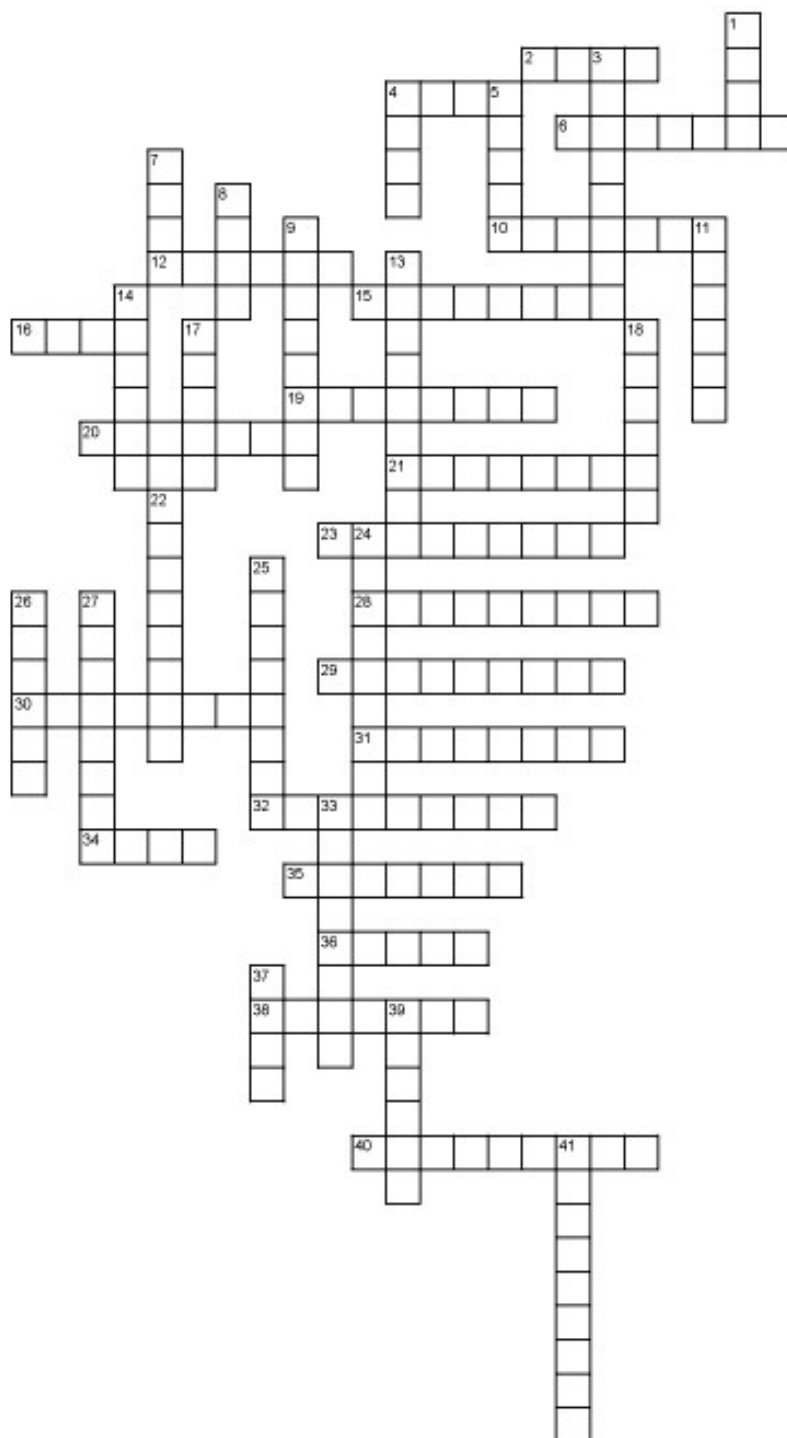


# Froggatt & Curbar Woods Geocross V46

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

6 ACROSS rude

24 DOWN stubborn

33 DOWN scented

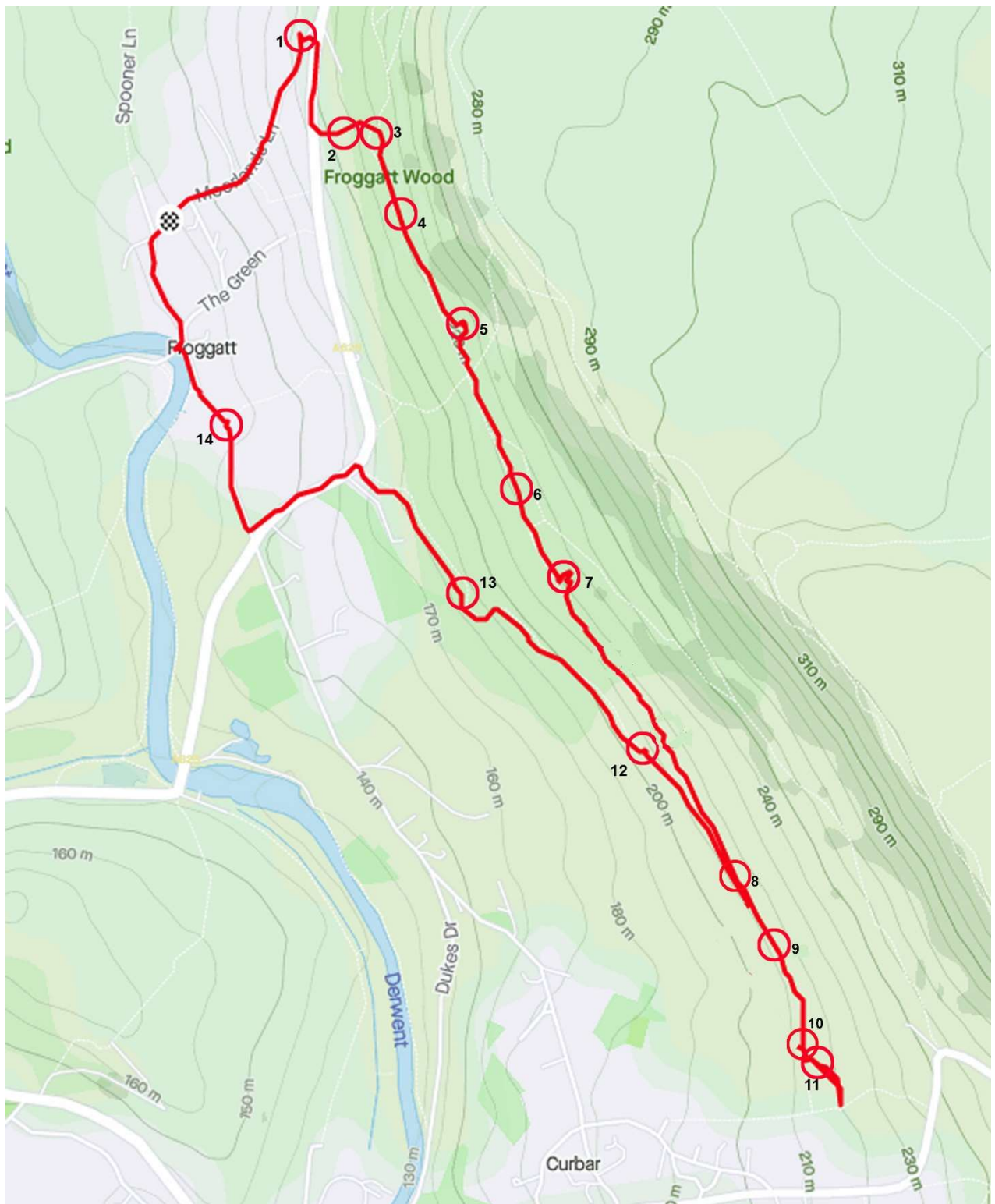
The GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location 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 24597 76636	uncouth		
2	SK 24724 76499	dolphins		
3	SK 24730 76481	year		
4	SK 24758 76361	asks		
5	SK 24888 76140	alleyway		
6	SK 24947 75921	noting		
7	SK 25068 75694	cove		
8	SK 25141 75560	cooked		
9	SK 25454 75024	adopters		
10	SK 25490 74869	sides		
11	SK 25512 74851	picturing		
12	SK 25205 75392	idealist		
13	SK 24885 75669	defrost		
14	SK 24477 75958	petted		

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 from Froggatt.



Location 1 OS ref SK 24597 76636

Wall embayment

Contains “uncouth”



Just inside the top gate to Froggatt Wood. One of two semi-circular wall embayments built around small trees. There are no other embayments in this wall, just these two about 50 metres apart on the flat top length of track.

This is the cart track leading to the leadmill. Could these have been waiting points for carts visiting the mill? There are few passing points and nowhere to turn around, so this might have been an early type of traffic management scheme. You wouldn't want to meet another cart hauling lead ore to the mill.



Location 2 OS ref SK 24730 76481 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Gate stoops

Contains “tumblers”



This well used footpath isn't shown on the OS map. It passes through two areas of 'gardened' woodland. Clipped hollies and habitat management.



Location 3 OS ref SK 24718 76481 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Stile

Contains "year"



Clearly a long established footpath down to Froggatt.

However, the woodland owner is trying to discourage walkers from using it. There is a hand written sign warning of the dangers of walking on the busy road to reach The Chequers Inn.

Once over the stile look back and spot the 'Keep to the Footpath' sign.



Location 4 OS ref SK 24758 76361 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Aquaduct access chamber

Contains “asks”



One of many access chambers on the Derwent Aquaduct.

Water from the Derwent Valley reservoirs is carried in two buried pipes, passing through Froggatt & Curbar 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 these rectangular access chambers. There are also a series of valve houses built of stone with domed steel access chambers, often mistakenly called ‘pump-houses’.



Location 5 OS ref SK 24888 76140 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Retaining wall

Contains “alleyway”



Possibly built to create a level platform for charcoal burning, or for loading carts. There are several other levelled charcoal burning platforms nearby.



Location 6 OS ref SK 24947 75921 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Derwent Aquaduct gate

Contains “noting”



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

This footpath follows the line of the buried Derwent Aquaduct and was established in 1910 to be used by engineers to check the pipeline. This gate is on the north side of Bee Wood. There is a second gate out of Bee Wood into the now defunct Curbar Warren.

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.

The gates are not locked and walkers are welcome. They are still used by water engineers to inspect their buried pipeline.



Location 7 OS ref SK 25068 75694 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Walled reservoirs – NW corner

Contains “cove”



Two abandoned drystone walled reservoirs, just above the line of the Derwent Aquaduct. The north pond was full in March and completely fills the walled enclosure. The south one is lower and concrete lined, oval shaped with curving sides and is dry.

These may have been used to supply drinking water, one being a silt pond and the second being a clean water reservoir. The drystone walls would have kept animals out.

Or they might be part of the Derwent Aquaduct constuction project which used steam cranes and would have needed a water supply.



Location 8 OS ref SK 25141 75560 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Curbar Woods sign

Contains “cooked”



This is part of the vast Curbar Warren, some 30 hectares established for the Duke of Rutland for mass production of rabbits for shooting and for food. Warren Lodge on the Curbar Gap road was built in 1877 for the warrenkeeper.

Traditionally the warrener was a nuisance to the local poachers and on one occasion they helped themselves to lots of rabbits by netting them at night while the warrener was out drinking. The poachers delivered a large pile of rabbit skins to the Duke to let him know that the warrener wasn't doing his job properly. A new warrener was soon appointed.

The Derwent Valley Water Board were empowered to clear the area of all livestock and so by 1912 the warren was closed. Which didn't stop 4 shooting men bagging 712 rabbits in one day in 1933.

Whereas Froggatt Edge has dense woodland below, Curbar Edge was until 2000 much more open with large areas of bracken and sparse birch.

At the Millennium local people undertook to plant a native woodland on behalf of the Peak Park and Curbar Parish Council.

Curbar Wood has now been established and will last for hundreds of years. From tiny acorns....



Location 9 OS ref SK 25454 75024 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Memorial bench

Contains “adopters”



One of several benches looking west over the Derwent Valley.



Location 10 OS ref SK 25490 74869 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Curbar Wood

Contains "sides"



20 hectares of native woodland between Curbar Edge and Curbar village.

The area below Curbar Edge was a managed rabbit warren, with a locally employed Warrener. Rabbits were encouraged to multiply and harvested or hunted by the Duke of Rutland for food and sport.

When the Derwent Aquaduct was built in 1910, rabbits and other livestock were removed to stop them digging around the pipeline.

The soils are thin and acidic and were quickly colonised by heather and bilberry with bracken on deeper soils. Birch seedlings began to grow and oak also spread from the neighbouring Froggatt Wood.

In 1999 with encouragement from The Peak District National Park, Curbar school-children collected local acorns which would be suitable for a new Curbar Wood. The trees were planted out in protective tree shelters in 2000, as the Curbar Millennium Wood. Some have now reached 10 metres height. Oak trees can live for hundreds of years, and support a large range of birds, insects and mammals, and fungi.



Location 11 OS ref SK 25512 74851 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Curbar Millennium Wood plaque

Contains “picturing”



During the winter of 1999 – 2000 residents and Friends of Curbar planted oak trees to mark the Millennium.

While all the rest of us worried that our computers were going to self-destruct.

These good people got it right.



Location 12 OS ref SK 25205 75392 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

'Gate'

Contains "idealist"



The old oak tree and much older boulder form a narrowing of this cart track.

The rock on the right appears to have been carved and forms a seat.



Location 13 OS ref SK 24885 75669 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Gate

Contains “defrost”



The gate leads into Bee Wood, and joins the Froggatt road at a bend.

The large property on the east of Bee Wood is guarded by a tall wire fence topped with what looks like a charged intruder proof electric cable.



Location 14 OS ref SK 24477 75958

Squeeze stile

Contains "petted"



The path to The Chequers Inn from Froggatt village. There is no pub in the heart of either Froggatt or Curbar villages.