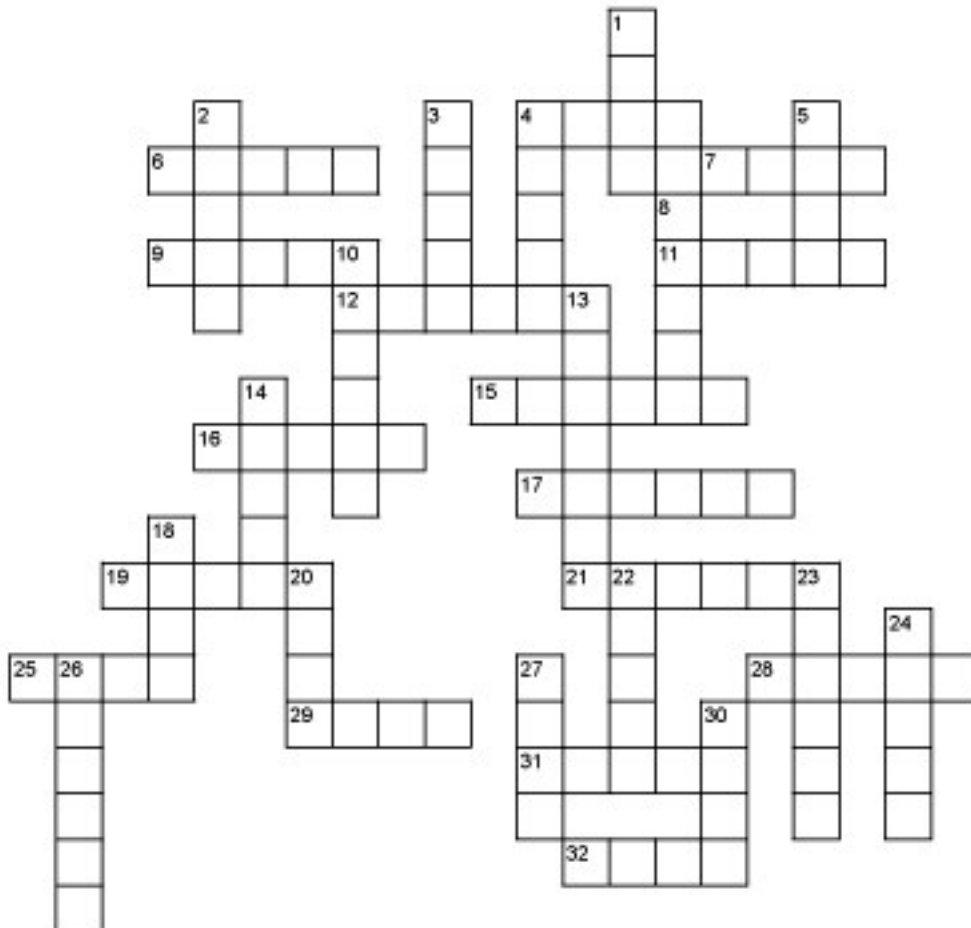


Stanage North Geocross V14 revision A 27 July 2020

No contact geocaching and crossword

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 11 locations of the main feature in the following photographs.

You will need the what3words app (W3W) on your GPS device. Using your GPS device held over the main feature you then get the what3words address. You will probably have to move around to find the W3W square containing the 'word' provided.

Save all the words and eventually fit the words to the crossword grid.

There are just four crossword clues. Find these words first, then fit all the other words to the grid. There may be more than one solution.

Clues

- 5 DOWN widespread reputation
- 12 DOWN holiday accommodation
- 18 DOWN brand new
- 22 DOWN word with 'zz'

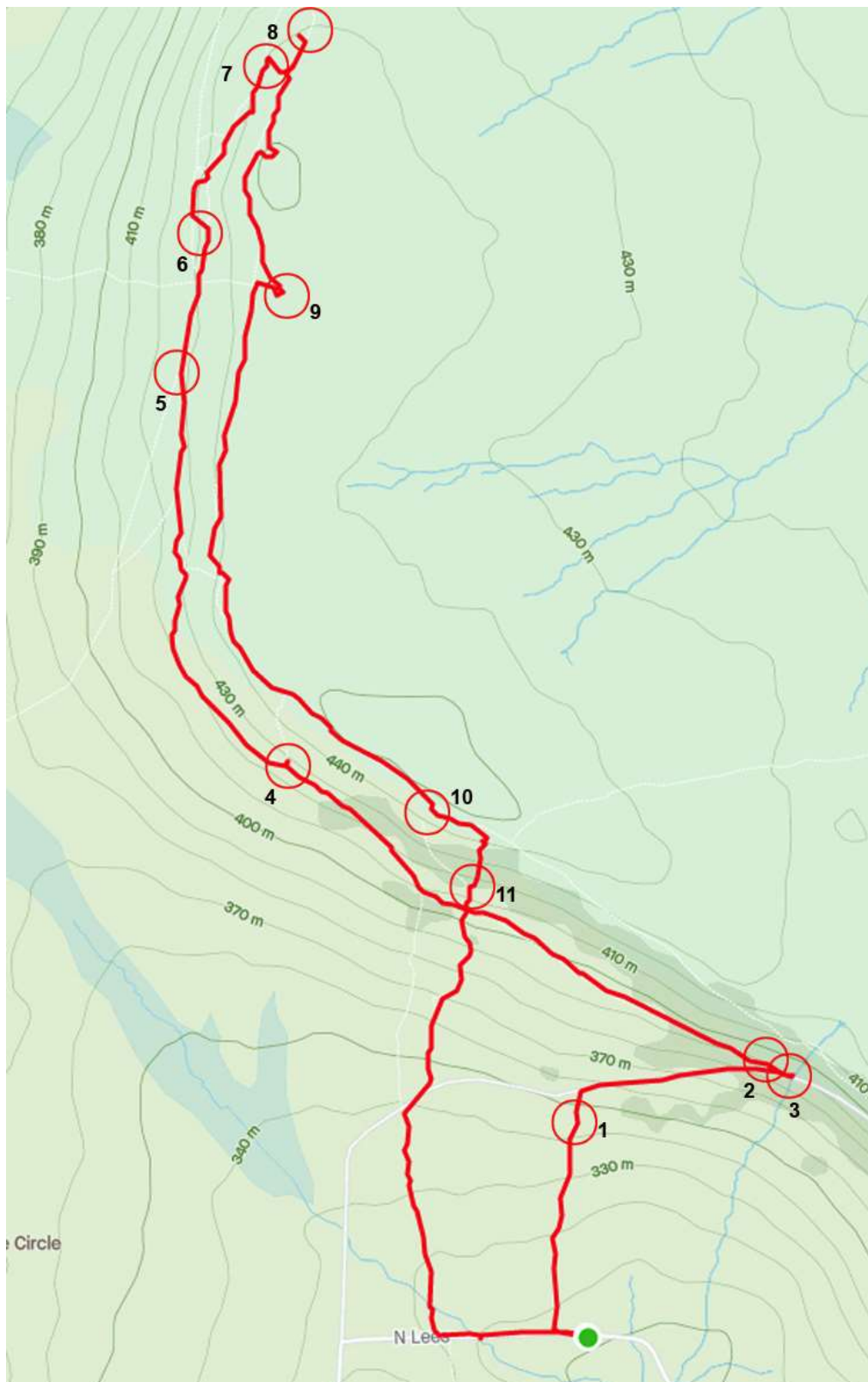
The GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location is a grid square 3x3 metres.

In order to help you ensure that you obtain the correct three word (W3W) address, the first word in the W3W is provided as a clue. You may need to walk around the main feature into different 3 x 3 metre grid squares to find the correct W3W address.

E.g. Let's assume that you are at a location given by the W3W address thick.verge.commented and you are told the first word of the W3W address is the word "thick". You now know you have found the right one.

Location	OS grid reference	W3W		
		First word	Second word	Third word
1	SK 23112 84687	frame		
2	SK 21128 84666	mint		
3	SK 21521 85090	ruled		
4	SK 22610 85373	oiled		
5	SK 22455 86334	speeds		
6	SK 21524 86854	civil		
7	SK 22588 86602	sorters		
8	SK 22585 86459	pizza		
9	SK 22816 85346	zones		
10	SK 22816 85346	drip		
11	SK 22931 85142	panels		

Each of the locations can be found on the route below. The locations are listed in order and sufficient background is included to help you triangulate your position to identify the location.



Start and finish near Dennis Knoll plantation.

Location 1 OS ref SK 23112 84687

Buck Stone

Contains "frame"



Now popular with climbers for bouldering, the Buck Stone once had simple lean-to shelters around it. The lines of carved sockets are where roof spars were fixed, and the carved channels diverted rainfall away from the roof. It operated as a simple moorland inn which sold refreshments to travellers on the Long Causeway. There is a carved date of 1666 low down and a stick man carving on the top.

Location 2 OS ref SK 23457 84840

William Wilson's boundary railings

Contains "mint"



William Wilson bought the Moscar moorland shooting estate in 1897 and set about stopping up traditional footpaths crossing his moor, causing conflict with the growing countryside rambling movement. The Sheffield Clarion Ramblers and their founder GHB Ward were activists in lobbying for the reopening of blocked off traditional rights of way. The iron bar railings which run on the north side of Long Causeway have no access gates. They would have been quite expensive to erect and maintain, and are now in very poor condition.

Location 3 OS ref SK 23518 84818

Steep wall with massive copings

Contains “ruled”



This massive overhanging slab wall copings look like a giants staircase and is quite different to traditional drystone walling. It was probably built by quarry workers. There is a similar wall at Stanage End. It is another unique feature of this shooting estate.

Location 4 OS ref SK 22610 85373

Millstones abandoned stockpile

Contains "oiled"



There are many heaps of abandoned millstones along this well built cart track which runs from Long Causeway to Stanage End and Moscar. Millstone production was one of Derbyshires biggest industries since the 12th century until the mid 20th century. The bottom fell out of the market for Derbyshire gritstone millstones in flour mills from the 18th century when peoples' taste switched to white bread. Derbyshire gritstone millstones ground flour to a brown colour and this made brown bread, whilst imported French millstones created white flour. A mason would make up to 16 pairs of millstones in a year and they were stacked on the moor waiting for a buyer. There were many mills in Sheffield using water power to turn the millstones for the cutlery, steel and flour industries.

Location 5 OS ref SK 22455 86334

Stanage End quarry loading bay

Contains “speeds”



Stanage End quarries are now a quiet spot well away from industrial noise. The calls of climbers and the cry of the curlew and red grouse is what you hear today. In their industrial past, these quarries produced hand cut stone for housing and millstones. There would have been many quarry workers, carters and their horses, and it would have been a very noisy place with incessant hammering and occasional blasting. Stone was hauled away by horse drawn carts. Getting the large heavy stones onto the carts required skilful hauling and leverage to get the most benefit from gravity, hence the multitude of loading bays.

Location 6 OS ref SK 22539 86533

Stanage End masonry stone stockpile

Contains "civil"



A well stacked pile of masonry stone waiting for a buyer who never came.

Location 7 OS ref SK 22588 86602

WW boundary stone cairn

Contains “sorters”



Boundary stone between William Wilson (WW) and William Mappin (WM), both wealthy Sheffield businessmen who bought fashionable moorland shooting estates and went about managing them in their own way. No expense was spared in the heydays of grouse-shooting.

Location 8 OS ref SK 22622 86668

Grouse trough No 30

Contains “pizza”



Most people think that the line of Stanage grouse water troughs finishes at Stanage End with No 28. In fact the line continues along Crow Chin Rocks and eventually reaches the rarely visited trough 75.. Over the years some of the numbering has been vandalised by chiseling away so as to deter visitors. A couple of troughs have disappeared completely.

Location 9 OS ref SK 22585 86459

Site of Tunnel surveyors observatory tower – top of masonry heap

Contains “zones”



The 4.5 mile (7.2km) tunnel between the Upper Derwent Valley reservoirs and Rivelin Reservoir was built between 1903 – 1909. The Derwent Valley Water Board was founded in 1899. One of its obligations was to deliver Sheffield share of ‘compensation’ water from the Howden and Derwent Reservoirs (Upper Derwent Valley Impoundment Scheme), to Rivelin Reservoir. This was before the Ladybower Reservoir was built. Construction of the tunnel required three in-line surveyors sighting towers. This one is the observatory tower at the mid-point, the tallest of the three, and has been demolished. It was once a 40 foot structure allowing sighting to the east pillar on Oaking Clough Conduit and the west pillar on Bamford Moor. The tunnel falls just 2 metres along the 7.2km length. The remaining building here was a store for surveying equipment and later may have been used as a blasting powder store for the Stanage End quarries.

Location 10 OS ref SK 22816 85346

High Neb trig point

Contains “drip”



The highest point on Stanage Edge at 458 metres.

Location 11 OS ref SK 22931 85142

Quarry hut ruins south east corner

Contains “panels”



Quarry building ruins below High Neb