

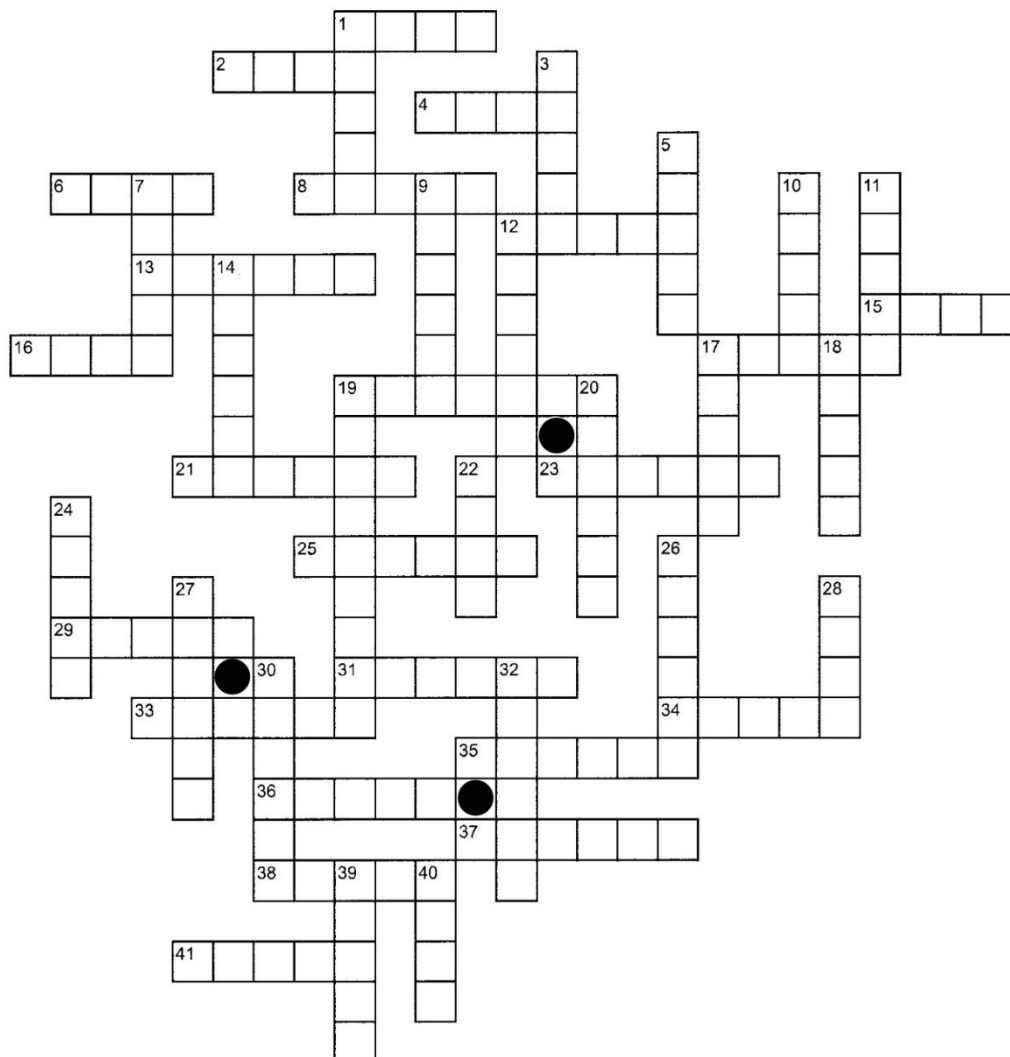
Nether Edge Sharrow & Kenwood Geocross V32 Revision A 27 Nov 2020

No contact geocaching and crossword

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Before 1800, Sharrow Vale was a village 2km west of Little Sheffield at the foot of The Moor. The land between Sheffield town and Sharrow Head was uninhabited barren gorse covered moor. Nether Edge was a small hamlet below Brincliffe Edge and the only other habitations were small clusters of farm buildings and workers cottages.

From 1836, when Sheffield General Cemetery opened on the Sharrow Moor slopes above the Porter Brook, throughout the next 75 years Nether Edge was developed. It is now Sheffield's largest Conservation Area covering more than three hundred hectares, and contains Kenwood; George Wostenholm's vision of a spacious leafy neighbourhood.



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

Clues

2 DOWN pay for

33 ACROSS big stream

40 DOWN begins with 'j'

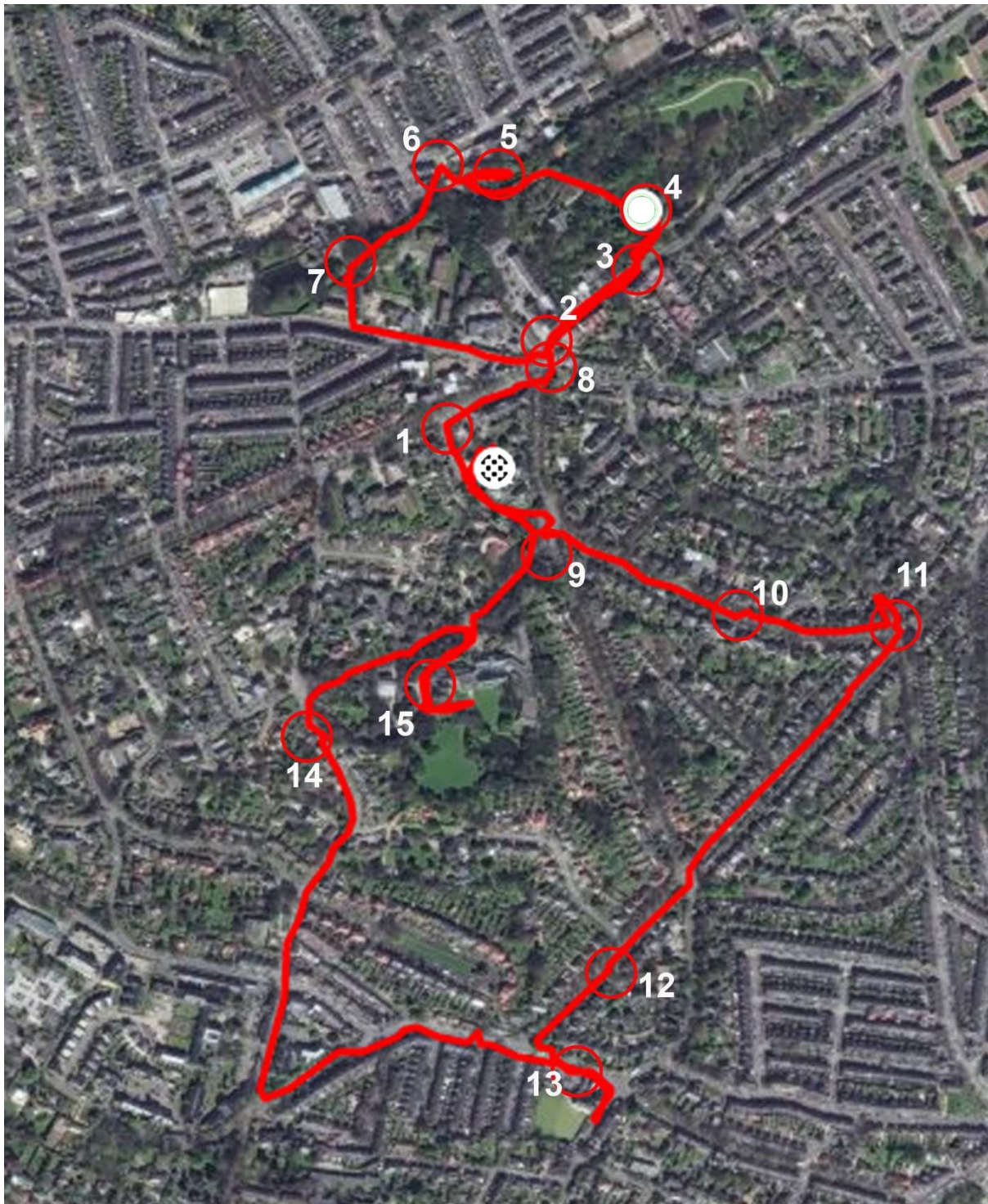
The GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location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

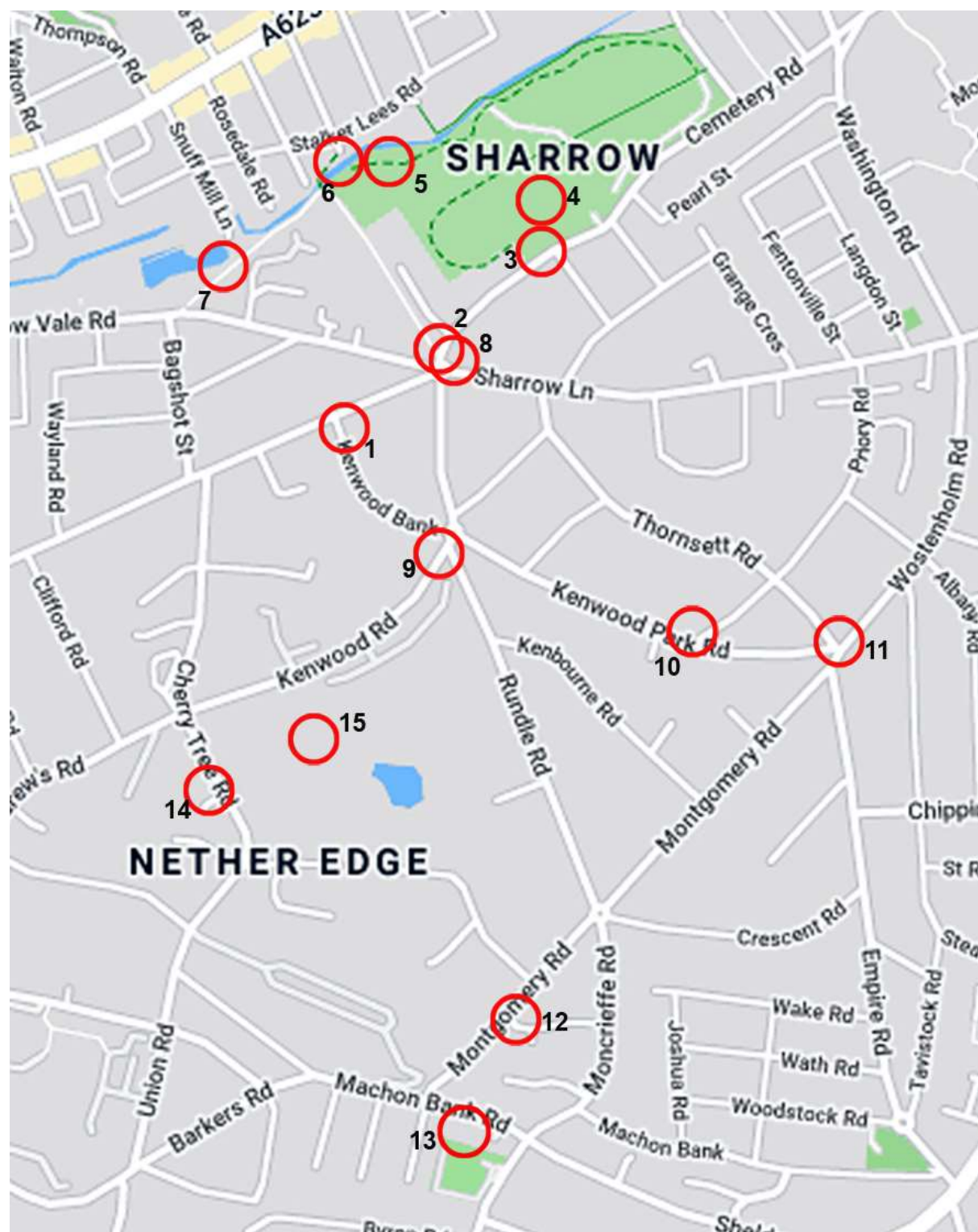
E.g. Let's assume that you are at a location given by the W3W address [thick.verge.commented](https://www.thick.verge.commented) and you are told the first word of the W3W address is the word "thick". You now know you have found the right one.

Location	OS grid reference	W3W		
		First word	Second word	Third word
1	SK 34007 85649	linked		
2	SK 34106 85732	dusty		
3	SK 34222 85838	occurs		
4	SK 34264 85888	trim		
5	SK 34081 85939	steps		
6	SK 34005 85938	exit		
7	SK 33886 85823	robot		
8	SK 34130 85717	doing		
9	SK 34120 85504	probe		
10	SK 34361 85437	device		
11	SK 34547 85423	ground		
12	SK 34193 85013	goals		
13	SK 34178 84896	soaks		
14	SK 33866 85280	sentences		
15	SK 33987 85328	tiles		

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 on Kenwood Bank.



Location 1 OS ref SK 34007 85649

Kenwood Bank sign

Contains "linked"



Probably the original sign dating back to 1853. The sign is cast iron set into a heavy stone block. It's on the boundary wall of The Stags Head inn, an important landmark at the city end of Psalter Lane. Many of these old street signs were stolen and sold as scrap iron about 10 years ago. This one has survived and is well secured. It was the first placed, and is now the last survivor.

Psalter Lane and Kenwood Bank were cobbled roads, and very noisy with steel rimmed wheeled carts and carriages. The Stags Head was on the corner of George Wostenholm's 'Kenwood' development and had it's own bowling green, now a childrens playground.

Location 2 OS ref SK 34106 85732

Frog Walk gas lamp

Contains “dusty”



One of several ‘Sewer Gas Destructor’ lamps from 1890. This one is Grade II listed by English Heritage. The sewer gas collects at the high point of sewer pipes and to avoid possible explosions, is tapped into this patented lamp where it is mixed with town gas and burnt by a very hot flame which destroys the smell. Sheffield, being hilly, needed 84 of these. There is another nearby on Brincliffe Edge Road.

Location 3 OS ref SK 34222 85838

Sheffield General Cemetery gate on Cemetery Road - Snitch

Contains "occurs"



A narrow 'Egyptian' style gate which now provides pedestrian access to the Landscape Grade II Listed Grounds of Sheffield's first commercial cemetery. This gate also provided carriage to Montague House, the Cemetery Offices.

The first part of the cemetery was laid out in 1836 by architect Samuel Worth with advice from upcoming landscape architect Robert Marnock, recently appointed as the Botanical Gardens Curator. This was the Non-Conformist part of the grounds and has Greek Doric and Egyptian style features.



This gate has a winged solar sphere above the arch, a symbol of protection borrowed from Egyptian temples. Any young person will recognise it as a 'Snitch' from Harry Potter.

Each cast iron gate panel has a serpent eating its own tail. This is Ouroboros, a symbol of the circle of life and eternity.

Location 4 OS ref SK 34264 85888

Anglican Chapel – south face at base of spire

Contains “trim”



In 1846 Robert Marnock was appointed to design the second part of Sheffield General Cemetery. This was to become consecrated for Anglican burials, and this chapel was designed in Gothic style by architect William Flockton in 1848. It's disproportionally tall spire is intended to be highly visible. It is not a church and currently has planning consent to be converted into apartments

The Conformist and Non-Conformist parts of the cemetery are divided by the 'Dissenters Wall'.

This was Sheffield's principal Victorian burial ground. By 1916, just 80 years and after 87,000 burials later, it was almost full.. Family plot burials continued to 1978.

Location 5 OS ref SK 34081 85939

The Catacombs

Contains “steps”



Catacombs were an imaginative means of increasing burial capacity used in some cities in Britain. These were built into the bank to form dry underground vaults with shelves where thousands of coffins were placed and relatives could be given access to their deceased family members.

The catacombs are now in disrepair and the entire structure is unstable. Running above the catacombs is the main carriage drive to the recently restored Non-Conformist chapel. No doubt increasingly heavy vehicles used the drive over the 80 years and placed unexpected loadings on the retaining walls.

Location 6 OS ref SK 34005 85938

Cemetery Avenue Gatehouse

Contains “exit”



This is the main entrance through a Greek Doric style arch flanked by buildings currently used as offices by The Sheffield General Cemetery Trust. The gatehouse is built over the Porter Brook, symbolic of the crossing of the River Styx after death. Originally there were flanking obelisks on either side of the entrance.

The landscape designed by Robert Marnock is simple and effective. The cemetery has generous avenues and drives, and a sub-system of meandering footpaths. Tree lined avenues use long lived native species including Lime, Beech and Horse Chestnut. The intention was to make the General Cemetery feel like a public park and it certainly delivers that today: it is the nearest large open greenspace near the city centre and a local nature reserve.

Location 7 OS ref SK 33886 85823

Wilson's Snuff Mill on Toad Walk

Contains "robot"



Wilson's Snuff Mill has been at Sharrow Mills since 1737. These rear entrance gates gave access to workers and deliveries. The mill is beside a millpond used by an earlier cutlers works, one of several on the Porter Brook. There is a working waterwheel.

The Wilson family split into business rivals in 1833 when cousins William and George Wilson set up a competitor snuff manufacturing business at Westbrook Mill, at Sharrow Head. This was sold to Imperial Tobacco in 1953 and no longer operates.

The Sharrow Mills snuff works still produces snuff today but the market for this once popular product is much diminished.

The interestingly named Frog Walk and Toad Walk meet at a pedestrian bridge to cross the Porter Brook by the General Cemetery. The names do not mean that these 'gennels' have lots of frogs or toads. The real reason is that the original gennel ran along the River Porter, and when the cemetery was built, a new uphill gennel was created. So the Old Walk became 'T'owd Walk' and shortened to Toad Walk, while the New Walk became Frog Walk.

Location 8 OS ref SK 34130 85717

Sharrow Head roundabout – north east footpath road crossing

Contains “doing”



Sharrow Head is the north west corner of George Wostenholm's Kenwood estate. It is bounded by Sharrow Land and Psalter Lane, and extends to Nether Edge and Abbeydale Road, some 60 hectares.

This roundabout is one of three retrofitted on the Kenwood road junctions, but none were built at the time of road construction which began in 1853. Carts and horses were slow moving and didn't need a roundabout to direct road users. The other two retrofitted roundabouts are Kenwood Road (six way) and Montgomery Road (five way). There are no other roundabouts in Nether Edge.

These spacious multi-way convergence of streets are highly characteristic of the Kenwood development. Robert Marnock used the 'grand avenue' or gently curving tree-lined streets to add visual interest to Kenwood. His artistic hand is clearly evident on the shaping of Kenwood Park Road, Montgomery Road and Rundle Road.

Sharrow Head is a junction of five roads, including the principal roads of Psalter Lane and Cemetery Road taking most traffic in and out of the city centre. Psalter Lane, the old salt road, is now a magnificent tree lined avenue of Limes planted sometime after 1894, making them around 125 year old.

Location 9 OS ref SK 34120 85504

Kenwood House North Lodge Gate House – south gatepost

Contains “probe”



George Wolstenholm was a successful cutlery manufacturer who made his fortune selling high quality Sheffield cutlery in America. He visited Boston, Massachusetts where he admired the tree lined streets and fine town houses of the professionals and industrialists. Boston's Kenwood Street was his inspiration to name his own development 'Kenwood'. He wanted to 'make Sharrow another Boston'.

Kenwood House was built in 1844 and in 1850 Wostenholm started to plan a new housing area on his remaining 150 acres of farmland. He asked Robert Marnock, landscape architect of the gardens at Kenwood House, to draw up a plan for 'substantial gentlemen's houses in a leafy estate', just as he had seen in Boston. Marnock worked with local builder Thomas Steade who helped with plot layout. To meet Wostenholm's vision of a leafy estate Marnocks chose closely spaced Lime trees which were tolerant of Sheffield's air pollution. These trees were known be long lived, and capable of being pruned to contain their growth. They are now up to 175 years old.

The Kenwood development comprised Kenwood Bank, Kenwood Road, Kenwood Park Road, Agden Road, Thornsett Road, Montgomery Road and Rundle Road. All were designed with street trees, except for Kenwood Bank which was already complete by the time of the Kenwood Masterplan.

Location 10 OS ref SK 34361 85437

Lantern Theatre Kenwood Park Road – tree at entrance

Contains “device”



In 1893 cutlery manufacturer William Webster erected a private theatre for his family's use in the back garden of his house at 40 Priory Road. He called it the Chalet Theatre. Over the years it fell into disrepair and was restored as The Lantern Theatre in 1957. The 'lantern' is the dome roof topping.

Location 11 OS ref SK 34547 85423

Thornsett Road Wostenholm Road 1849 manhole cover

Contains "ground"



Nether Edge has a handful of remaining historic manhole and drain covers. This drain cover is from 1849 when drainage improvements were installed as part of anti-cholera measures. The inscription is too worn to be legible, having been run over by steel rimmed wheels for many years. Many have been stolen for scrap metal value, and their replacements are clearly labelled 'Non Metallic'



Just around the corner in Kenwood Park Road is a manhole cover with text. This is THE SHEFFIELD CORPORATION ELECTRIC SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. And across the road near Crescent Road junction is SHEFFIELD CORPORATION ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from 1899, when trams were electrified.

Sheffield needed its own supply of electricity to operate its tram electrification from 1899, and built a local power station at Kelham Island. One branch of the tram ran on Wostenholm and Montgomery Road to Nether Edge Terminus, bringing an electric supply to the streets of Kenwood and Nether Edge.

Location 12 OS ref SK 34193 85013

Ryle Road tree

Contains "goals"



Montgomery Road was part of the Kenwood 'tree-lined streets' plan and Marnock's plan didn't let a minor side road get in the way of the grand vision. Ryle Road was probably added after the trees had been planted.

Surprisingly this oddly situated tree has survived impacts by vehicles and the more real danger of chainsaws when Sheffield's Streets Ahead programme cut down many perfectly servicable street trees in Nether Edge from 2015 to 2019. The Sheffield Tree Action Group STAG raised a public outcry which lasted three years before the City Council apologised to the campaigners for their heavy handed approach.

Location 13 OS ref SK 34178 84896

Nether Edge Tram Terminus – sign on corner

Contains “soaks”



The rapid growth in population in Nether Edge caused the Sheffield Omnibus Company to establish a branch line to the suburb in 1871. The terminus required stables and a yard. A horse drawn omnibus with steel rimmed wheels took people to and fro, noisily and uncomfortably on the cobbled roads. In 1877 tracks were laid for a tramway to the Nether Edge Terminus, still horse drawn but more comfortable and less noisy. Double-decker tramcars made an appearance. The present day Nether Edge Garage occupies the tramshed and the stables were behind at Upper Edge Farm with access from Edgebrook Road and Byron Road. The tram was electrified in 1899 by Sheffield's own electric power company. Electric trams ran to 1934 when it was abandoned in favour of rubber tyred buses.

Location 14 OS ref SK 33866 85280

Cherry Tree House – name on wall plaque

Contains “sentences”



Before the Kenwood development, Nether Edge was agricultural land with farms and cottages. A small hamlet existed at Cherry Tree Hill and Cherry Tree Road has some of the oldest cottages. Cherry Tree House dates from 1605 and is the oldest surviving building in Nether Edge.

Location 15 OS ref SK 33987 85328

Kenwood House – top step

Contains “tiles”



Opposite Cherry Tree House are the 12 acre grounds of Kenwood House, on Kenwood Road, Designed by architect William Flockton with grounds designed by Robert Marnock, it was built in 1844. This was George Wostenholm's mansion. The gardens were very large and private and included a small lake. Strangely it is not a listed building, although the North Lodge Gate House is.

Over the years the name changed to Kenwood Park House and Kenwood Hall. It is now operating as a hotel and the grounds are discreetly open to the public.

In 1850 Wostenholm began planning 'Kenwood' and from 1853 he sold off parcels of land to builders with strict covenants on type of building materials, size of front gardens, garden walls and no overlooking for privacy. His vision was to create a suburb close to the city centre where professionals, merchants, businessmen and industrialists would choose to live. His vision has stood the test of time and the magnificent tree lined streets and spaciouly separated houses are highly valued by the residents.