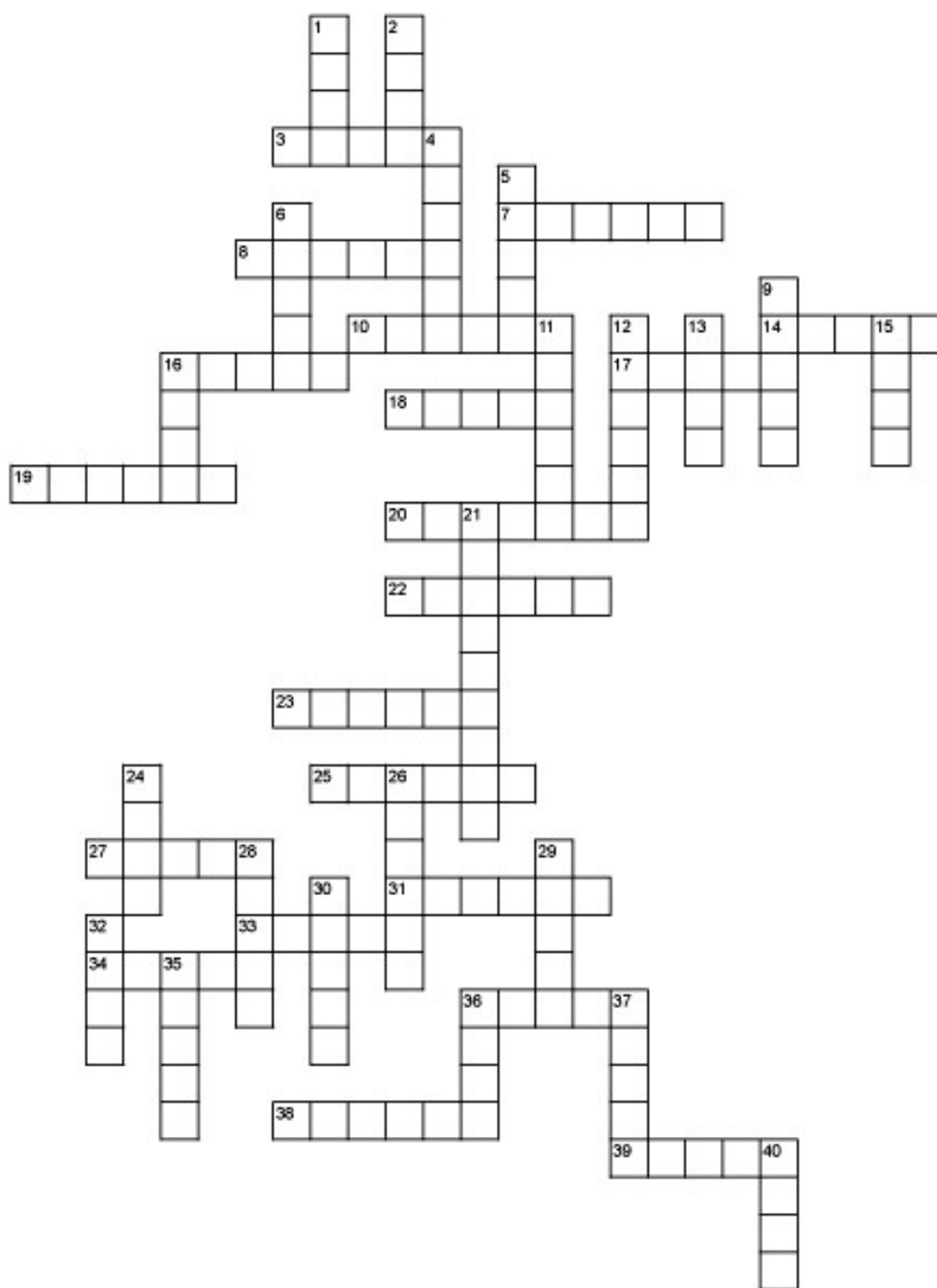


Limb Valley & Porter Clough Geocross V41 Revision A

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No contact geocaching and crossword

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 14 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

8 ACROSS made from timber

15 DOWN one

21 DOWN longest word

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 30574 84121	finds		
2	SK 29957 83654	noises		
3	SK 29685 83426	moon		
4	SK 29361 83427	danger		
5	SK 29090 83724	input		
6	SK 28846 83911	wake		
7	SK 28478 84249	metals		
8	SK 29254 84446	begun		
9	SK 29341 84537	blame		
10	SK 30286 84955	chains		
11	SK 30479 84945	hope		
12	SK 30857 84522	wooden		
13	SK 31169 83940	grid		
14	SK 31017 83988	simply		

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 Ringinglow Road.

Location 1 OS ref SK 30574 84121

Ringinglow Road Shelter Belt - dead beech tree

Contains "finds"



Ringinglow Road and Hangram Lane have very distinctive shelter belts. They date back to the Enclosure Acts around 1800. After the stone walls were built to enclose the land, the upland farmers found they needed better shelter for their sheep and cattle. The main tree species selected were beech because it could cope with the exposure and was long lived. These shelter belts are still mainly beech and now over 200 years old. The trees are now over-mature and decaying, and weak trees are regularly blown down by gales.

Look at the root plates of windblown trees, just 500mm deep. Below lies the gritstone bedrock. Most trees only root to this depth, all the active roots spread sideways.

Location 2 OS ref SK 29957 83654

Smeltings Farm Trig

Contains “noises”



One of the few trig points without public access.

Location 3 OS ref SK 29685 83426

Limb Valley bridge - centre

Contains "moon"



These small bridges are regularly destroyed by flooding. The Limb Valley drains quickly and flash floods overtop the stream banks, washing trees and boulders downstream. These block at the bridges which eventually collapse.

Location 4 OS ref SK 29361 83427

Copperas House – broken trough

Contains “danger”



The ruin of Copperas House is in Barber Fields, part of the Ringinglow coal mining industry, and the lowest coal workings near Sheffield. Shallow drift mines led into a thin coal bed adjacent to Sheephill Road. These produced a poor grade of coal which was led away by a small industrial railway to Furnace Farm and Copperas Farm. They operated from 1816 to 1913. Smeltings Farm today might be Furnace Farm.

Ringinglow coal had a bad reputation for not delivering enough heat to boil a kettle. Ramblers tried to avoid stopping for tea at Ringinglow because they had to wait a long time.

This slow burn was due to a high ‘pyrites’ content. A local industry was set up to produce copperas from the waste pyrites from burnt coal. Iron pyrites were heaped up and allowed to weather. The acidic run-off was collected and boiled with iron at Copperas House to produce iron sulphate (copperas). Copperas was known as ‘green vitriol’, a solution used in the leather tanning process.

Location 5 OS ref SK 29090 83724

Octagonal House – NE corner

Contains “input”



Toll House for the Sheffield to Chapel en le Frith and Houndkirk Road turnpikes. Quite a grand building with windows to keep an eye on the four way road junction. Built in 1778, as a Tudor style octagonal turret three storey building. Many windows, most now blocked up. It is a Grade II Listed Building.

Basically a ticket kiosk with a resident toll taker.

The pub was originally The Ringinglow Inn, now renamed The Nortolk Arms.

Location 6 OS ref SK 28846 83911

Alpaca Farm - sign

Contains "wake"



This has been an alpaca farm for several years, now broadening it's scope of interesting animals as an educational experience. Situated behind a shelterbelt on the edge of the moors, showing how these South American animals can easily cope with our moorland weather.

Letting them into the woodland has not been a good idea as they eat the bark and kill the trees.

Much visited by Chinese students.

Location 7 OS ref SK 28478 84249

Viewpoint Cairn

Contains “metals”



Toposcope Finder Cairn on the junction of Fulwood Lane and Greenhouse Lane. It has long distance views to seven power stations, visible by their steam plumes. With binoculars you can see York Minster and Lincoln Cathedral, Emley Moor transmitter tower and possibly the Humber Bridge. Lines to each viewpoint are inscribed on the top.

Erected to celebrate the national Rotary Club Centenary of 2005. The Sheffield Rotary Club reached its centenary in 2019.

Location 8 OS ref SK 29254 84446 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Porter Brook packhorse bridge

Contains “begun”



Old packhorse bridge rebuilt by local conservation group.

In its day there was only one packhorse trail up Porter Clough. It had to cross the sometimes turbulent Porter Brook and the stone marker posts showed where to cross. When the cart track and parallel footpath were constructed it fell out of use and eventually collapsed onto the stream bed.

The plaque is in memory of Oliver Gilbert, Ecologist, Climber, Fell-runner. He was a member of the Friends of the Porter Valley, and his death in 2005 inspired them to restore this historic bridge.

Location 9 OS ref SK 29341 84537 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Porter Brook waterfall

Contains “blame”



A four metre drop, one of the biggest waterfalls on the Porter Brook, caused by the stream flowing over a geological boundary between a hard gritstone bed and a softer underlying bed.

The Porter Brook falls 300 metres height from the Peak District Moors to join the River Sheaf in the Megatron under Sheffield City Centre, a distance of 10.5km. The lower reaches of the clogh, where the gradient slackens, still has 145 metres of descent in 4 kilometres, making it ideal for a high density of small reservoirs on the city edge, very close together and well served by roads. By 1850 there were 21 ‘dams’ grinding corn, driving hammers, grinding blades for cutlery. It would have been a very noisy place. The water has a brownish colour produced by iron-ore deposits which the brook washes over, the colour of ‘porter’.

Location 10 OS ref SK 30286 84955

Forge dam overflow grate

Contains “chains”



Forge Dam is a very popular venue with a café. It marks the end of a string of parks and woodlands from Hunters Bar, and the start of countryside walks up the almost traffic free Porter Clough. The lake was drained and cleared of silt about 25 years ago but is now choked with silt and vegetation again.

Porter Brook is a fast flowing moorland clough and carries a lot of suspended material. Forge Dam is the first opportunity for silt to settle out. Unlike better planned millponds and reservoirs where the water is led into the ‘dam’ by a man-made leat (side stream), this reservoir takes the full flow of the Porter Brook and therefore all it’s silt deposits end up here.

Location 11 OS ref SK 30481 84949

Hobbit Door

Contains "steer"



Under the roots of a Horse Chestnut tree, a hobbit door.

CHESTNUT PLANE OR SYCAMORE, WHO OR WHAT LIES BEHIND THE DOOR?

Actually just reinforcements to a collapsing bank. This is one of an avenue of Horse Chestnuts on Ivy Cottage Lane. These were planted along the edge of the iron fenced parkland grounds of Whiteley Woods Hall.

Location 12 OS ref SK 30857 84522

Whiteley Woods Hall Gate – right pillar

Contains “wooden”



Whiteley Woods Hall was built in 1663 and eventually demolished in 1959. The stables and outbuildings are owned by GirlGuiding Sheffield and the site is an outdoor activities centre.

Thomas Bolsover lived at Whiteley Woods Hall in 1769. He invented the Sheffield Plate process which made Sheffield silver-plated cutlery inexpensive, and exported around the world. He had mills on the Porter Brook.

Location 13 OS ref SK 31169 83940

Thryft House - gate pillar

Contains "grid"



The yew tree in the background may be the oldest living tree in Sheffield. It is within a private garden so access is not possible.

The Ancient Yew Group looked at the yew in 2008 and classified it as 'Veteran' which would make it between 1000 to 2000 years old. It's trunk was over a metre in diameter.

Thrift House was built in 1504. The tree was already present on an ancient boundary between the Kingdoms of Northumberland and Mercia. It was thought to have been one of several yews planted by monks from Beauchief Abbey to mark their route to Ecclesall.

Thrift House was once a bakery out on the open commons, supplying bread to nearby large houses and to packhorse trains on Ringinglow Road turnpike. It acquired 'ye olde worlde' name Thryft in the 1960s as thought befitting to a 500 year old house.

Location 14 OS ref SK 31017 83988

Wellhead sculpture

Contains “simply”



At the rear of the site of the recently demolished Ringinglow Fire Station is an open watercourse which drains away through a grate. Follow the watercourse upstream for twenty metres to reach it's entry through a wellhead with carved stone heading, set into a stone wall.

The Fire Station was demolished and it's site is now a small housing development. The planning consent required the retention of this historic feature within a 10 metre wide buffer zone at the south of the site.

The pond, stone trough, stone steps and well head within the site shall be retained and a scheme shall be submitted which provides details of how the site shall be enhanced in terms of its attractiveness to wildlife, which shall include details of future maintenance and management of the pond, stone trough, stone steps and well head.