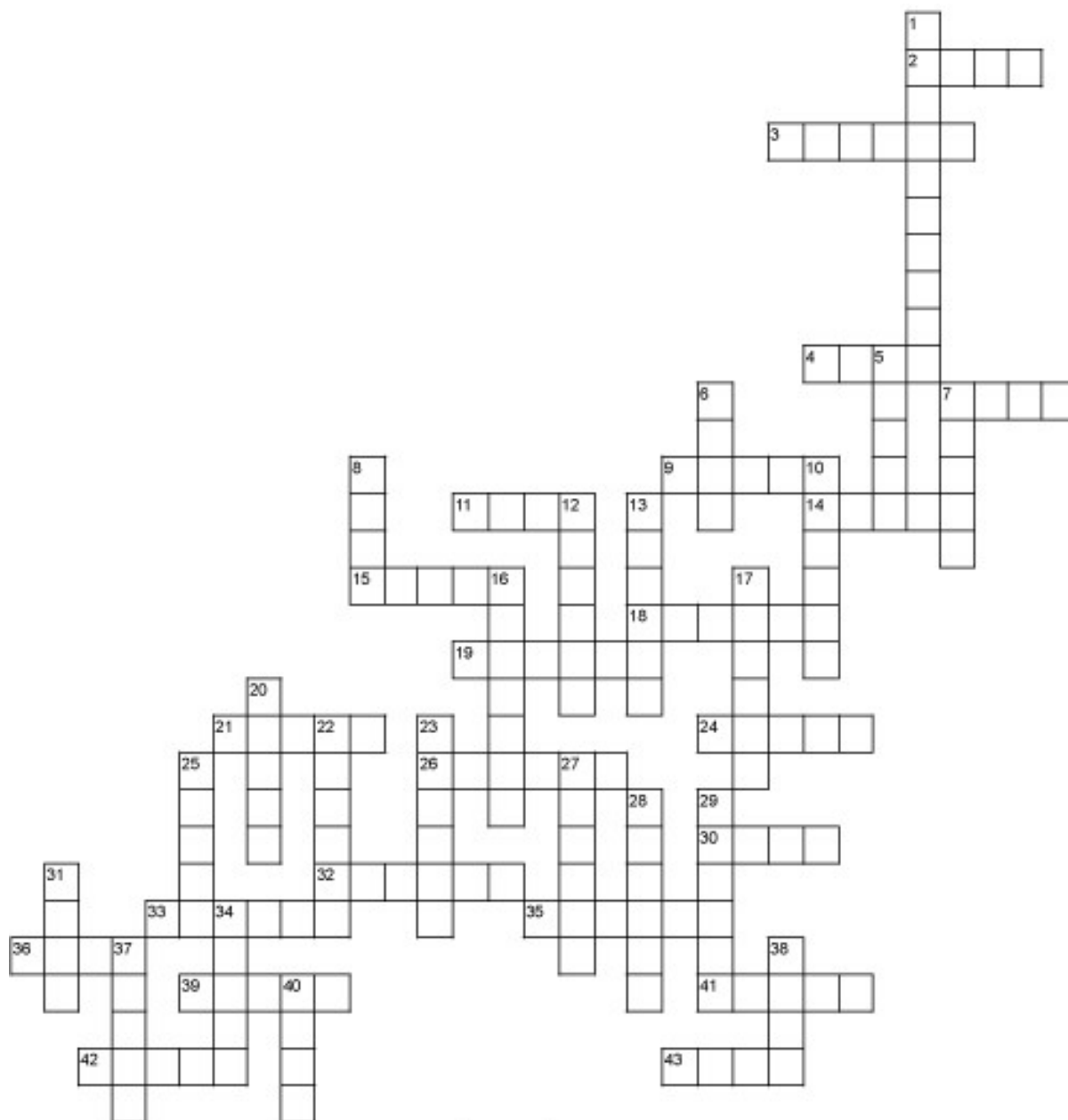


Redmires Geocross V15 revision C 6 Oct 2020

No contact geocaching and crossword

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 15 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

1 DOWN how a polite magician behaves

19 ACROSS day after Christmas

22 DOWN this is one

29 DOWN not sinners

And one special clue:-

A word appears twice but only once in the crossword. One needs to be axed.

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 26108 85742	dart		
2	SK 26024 85823	veal		
3	SK 26138 86496	pram		
4	SK 25476 86907	tender		
5	SK 24795 86435	boot		
6	SK 25696 86861	zebra		
7	SK 25573 87374	dots		
8	SK 25551 87366	secure		
9	SK 26538 86477	puzzle		
10	SK 26957 86229	scarf		
11	SK 26850 85815	copy		
12	SK 26776 85507	jelly		
13	SK 26235 85208	public		
14	SK 25795 84889	lines		
15	SK 25672 85734	above		

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 at Upper Redmires Reservoir.

Location 1 OS ref SK 26108 85742

Grouse and Trout public house

Contains "dart"



Dated 1828, this farm became a public house in the 1840s to serve the workers on the Redmires Reservoirs which were built between 1833 - 1854. It remained open long after the nearby Ocean View pub closed in 1885, and continued to serve the growing number of countryside ramblers and charabanc parties who visited these scenic reservoirs. However in 1913 the growing popularity of Redmires reservoirs caused William Wilson, the owner of the Moscar shooting estate, to become increasingly concerned about the masses of visitors. He imagined that the pub might attract poachers and this would damage his shooting interests. He called for the Grouse and Trouts alcohol licence to be revoked. The farm continued to sell tea and cakes to ramblers and charabanc parties. It was closed in 1934 and later demolished. The roadside marker stone depicts a grouse and three trout, and the motto '*Ich Dien Dinner*' I serve dinner.

Location 2 OS ref SK 26024 85823

Oaking Clough catchwater conduit overflow – fence corner

Contains “veal”



The Oaking Clough conduit delivers the main incoming water to the Redmires Reservoirs. There are only very small incoming streams, so small you can step over them in summer. In times of high flow the overflows from all three reservoirs follows an open conduit down to Wyming Brook and into the Rivelin Reservoir.

Location 3 OS ref SK 26138 86496

Tunnel surveyors sighting tower

Contains “pram”



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's share of 'compensation' water from the Howden and Derwent Reservoirs (Upper Derwent Valley Impoundment Scheme), to Rivelin Reservoir. This was long before the Ladybower Reservoir was built. Construction of the tunnel required three in-line surveyors sighting towers. This one is the east pillar on Oaking Clough catchwater conduit.

Location 4 OS ref SK 25476 86907

Trench of shooting butts

Contains "tender"



A trench is an unusual feature for a line of shooting butts. This one is very close to Hill 60 where WW1 trench warfare training was carried out in 1914 – 1915.

Location 5 OS ref SK 24795 86435

Oaking Clough reservoir spillway – east end where water enters short tunnel

Contains “boot”



At Oaking Clough reservoir the water collected from the west arm of the conduit empties into the reservoir. At the spillway, water overflows the dam and drops into a slot leading east to a short tunnel. From the tunnel the Oaking Clough conduit flows through mechanically operated sluice gates at a gentle gradient to enter the Upper Redmires reservoir. In times of high flow the excess water overshoots the slot, onto the spillway which diverts the water into Rivelin Brook, which flow steeply down Oaking Clough to enter the Rivelin Reservoir.

Location 6 OS ref SK 25696 86861

Standing stone

Contains “zebra”



Hallam Moor has a large number of ancient stones, mounds, burial sites and cairns.

Location 7 OS ref SK 25573 87374

The Headstone – upper east side

Contains “dots”



A well known landmark visible from the A57 Hollow Meadows road. Also known as 'Stump John'

Location 8 OS ref SK 25551 87366

Hallam Moor grouse trough No 15

Contains "secure"



One of 33 carved troughs which begin at Oaking Cough and ends at Wyming Brook edge.

Location 9 OS ref SK 26538 86477

Rangers Grave

Contains “puzzle”



A small carved cairn with a date of 1899 and 'IN MEMORY OF RANGER. Possibly a gamekeepers' dogs grave.

Location 10 OS ref SK 26957 86229

Ash Cabin Flat Stone Circle

Contains "scarf"



The smallest stone circle in the Peak District, actually an oval just 5.5 metres diameter inside the standing stones. Hard to find and not very impressive, but it is very old. Dating back to prehistoric times in the Bronze Age, over 3000 years ago. The stones are surrounded by an oval shaped raised earth bank. Heavily overgrown by heather it was last visible and rediscovered after burning management in 1981.

Ash Cabin Flat standing stone is 100 metres to the NNE, 600mm high.



Location 11 OS ref SK 26850 85815

SWW stone

Contains “copy”



This massive stone 'gatepost' to the Redmires Reservoirs has a surveyors bench mark. Getting the levels correct is what Water Board surveyors do best.

Location 12 OS ref SK 26776 85507

Lower Redmires Reservoir tower and bridge

Contains “jelly”



This is the outfall for a pumped water supply from the Rivelin Water Treatment Works, raising clean water 120 metres to Redmires Lower Reservoir, after removal of peat and impurities.

Location 13 OS ref SK 26235 85208

Middle Redmires Reservoir catchwater ditch – west side

Contains “public”



Sometimes the water coming off the mires above the reservoirs is a vivid orange or red. These are the 'red mires' which gave Redmires its name. The orange ochre stain is caused by iron found in sandy clays associated with coal measures. West Sheffield has shallow coal seams and this discolouration is locally quite common.

Location 14 OS ref SK 25795 84889

SWW Stone south of Upper Redmires Reservoir

Contains "lines"



Sheffield Water Works (SWW) constructed the three Redmires Reservoirs between 1833 – 1854 to provide clean drinking water to Sheffield after the cholera epidemic of 1832. Water from Redmires reservoirs flowed in an open conduit to smaller reservoirs in west Sheffield.

As moorland reservoirs, not valley reservoirs, Redmires has a very small water catchment. It supplements the small amount of incoming water from moorland bogs by intercepting streams which would otherwise drain into the Rivelin Valley. The 5km long catchwater conduit follows the contours from Moscar, picking up small streams along the way and outfalling briefly into the small Oaking Clough reservoir, where a sluicekeeper can divert some overflow water down Oaking Clough to Rivelin, the remainder continues in Oaking Clough catchwater conduit to outfall into the Upper Redmires Reservoir.

Location 15 OS ref SK 25672 85734

Ocean View farm and public house – rebuilt wall end

Contains “above”



Farm ruins

A traditional combination of working farm and public house. The pub opened in 1840 and served the workers who were building the Redmires reservoirs. It closed in 1885 and the farm was demolished along with most habitable buildings within the reservoir catchment. The hill immediately north was called Ocean View.