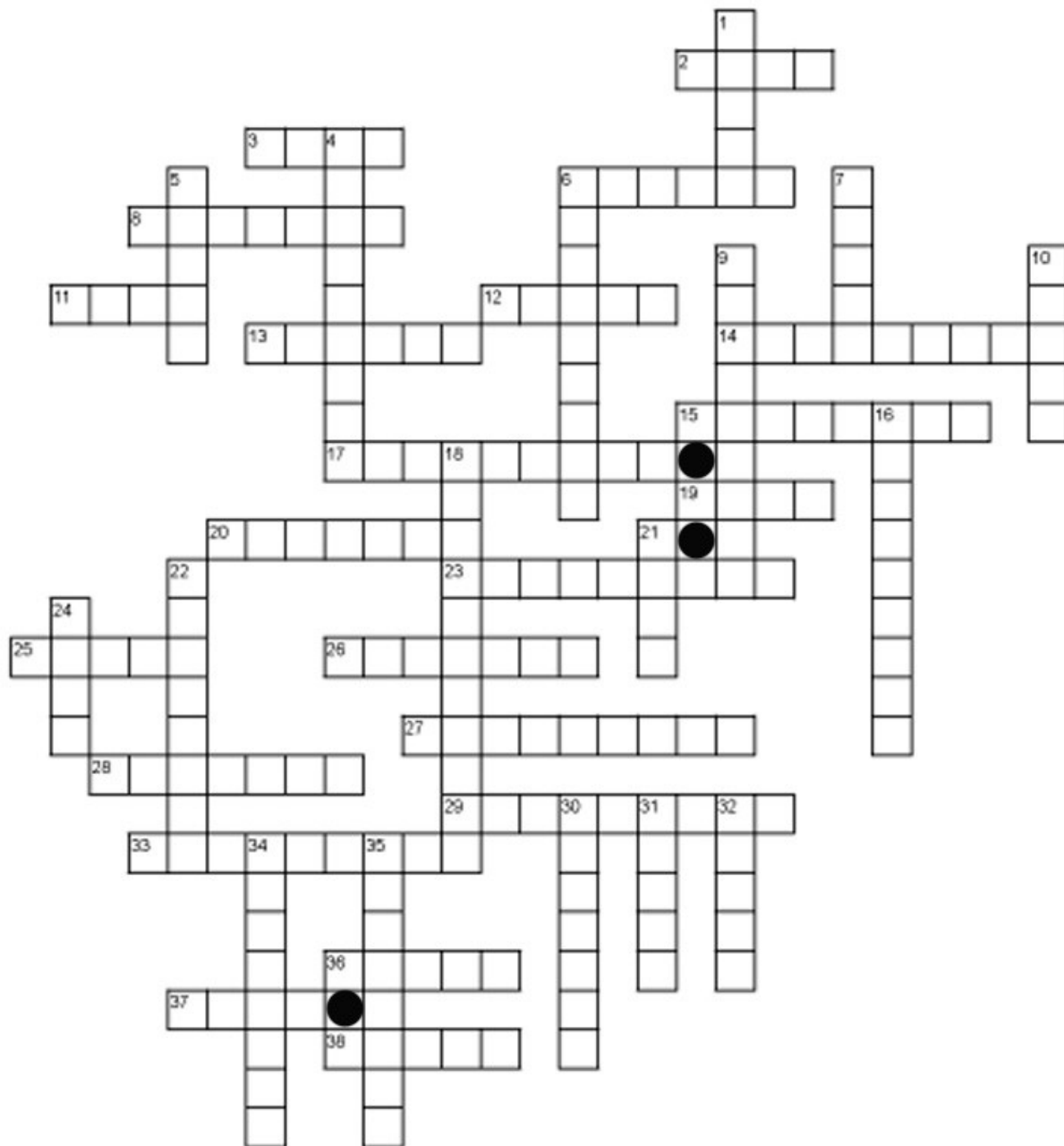


# Eyam Geocross V48

No contact geocaching and crossword

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 13 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 ghost

27 ACROSS biro

33 ACROSS where you might buy a paper

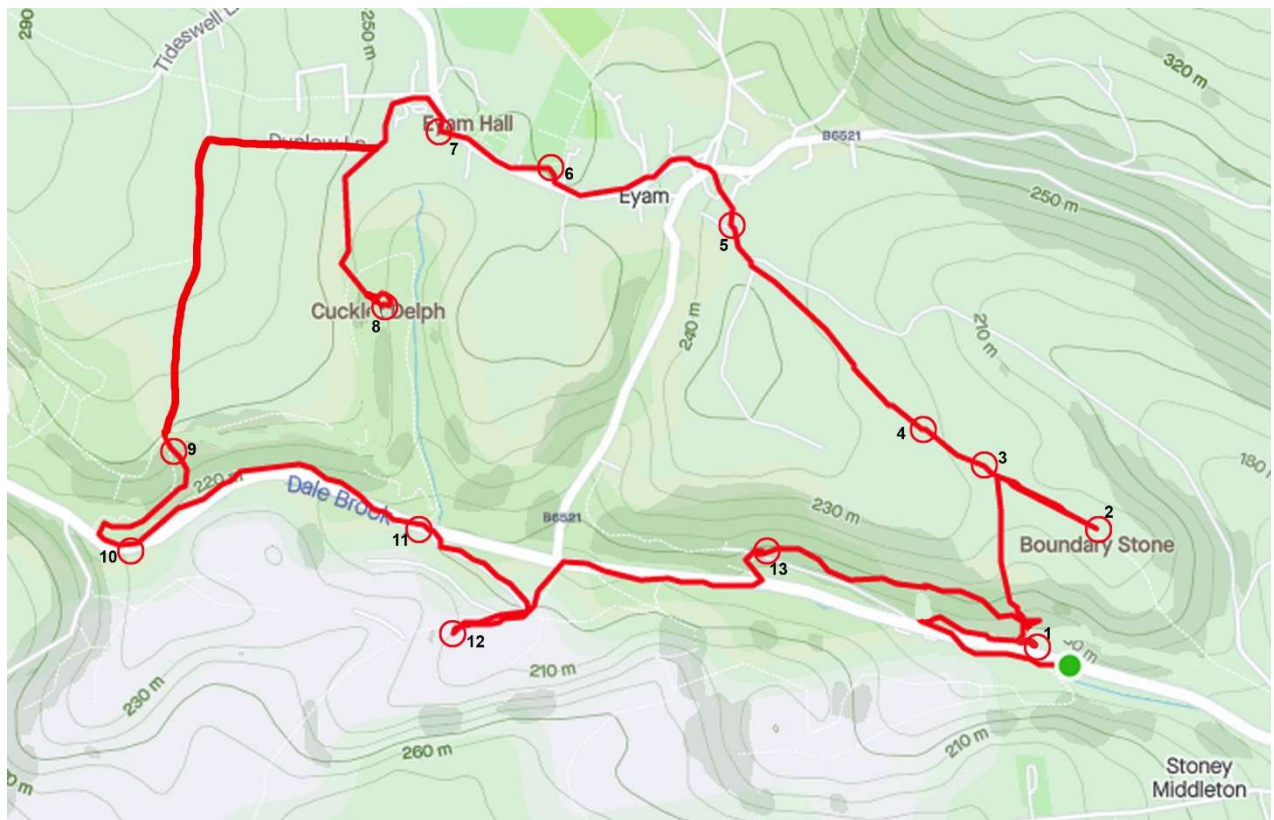
The GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location 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 22530 75661	stands		
2	SK 22640 75839	crest		
3	SK 22470 75935	insolvent		
4	SK 22359 75999	buns		
5	SK 22070 76321	blink		
6	SK 21784 76401	aunts		
7	SK 21628 76451	liked		
8	SK 21524 76204	vocal	newsstand	pump
9	SK 21191 75971	hope		
10	SK 21144 75810	ranking		
11	SK 21781 75789	constants		
12	SK 21633 75683	ballpoint		
13	SK 22076 75808	chase		

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 Stoney Middleton layby.

Location 1 OS ref SK 22530 75661

Lovers Leap Garage entrance

Contains “stands”



Lovers Leap Garage is situated at the foot of a limestone buttress which is totally shrouded by wire mesh. This may or may not be the real Lovers Leap Buttress.

The Curry Cottage used to be called Lovers Leap Café. There are plenty of opportunities for lovers to leap at Stoney Middleton.

It was jilted lover Hannah Baddeley who leapt in 1762. She tried to commit suicide by throwing herself off the 40 metre high cliff. She failed in this attempt because her large petticoats acted as a parachute, and became entangled in vegetation which slowed down her fall. She escaped with cuts and bruises but died a couple of years later.

Location 2 OS ref SK 22640 75839

Eyam Boundary Stone

Contains "crest"



This gritstone block with drilled holes is on the Eyam village parish boundary.

Eyam was not the earliest Derbyshire village to be troubled by plague. Calver has a plague burial ground dated 1632. In 1665 the Black Death plague arrived in Eyam.

Also known as the Black Death, the plague was well known in London where outbreaks spread rapidly due to the density of the population and poor sanitation. It was thought to have arrived in Eyam in a bale of cloth from London. The bale contained rat fleas, and a flea bite carried the bacteria which entered the lymphatic system causing a lymph node to swell. The characteristic swellings under the armpit also could occur in the groin and neck, causing black bruising, fever, vomiting and spasms, and usually a painful death.

Eyam was a wealthy parish due to the high value of lead, and the rector was certain to become a very rich man from the tythes paid as salary.

The recently appointed rector William Mompesson found himself leading the fight to stop the spread of the plague. He persuaded the Eyam villagers to unanimously decide to cut themselves off from contact with neighbouring villages to quarantine the outbreak. It lasted for 14 months, during which time over 75% of the inhabitants of Eyam died.

There were other similar locations around Eyam where goods were exchanged for contactless payment. Money soaked in vinegar was placed in the drilled holes of this plague stone. Nearby villagers would leave food and supplies for Eyam villagers in return for payment.



Location 3 OS ref SK 22470 75935

Gritstone squeeze stile

Contains “insolvent”



The fields footpath was the main connection between Stoney Middleton and Eyam.

Location 4 OS ref SK 22359 75999

Gritstone trough – by fence

Contains “buns”



A square trough is not common. This one appears to have a valve to control flow.



Location 5 OS ref SK 22070 76321

Lydgate graves

Contains “blink”



There are several family burial plots in Eyam. Families had to bury their own dead to avoid transmission of the plague. George's wife carried out the burials of her husband and daughter over 2 months in the summer on 1666. She survived the plague.



Location 6 OS ref SK 21784 76401

Saxon Cross

Contains “aunts”



St Laurences Church was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The more ancient village cross is 8<sup>th</sup> century and was moved from the village green to the new churchyard.



Location 7 OS ref SK 21628 76451

Stocks

Contains "liked"



Before the 20<sup>th</sup> century, lawbreakers were punished in full public view on the village green by having their legs locked in the stocks.

Eyam, like most upland villages in the White Peak, was a farming and lead mining community. The large landowners would have employed the local population to work on their farmland and in their lead mines. Lead mining here goes back to the Roman era and maybe earlier. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the lead mining industry was booming and the population of Eyam was possibly 800 at that time. After the 1804 Enclosure Act, many new landowners could farm and do a bit of lead mining.

Mining communities were hard-living and hard-drinking. There were always some lawless rascals who ended up in the stocks.

The village houses were not always the lovely cottages with gardens that we see today. Most of them were simple very small cottages, and today many have been joined together to form larger houses.



Location 8 OS ref SK 21524 76204 (Will be inaccurate due to being in a cave)

Cucklet Church – beneath arch

Contains “vocal.newsstand.pump” All three words are given



Cucklet Church is a natural arch, formed, as all limestone caves, by thousands of years of flowing water. It is now perched high and dry just below the village.

Between 1665 and 1666 the Rector William Mompesson held church services in the open air to avoid transmitting the plague. Cucklet Delph was more open in those days and his socially distanced parishioners gathered in family groups on the hillside facing the natural limestone ‘church.’



Location 9 OS ref SK 21191 75971 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Stone steps

Contains "hope"



The cliffs above and below Middleton Dale were extensively mined for lead. This flight of well worn gritstone steps were used daily for hundreds of years by Eyam miners descending to their mines near the Delph.



Location 10 OS ref SK 21144 75810

Stream resurgence

Contains “ranking”



Water draining from the limestone plateau farmland around Foolow flows underground before reappearing in Middleton Dale as the Dale Brook. This is close to the named 'Hawkenedge Well' on the OS map.

Water coming from Cavendish Mill also joins Dale Brook here. Cavendish Mill is a fluorspar processing plant. Fluorspar is calcium fluoride and is created by volcanic intrusions into limestone. It is associated with lead deposits. To abstract pure fluorspar the ore is crushed, washed and heated to produce acid grade fluorspar. The waste tailings water is put into lagoons to settle. This is the only fluorspar production plant in the UK. The lagoons are retained by massive earth embankments.

Dale Brook continues through Stoney Middleton village to reach the River Derwent below Froggatt. It occasionally floods, sometimes with disastrous consequences.

One of the tailings dams gave way on 22 January 2007 and a wave of water, mud and rocks swept down the narrow valley of Farnsley Lane, and then down into the narrowing valley of Stoney Middleton. No-one was killed but the damage to property was severe.



Location 11 OS ref SK 21781 75789

Lime kiln.

Contains “constants”



Most people see the large scale quarrying operations in Middleton Dale and think of roadstone. Initially it produced quicklime which was in demand in the steel making process and as an additive to agricultural fertiliser. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century there were a number of lime kilns, most of them have disappeared as the quarries grew. This is one of the early beehive shaped lime kilns which were built close to the road and is a Grade II Listed Building.



Location 12 OS ref SK 21633 75683

Darlington Quarry - fence by bridleway

Contains "ballpoint"



Darlington quarry closed in 2008 and the land was restored to a wildlife habitat which was slowly developing. Peregrine falcons had established nesting sites on the rock faces.

A film company gained planning consent to set up a train crash scene for a Mission Impossible action movie and between November 2020 and June 2021 the site was transformed for a few minutes of film: it took several months and a huge cash budget.

The steel structure is a railway bridge with tracks projecting out over the quarry floor.

In May a train will be filmed running off the end of the rails and crash 30 metres into a manmade lake on the quarry floor. That might be just one 'take'. However, other Mission Impossible films have needed more than five 'takes'.

That's potentially a lot of badly damaged trains.

Location 13 OS ref SK 22076 75808

Cave entrance

Contains "chase"



There are many caves below Middleton Dale. This is the most heavily used entrance to Carlsward Cavern, the main cave system.

Eyam is one of the most important villages for lead mining in Derbyshire. All the caves have been explored for lead and most have been mined.

Now they are popular with cavers. There are some reasonably easy trips, but also some desperate expeditions involving unstable old mines.

More cave entrances can be seen along the crags in Middleton Dale, The lowest one has a resurgent stream which flows out of the cave entrance when the water table is high.