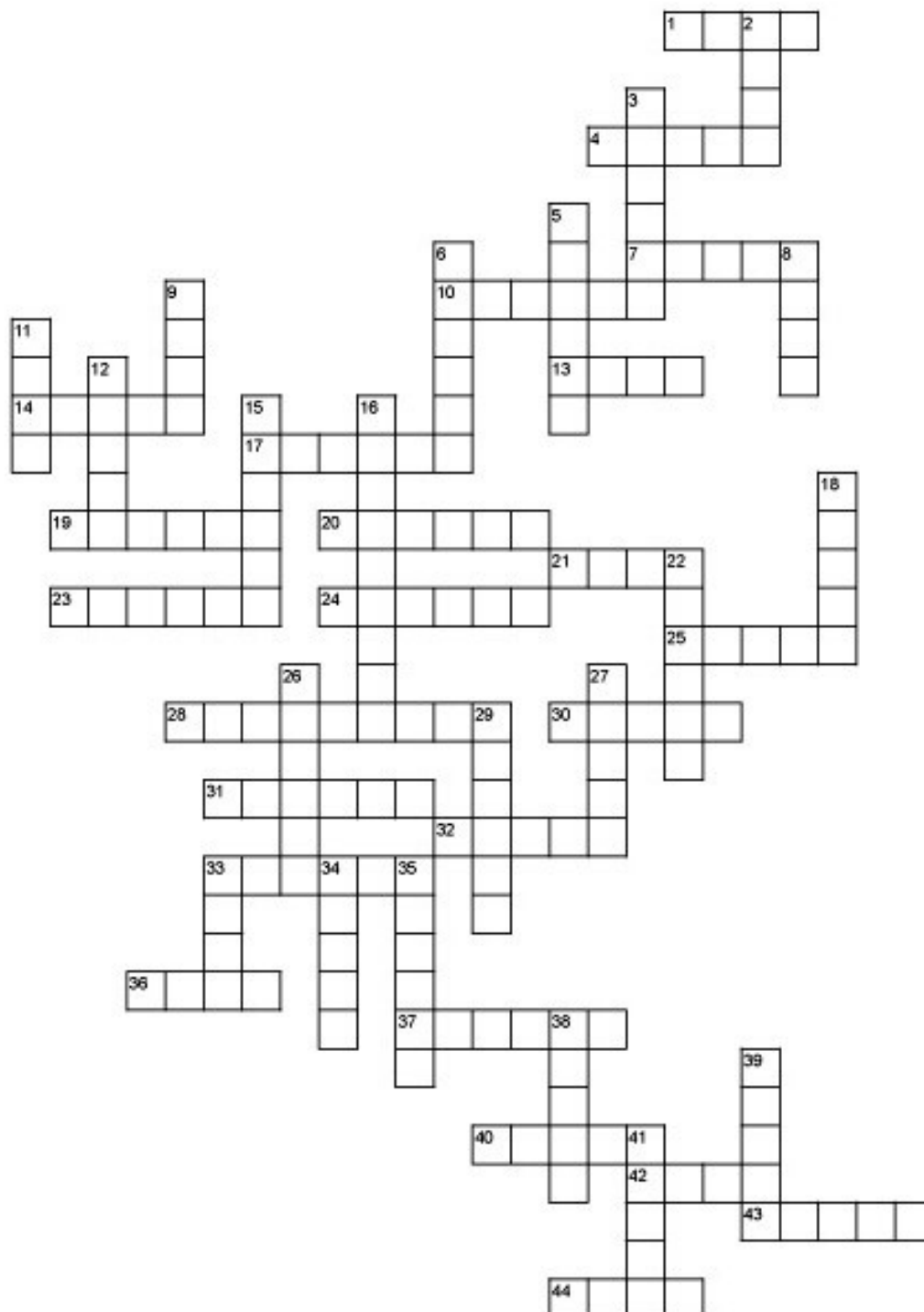


Lodge Moor Geocross V37 revision C 3 Jan 2021

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

Clues

7 ACROSS flat

16 DOWN longest word 9 letters

19 ACROSS prize

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 28089 86115	nasal		
2	SK 27455 85794	brains		
3	SK 27555 85774	hint		
4	SK 27860 85769	shelf		
5	SK 28140 85795	lovely		
6	SK 30151 86561	mouth		
7	SK 30552 86528	rift		
8	SK 30421 86783	damage		
9	SK 29528 86703	ground		
10	SK 29421 86659	hope		
11	SK 29108 86640	emerge		
12	SK 28854 86411	anyway		
13	SK 28436 86264	upgrading		
14	SK 28462 86163	signal		
15	SK 28659 86197	reward		

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 by Redmires Plantation.

Location 1 OS ref SK 28089 86115

Redmires Camp north-east hut foundation NE corner

Contains "nasal"



Redmires Camp was set up in 1910 as a training camp for Sheffield City 'Pals' Battalion who were preparing for trench warfare in World War One. When the Sheffield City Battalion went to join the battle of Pachendale, other military units moved into the camp. Typically each hut housed 30 soldiers. It later became a prisoner of war prison camp.

During the Second World War it became Lodge Moor Camp for Italian Prisoners of War. It eventually held 11,000 prisoners and was Britain's largest prison camp. By that time each hut held up to 70 prisoners. That would make it around 150 huts, a figure which had not been guessed at until recent research at the University of Sheffield was published.

The huts were later removed and conifers were planted.

Location 2 OS ref SK 27455 85794

Redmires Racecourse perimeter wall – footpath gap

Contains “brains”



Redmires Racecourse was a short-lived commercial venture set up in 1795 on 27 hectares of flat moorland facing the Three Merry Lads pub. It came about because the Broomhill Racecourse closed when Land Enclosures were enacted.

Tall walls were erected to stop free viewing and there was a grandstand. Horse ownership was much more common and betting on races was a popular activity. Not popular enough though. The venture failed in less than three years.

This gap would have been cut through at the time the conduit was built, around 1836.

Location 3 OS ref SK 27555 85774

Redmires East Conduit abandoned bridge

Contains "hint"



Water from the Redmires Reservoirs was led into Sheffield by a small conduit which sliced through enclosed fields. Sheffield Water Works had to erect crossing points for farmers. This is one of many small bridges. The bridge width was adequate for horses and oxen with ploughs, but not wide enough for the tractors and ploughs which were soon to follow.

Location 4 OS ref SK 27860 85769

Redmires East Conduit – middle of tree group

Contains “shelf”



This is the conduit which took water from Redmires Reservoirs to Hadfield Dam in Crookes. A lot of the route was underground. Hadfield Dam was a reservoir just below the Old Grindstone in Crookes. The conduit opened in 1836, supplying clean drinking water to west Sheffield in response to the 1832 cholera epidemic.

Location 5 OS ref SK 28140 85795

Redmires Camp sign

Contains "lovely"



From 1910 this was an army training camp for Sheffield City Battalion before the First World War. They were also known as the Sheffield Pals Battalion. They carried out trench warfare training on land given to Sheffield City Council in 1914 by moorland landowner William Wilson. After intensive training the Sheffield Pals joined up with other 'Pals Battalions' and went into action on 1 July 1916 on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. They suffered very heavy losses making this the most disastrous day in Britain's military history.

The open field, now a playing field, was used during WW1 by the newly formed Royal Flying Corps who defended Sheffield against raids by Zeppelin bombers.

The site was later considered for Sheffield's first post-war city airport.

Location 6 OS ref SK 30151 86561

Barncliffe Stoop - replica

Contains "mouth"



The site of a 500 year old milestone. A replica of the historic stoop was placed in December 2002. The original is in Sheffield City Museum in Weston Park.

Location 7 OS ref SK 30552 86528

Hallamshire Golf Course footpath

Contains “rift”



Hallamshire Golf Club was established on the moorland heath west of Sandygate in 1897. It was a commercial venture by Christopher Leng, local newspaper proprietor, who foresaw the affluent growing middle classes taking up golf as a leisure activity. Newspapermen often have a good grasp of where society is going and he pitched this correctly. The club is still thriving and shortly after it's founding had a makeover, creating the 'signature' 6th hole. Characteristic of the terrain of Lodge Moor, this requires a shot from an elevated tee over a deep heather filled valley; the 'Quarry' to reach the 'Saucer' in a par of 3.

Location 8 OS ref SK 30421 86783

Hallamshire Golf Course footpath sign

Contains "damage"



Long established public rights of way have been retained across the golf course, with warning signs posted at entrances. 'If you hear a shout of 'Fore' crouch down and cover your head with your hands'.

Location 9 OS ref SK 29528 86703

Blackbrook footpath over Golf Course

Contains "ground"



The edge footpath along Bell Hagg rocks passed many small rocky buttresses popular with rock climbers as an easily accessible city crag. The land is owned by Sheffield City Council. Mainly used for bouldering, it's climbing history goes back to the early 1900s when JE Puttrell and friends paid many visits. It was opened up further in the 1930s when Sheffield Climbing Club and Sheffield University Mountaineering Club began to explore new climbs

The footpath above the edge has spectacular views over the Rivelin Valley. It is a long established right of way and is intercepted by footpaths which climb up from the Rivelin Valley and cross Lodge Moor. Parts of the paths are paved with gritstone slabs and setts showing they go back into the 1800s and possibly earlier.

This stile crosses the golf course to join Crimicar Lane. Crimicar means 'crooked field'.

Bell Hagg is shrouded in trees for much of the year but would have been much more open and visible when the trees on the hagg below were periodically coppiced for timber and fuel. The Coppice Road bridleway passes beneath the edge.

Location 10 OS ref SK 29421 86659

Black Brook stepping stones

Contains "hope"



Blackbrook is the deepest stream valley cutting through Bell Hagg.

Location 11 OS ref SK 29108 86640

Rivelin Valley Viewpoint – between benches

Contains “emerge”



This viewpoint is the first time the tree shrouded edge path opens up to the west towards Rivelin Valley and the Hallam Moors beyond.

The Lodge on the left (south) is at the top of Lodge Lane, just as it levels out after a steep climb. This is a much modernised Rivelin Lodge, once a moorland farm until the golf course bought it's land. It overlooks the medieval hunting estate of Rivelin Chase, an area of 2700 hectares which extends over the west skyline to Hallam, Stanage and Bamford Moors. The Lords of Hallamshire chased deer here and the tall enclosing stone walls are still present in places. Imagine the view without the reservoirs and conifers.



Rivelin Lodge Moor as it was known then has been shortened to Lodge Moor today.

Location 12 OS ref SK 28854 86411

Footpath to Lodge Lane - sign

Contains “anyway”



This path climbs up from the hairpin of Lodge Lane and leads towards Lodge Moor Hospital.

Location 13 OS ref SK 28436 86264

Allen Sike bridge

Contains “upgrading”



Well used footpath junction below the former Lodge Moor Hospital. It connects to the Rivelin Reservoirs and Water Treatment Works, passing through nature reserves.

Location 14 OS ref SK 28462 86163

Ancient Beech tree – fence

Contains “signal”



The beech trees to the west of the former Lodge Moor Hospital are considerably older than the 1888 hospital buildings. They are between 300 – 400 years old and are the remaining edge trees of a planted beech woodland shelterbelt. From their multistem shape they were managed by regular coppicing to provide timber and firewood. There are other old beech plantations on the moors west of Sheffield, notably the shelterbelts on Ringinglow Road and Hangram Lane.

Location 15 OS ref SK 28659 86197

Lodge Moor Hospital Clock Tower – corner of railings

Contains “reward”



Lodge Moor Hospital was begun in 1888 when a smallpox epidemic hit Sheffield. It took some years to complete, so the first temporary wards were made using wood. Patients were brought to the rough moorland 290 metres above sea level for fresh air and isolation.

The Clock Tower was completed in 1903. It is 7 storeys high, just over 21 metres. It now forms a private dwelling with magnificent views.

The temporary wooden wards were replaced by stone build buildings by 1935.

In 1918 Lodge Moor was used for patients of the ‘Spanish’ flu pandemic.

Smallpox broke out again in 1925 and overwhelmed the capacity of the hospital wards. The old Redmires Army Camp buildings, many of which had been demolished after the First World War, was rebuilt and used as a hospital annexe.

The hospital closed in 1994 and the buildings and grounds redeveloped for private housing. Land beyond is Green Belt, so this marks the west extent of Sheffield built-up land.