m x 0.8m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM46</i>	<i>132568</i>	<i>SN87842069</i>
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Low pillow mound with higher mound along SE side of its top. Ditch on SE.

Dimensions: 20.9m NE/SW x 2.6m x 0.5m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM47</i>	<i>132569</i>	<i>SN87122015</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound has a central spine with a gully to its W. Stones on E side. Ditch to W, slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 28.0m N/S x 6.0m x 0.8m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM48</i>	<i>132570</i>	<i>SN87472006</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Large ditch on SSE, meandering gully on crest. Stone on top and on NNW. Likely to be some internal structure.

Dimensions: 38.8m ENE/WSW x 5.3m x 1.3m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM49</i>	<i>132571</i>	<i>SN87122002</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Broad mound with raised central spine including some stone. More stone to SE. Ditch on NW, slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 20.8m NE/SW x 5.7m x 1.0m.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM50</i>	<i>132572</i>	<i>SN87022004</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Simple mound with stone in ESE side. Ditch on WNW merges with a drain to the SSW. Slopes down to NNE.

Dimensions: 39.6m NNE/SSW x 4.9m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM51</i>	<i>140203</i>	<i>SN86472020</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Pronounced linear mound with flanking ditches. Little if any stone.

Dimensions: 15.0m WNW/ESE x 2.4m x 0.9m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM52</i>	<i>140204</i>	<i>SN86512022</i>
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Pillow mound. RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound with well-defined sides, narrow top, no obvious stone component ditches on long sides but not around mound ends, that on S more pronounced.

Dimensions: 14.3m NNW/SSE x 2.5m x 0.5m high.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM53</i>	<i>140205</i>	<i>SN86512018</i>
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Pillow mound. RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound set at angle to slope with well-defined sides, narrow top, no obvious stone component. Ditches on long sides but not around mound ends, that on S more pronounced.

Dimensions: 14.6m WNW/ESE x 1.9m x 0.4m high.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM54</i>	<i>140206</i>	<i>SN86432014</i>
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Pillow mound. RCAHMW plan n.d. Pronounced linear mound with flanking ditches. Little if any stone.

Dimensions: 11.8m NNW/SSE x 2.0m x 0.8m

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM55</i>	<i>140260</i>	<i>SN88042158</i>
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Pillow mound: RCAHMW plan n.d. One or perhaps two shallow gullies run the length of the mound crest. Plenty of stone visible. Ditch on W, mound slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 40.7m N/S x 4.7m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM56</i>	<i>140261</i>	<i>SN87632116</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Drain running NW/SE, not a pillow mound.

Dimensions: Not measured.

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*Crai* *PM57* *140262* *SN87762114*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Drain above a pillow mound on the slope. Bank 1.5m wide with gully upslope, runs NNE/SSW.

Dimensions: Not measured.

*Crai* *PM58* *140263* *SN87772113*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Clearer on 1948 AP. Mound has traces of a shallow gully running along its crest. Also lateral gaps with stones which imply artificial burrows. Ditch on WNW, slopes down to SSW.

Dimensions: 33.3m NNE/SSW x 3.5m x 0.7m.

*Crai* *PM59* *140264* *SN87812119*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Drain comprising bank and ditch aligned NNE/SSW. Sited above a pillow mound.

Dimensions: Not measured.

*Crai* *PM60* *140265* *SN87862114*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Low mound with gully running along its crest. Ditch on W, slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 35.3m N/S x 3.4m x 0.7m.

*Crai* *PM61* *140266* *SN87402089*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Set within a series of drains, mound is low on the E but more pronounced on the W, adjoining the ditch. Slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 40.0m N/S x 5.4m x 0.6m.

*Crai* *PM62* *140267* *SN87742093*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Not a pillow mound but a group of drainage gullies.

Dimensions: Not measured.

*Crai* *PM63* *140268* *SN87572090*

RCAHMW plan n.d. Shows on aerial photographs lying between and at right angles to two natural gullies. Overgrown bank with irregular crest. Ditch on W, slopes down to S.

Dimensions: 38.4m N/S x 4.7m x 1.1m.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM64</i>	<i>140269</i>	<i>SN87562072</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Narrow linear mound with ditch to W. Slopes down to S. A little larger than the typical drainage features in the warren so probably a pillow mound.

Dimensions: 30.5m N/S x 2.0m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM65</i>	<i>140270</i>	<i>SN87002073</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Not a pillow mound but a drainage gully.

Dimensions: Not measured.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM66</i>	<i>140271</i>	<i>SN87402048</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Gully runs along the crest of the mound, SE side is lower and stony. Possibly some artificial burrows where stone is visible. Ditch on NW, slopes down to NE.

Dimensions: 23.0m NE/SW x 5.8m x 1.0m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM67</i>	<i>140272</i>	<i>SN87922124</i>
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RCAHMW plan n.d. Mound mostly E of fence, ditch to W. Slopes down to S. Not possible to measure owing to lack of access.

Dimensions: 32.7m N/S x ?wide x ?high.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM68</i>	<i>140273</i>	<i>SN86462004</i>
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Pillow mound. RCAHMW plan n.d. Of slighter construction to others in the enclosure, a simple bank with stone.

Dimensions: 15.0m NW/SE x 2.7m x 0.6m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>PM69</i>	<i>140376</i>	<i>SN87452097</i>
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Pillow mound: small. Shows on 1948 RAF photos and on one later set. Simple mound with flanking ditches, slopes down to SE.

Dimensions: 23.4m NW/SE x 6.5m x 0.6m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>TI</i>	<i>132493</i>	<i>SN87221988</i>
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Pit trap: rectangular in plan. Built into N-facing slope, N wall stands to 1.2m. As described (visit).

Dimensions: Overall 4.8m N/S x 5.0m; internally 1.3m N/S x 1.6m.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>132494</i>	<i>SN86971988</i>
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Stone-lined pit, oval. Not evident at given location or nearby - mis-sited?

Dimensions: Internally 2.0m E/W x 1.5m, wall on E 0.6m thick (RCAHMW).

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T3</i>	<i>140410</i>	<i>SN87301999</i>
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Pit trap: square plan, internally rubble. Top of SE wall at ground level, NW wall to 0.9m. More D-shaped in plan with internal walling visible on N and W.

Dimensions: Overall 5m NW/SE x 6.0m, internally 2m x 2m x 0.5m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T4</i>	<i>140330</i>	<i>SN87352072</i>
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Pit trap, clogged with debris and grassed over though some stone visible. Sub-circular with possible approach, 0.5m, from E. Below pillow mound.

Dimensions: 2.6m SW/NE x 2.1m x 0.7m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T5</i>	<i>140331</i>	<i>SN87432072</i>
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Pit trap. Rectangular with rounded corners. Corbelled sides, filled with rubble. Whole is raised above ground level by 0.4m.

Dimensions: 1.9m SW/NE x 1.4m x 0.6m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T6</i>	<i>140394</i>	<i>SN87732100</i>
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Pit trap, platformed into the SE-facing slope. Central hollow with some visible stone but not clearly walled. Overall 5.3m diam.

Dimensions: 1.9m diam x 0.7m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T7</i>	<i>140395</i>	<i>SN87782109</i>
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Pit trap platformed into SE-facing slope. Disturbed and vegetated.

Dimensions: Overall diameter 4.8m, internally 2.1m diam x 0.6m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T8</i>	<i>140396</i>	<i>SN87812120</i>
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Pit trap platformed into SE-facing slope. Poor condition. mostly grassed over.

Dimensions: Overall diam 4.5m, internally 2.1m diam x 0.6m deep.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>T9</i>	<i>140397</i>	<i>SN88012153</i>
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Pit trap platformed into the SE-facing slope. Slight surrounding ring. Interior deliberately backfilled but walling visible all round.

Dimensions: Overall diam 4.3m, internally 2.0m diam x 0.5m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T10</i>	<i>140398</i>	<i>SN87952164</i>
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Pit trap. Platformed into slope. Mostly stone-filled but internal walling visible.

Dimensions: Overall diam 6.0m, internally 2.0m diam x 0.7m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T11</i>	<i>140399</i>	<i>SN87682123</i>
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Pit trap comprising a slight mound with central hollow. Surviving internal walling though with some collapse and backfilling.

Dimensions: Overall 4.5m diam, 2.3m diam x 0.7m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T12</i>	<i>140400</i>	<i>SN87492093</i>
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Pit trap, partly rubble-filled and grassed over. Internal wall face visible on S side.

Dimensions: Overall diam 6.3m, internally 1.9m diam x 0.7m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T13</i>	<i>140401</i>	<i>SN87602114</i>
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Pit trap on outer face of enclosure wall. Grassed over.

Dimensions: Overall diam 4.4m, internally 2.0m diam x 0.4m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T14</i>	<i>140402</i>	<i>SN87032022</i>
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Pit trap on external face of enclosure wall.

Dimensions: Overall c.4.0m diam, internally 2.0m diam x 0.4m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T15</i>	<i>140403</i>	<i>SN87202005</i>
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Probable pit trap on interior of enclosure adjoining a tiny creep, 0.2m wide, in its wall. Grassed over.

Dimensions: 5.0m diam, internally 2.0m across x 0.4m deep.

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<i>Crai</i>	<i>T16</i>	<i>140404</i>	<i>SN87522024</i>
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Possible pit trap on external face of enclosure wall. Visible as a rectangular terrace.

Dimensions: 5.0m NE/SW x 2.5m.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T17</i>	<i>140405</i>	<i>SN87642070</i>
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Pit trap. Central hollow is heather covered so no visible stonework. Terraced.

Dimensions: Overall diam 5.5m, internal 2.4m diam x 1.0m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T18</i>	<i>140406</i>	<i>SN87292034</i>
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Pit trap with a more rectangular interior. Corbelled stone walling visible on NE and SW of interior. Partly rubble filled.

Dimensions: Overall 5.5m diam, interior 2.0m NW/SE x 1.6m x 0.5m deep.

<i>Crai</i>	<i>T19</i>	<i>140407</i>	<i>SN87112020</i>
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Pit trap. Interior stone filled and partly vegetated. Terraced into slope.

Dimensions: Overall 4.4m diam, interior 1.8m diam x 0.5m deep.



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