Padley Geocross V43

No contact geocaching and crossword

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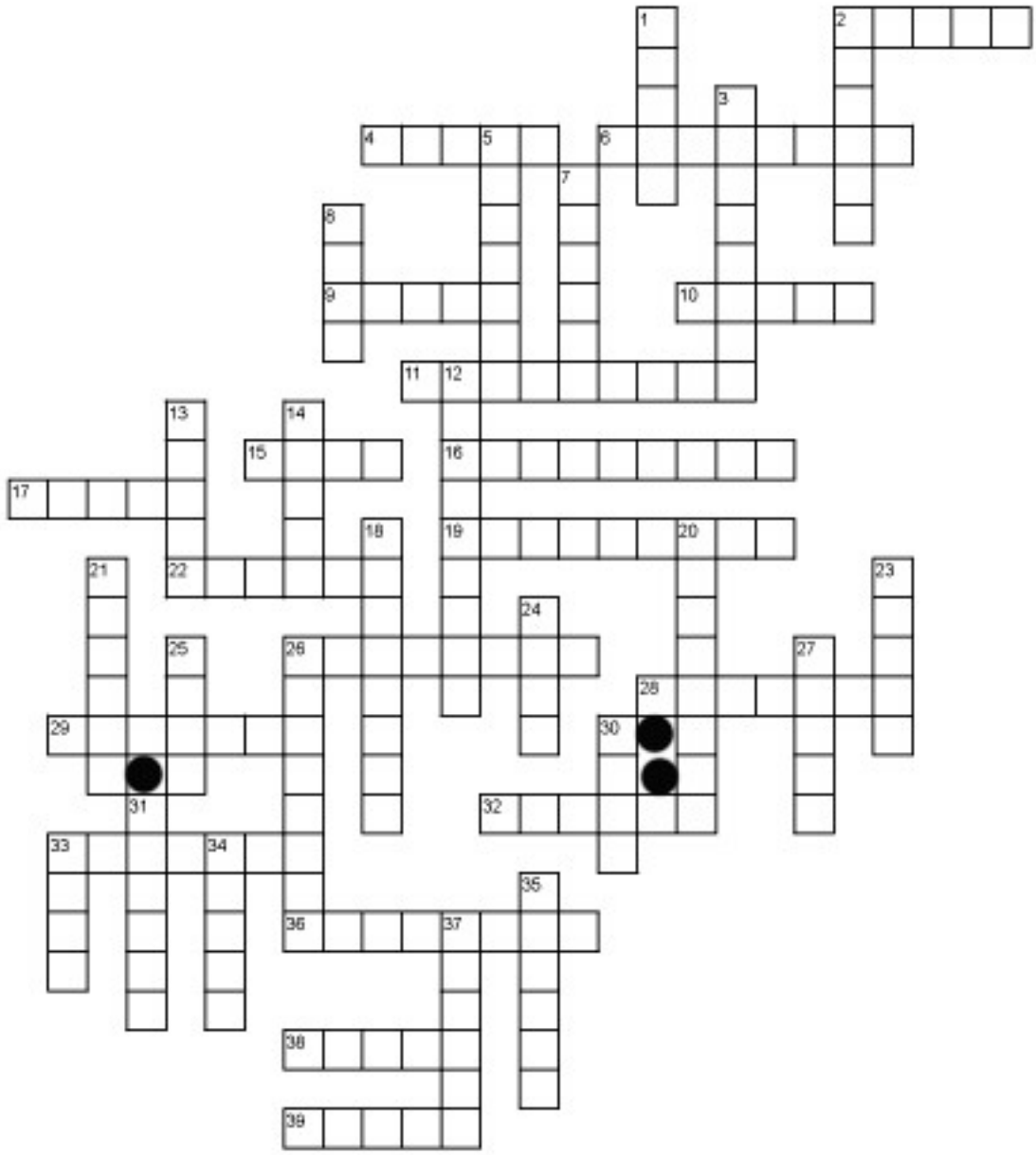

To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 14 locations of the main feature in the following photographs.

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

16 ACROSS what you can do with a guitar

27 DOWN where ships berth

31 DOWN word with b x 3

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 24582 80263	instructs		
2	SK 24365 80233	mourner		
3	SK 24317 80233	voter		
4	SK 24377 80143	invoices		
5	SK 24411 80035	withdraws		
6	SK 24502 79778	adopters		
7	SK 24557 79628	tiptoes		
8	SK 25042 79111	stands		
9	SK 25100 78876	grab		
10	SK 25121 78804	scans		
11	SK 25147 78978	behave		
12	SK 25227 79203	reds		
13	SK 25239 79254	brain		
14	SK 25134 79238	ports		

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.

Because these locations are within a wood their GPS positions are liable to be inaccurate. It is easier to use the photograph to locate the feature than to rely on grid references.

Start at Surprise View car park.

Location 1 OS ref SK 24582 80263 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Veteran Beech

Contains “instructs”

The south of three massive Beech trees planted close to the old boundary wall. Planted deliberately because beech are not native to this area. They do grow well in exposed locations and are often planted for shelter.

The wall marks the boundary of enclosed woodland close to Greenwood Farm. East of the wall the land is open moorland.

Probably 250 years old and showing signs of decay and branch loss. The branches are very wide spreding and low, touching the ground. The canopy spread is about 30 metres. This is typical of a beech which has always grown in open space, not within a wood.

Location 2 OS ref SK 24365 80233 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Millstone

Contains “mourner”

One of many large millstones which lie in the vicinity of Greenwood Farm. No longer needed and just as good now as the day it was finished and ready for sale. Some of the abandoned millstones are massive, over 2 metres diameter.

It lies on the east boundary fence of a small conifer plantation by the farm buildings.

Location 3 OS ref SK 24317 80233 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Stone trough outfall

Contains “voter”

A well built arrangement of small millstones as buttresses built into the dry stone boundary wall to create a small embayment.

The National Trust own Greenwood Farm, part of the Longshaw Estate. Greenwood is an ancient farm, possibly 1500 years old. The farmland includes a large area of gritstone moorland, Lawrencefield Moor, extending to the National Trust’s Longshaw Estate. It also covers Bolehill where prior to 1900, a large number of small quarries produced high quality millstones with parallel sides better named as ‘grindstones’. A large portion of the Bolehill quarries was sold to the Derwent Valley Water Board in 1901 to provide a source of high quality gritstone needed to face the Upper Derwent Valley Howden and Derwent dams.

Location 4 OS ref SK 24377 80143

Carved face on boulder

Contains “invoices”

Usually hidden in tall bracken, not many people notice this crowned head carved on a trackside boulder. The round eyes are reminiscent of medieval paintings.

The track was the main route between Padley and Hathersage. It passes the medieval Padley Hall (Padley Manor House) which was a great house in the Elizabethan period.

Greenwood Farm dates back to medieval times, between 1500 and 500 years ago. As a working farm it is interesting because there is very little cleared land around the farmhouse. It was a woodland farm, established a long time before the Enclosure Act farms of 200 years ago. Some of the boundary walls have massive stones at the base, whereas ‘Enclosure Act’ walls tend to have similar sized stone throughout.

Location 5 OS ref SK 24411 80035 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Gate posts and chamber

Contains “withdraws”

Of the thousands of people who visit the Ladybower, Howden and Derwent reservoirs, only a few are aware of what happens to the water.

Firstly 25% is sent by gravity flow through the 4.5 km Rivelin Tunnel beneath Bamford and Stanage Moors to Sheffield’s Rivelin reservoirs.

The remainder is treated in the Bamford Water Treatment Works to drinking water standards. The Derwent Valley Aquaduct then carries the water in two buried pipes, passing through Padley Woods, on the way to the cities of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester. It flows by gravity with a number of siphons to cross valleys, and travels 45km south to a covered service reservoir at Ambergate. From there it is divided between Nottingham, Derby and Leicester. The water passes through rectangular access chambers. There are also a series of valve houses built of stone with domed steel access chambers, often mistakenly called ‘pump-houses’, which they are not.

Location 6 OS ref SK 24502 79778 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Step Rock – path crossing stone channel

Contains “adopters”

The Dervent Valley Water Board has tidied up a number of small streams which crossed the route of the aquaduct. This one has been led through a stone channel. The mystery is the carved steps up the massive boulder, and how did the boulder happen to settle in an unnaturally vertical position, over the stream.

Location 7 OS ref SK 24557 79628 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Water Board gate

Contains “tiptoes”

Derwent Valley Water Board was formed in 1899. The Howden Reservoir opened on 1 January 1912, and the Derwent Reservoir followed in 1916.

The DVWB did things properly, and built them to last. These fine stone gate-posts and the green painted iron gate are over 100 years old and lasting well.

The reservoirs and aquaduct are now owned by Severn Trent Water.

Location 8 OS ref SK 25042 79111 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Padley Valve House - door

Contains “stands”

A well known building at the edge of Upper Padley at the entrance to the dramatic scenery of Padley Gorge. People recognise it as something to do with the water pipeline but most think it’s a pump-house. It is actually a remotely managed valve house, enabling the flow in the pipes to be adjusted according to demand. It has the same green paint as other Derwent Valley Water Board metalwork, and a very attractive barrel-shaped roof.

The blue aerial on the left relays commands to adjust the valves.

Location 9 OS ref SK 25100 78876 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Padley Mill – bridge centre

Contains “grab”

Upper Padley Corn Mill is a Grade II Listed Building and was built around 1750. It was formerly a water powered corn-mill, later a saw-mill and wire-drawing mill. It is now a private dwelling. The turbulent Burbage Brook crashes down Padley Gorge and exits under the arched stone bridge. It will have wrecked a few millwheels over the years.

Location 10 OS ref SK 25121 78804

Totley Tunnel west portal – bridge centre

Contains “scans”

The TotleyTunnel was completed in 1893, linking Sheffield and Manchester. It brought the opportunity for people to live in the Derbyshire villages of Grindleford and Hathersage, and commute to work in Sheffield by train. It created a rapid boom in country villa housing in both villages, dramatically changing their character.

This was the second longest rail tunnel in Britain, 4.8km (3 miles).

Location 11 OS ref SK 25147 78978 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Derwent Valley Aquaduct crossing Padley Gorge - gate

Contains “behave”

The aquaduct drops down to just above river level in Padley Gorge where a broad stone bridge carries the pipes across the Burbage Brook. The pipes then rise on the east bank and rise in height to pass behing the villas on the hillside. This is a siphon, and has a height difference of some 45 metres.

Location 12 OS ref SK 25227 79203 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Padley Gorge footbridge – east side

Contains “reds”

Positioned nearly high enough to escape the floodwater, this bridge has been rebuilt a few times. It is very hard to find.

Location 13 OS ref SK 25239 79254 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Stone bench

Contains “brain”

A basic rustic bench but being in a quarrying area, made from enduring stone. It could do with a bit of paving around its base.

Location 14 OS ref SK 25134 79238 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Barrel vaulted store - door

Contains “ports”

This solid stone walled small building with a barrel vaulted brick roof is a long way from anywhere. It might have been an explosives store. There are no windows but plenty of ventilation. Explosives were used in the building of the Totley Tunnel, and in the Bolehill quarries.

It could also be part of the pumping system for the Bolehill quarries A ram pump delivered 73,000 litres (16,000 gallons) of water a day to the Bolehill quarries while the Howden and Derwent dams were being built. This was needed for the steam driven traction engines and the haul engine. Water was stored in tanks at the top of the incline. The water was taken from the Burgage Brook and raised 111 metres by a ram pump.