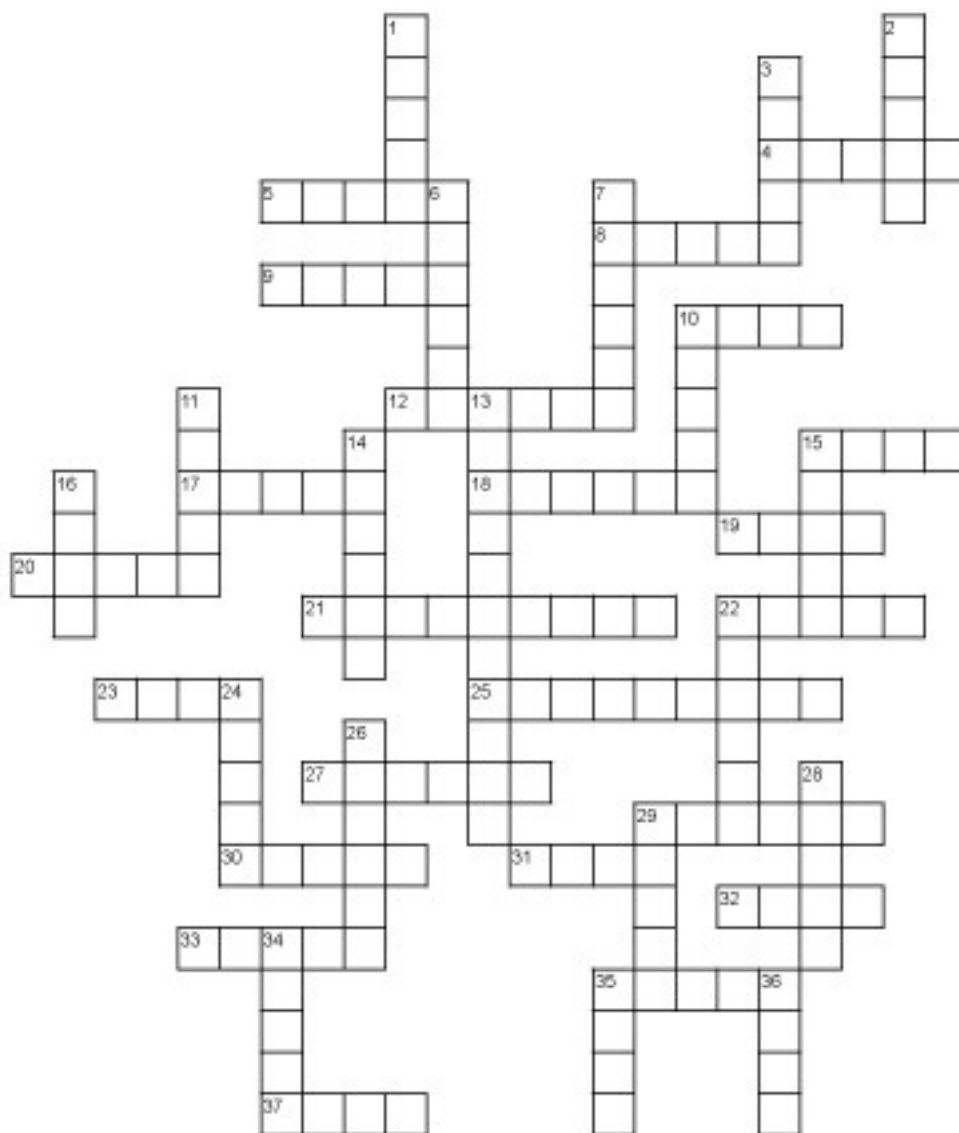


# Ughill Geocross V51

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

4 ACROSS space perhaps

21 ACROSS large group of musicians

37 ACROSS dishonest scheme

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 28259 90542	upset		
2	SK 27401 90704	legal		
3	SK 27293 90659	packet		
4	SK 27125 90637	panel		
5	SK 26882 90522	fields		
6	SK 25943 90306	view		
7	SK 25896 90388	curvy		
8	SK 25485 90177	loads		
9	SK 25303 90221	rings		
10	SK 25767 90411	spend		
11	SK 25692 90568	above		
12	SK 25525 91015	look		
13	SK 25960 91126	outer		
14	SK 27622 90523	cave		

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 the dam wall of Damflask Reservoir.

Location 1 OS ref SK 28259 90542

Damflask Reservoir overflow

Contains “upset”



Damflask reservoir does not supply drinking water. Most people are surprised by this, they think that all reservoirs are for drinking water.

Damflask holds back ‘compensation water’ which is released into the River Loxley under the two turrets during summer to top up river levels. The Loxley joins the River Don. In winter the reservoir overflows this wide weir.

Below the dam is a large structure which was used by the Royal Observer Corps in WW2 to mount barrage balloons to prevent enemy attacks on the dam.



Location 2 OS ref SK 27401 90704

Stone steps

Contains “legal”



Tumbledown old stone steps. Not suitable for the infirm.

Neat and tidy is not a good description.

This sets the scene for much around Ughill.



Location 3 OS ref SK 27293 90659

Drystone wall - stile

Contains "packet"



Not at all neat and tidy, a very poorly built drystone wall. Thrown together by someone who didn't care about craftsmanship.

Immediately nearby is a perfectly normal field boundary wall which has stood for a couple of hundred years. Whatever was in the farmers mind when he threw this ramshackle wall up?



Location 4 OS ref SK 27125 90637

Woodhouse Farm pond

Contains “panel”



Woodhouse Farm has an interesting collection of old farmyard equipment.

Actually rather too much, a bit like Steptoe and Sons yard.



Location 5 OS ref SK 26882 90522

Ughill Wood Lane water trough

Contains "fields"



The lanes around Ughill are well equipped with stone troughs. No doubt there were a low of thirsty horses hauling carts to the gannister and pot clay quarries.

Ughill has more than its fair share of springs, bogs, mires and marshes. This is not surprising given that it sits on a waterproof bed of clay covering over five square kilometres, from Moscar to Damflask.

This extensive clay layer is quite unique for the Sheffield area which usually has outcrops of gritstone and shales. Not at Ughill.



Location 6 OS ref SK 25943 90306

Ughill Mine

Contains "view"



Fragments of a brick wall and a pipe are all that remains of the once thriving pot clay mine immediately south-east of Ughill. This was Thomas Wragg and Sons fireclay brick mine, producing 15,000 tons a year in the early 1970s and thought to have sufficient reserves to last 100 years. The clay was very mouldable and was used to make crucibles for steel. There was a furnace on site producing refractory bricks to line steel furnaces. It closed in 1977.

Where did the workers live? Ughill is strangely short of miners cottages.

In other mining villages the small miners cottages were later knocked together to make larger houses.

Not in Ughill. There is no church. There is no pub. And no shops. Strange.



Location 7 OS ref SK 25896 90388

Water troughs

Contains “curvy”



Ughill village is a very small hamlet of several large houses dating back to over 200 years ago. These troughs are fed by another of Ughills springs.

Plenty of water, plenty of pot clay and gannister but no pub and no church.

Ughill isn't named after a hill. The Norse farmers who settled here from the late 9<sup>th</sup> century named their settlement after the deep valleys of Wet Shaw Dyke and Royds Clough, feeding into Ughill Brook. The Norse word for steep sided valled was 'gil'. So Uggi's gil.

The Normans arrived here after the 1066 conquest and kept the name.

There are few tracks down the deep valley of Ughill Brook although dedicated motorcycle off-roaders have tried to make a precipitous course. Other track users have nick-named it the 'Limpopo' after a particularly dark swampy jungle.



Location 8 OS ref SK 25485 90177

Platts Farm sign

Contains “loads”



Platts Farm has a long history. Parts of the building were erected around 1347 by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. It had a short time as an alehouse in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Naturally there is a spring in the garden.

Location 9 OS ref SK 25303 90221

Dysons gannister mine gates

Contains “rings”



Ughill made its fortune in the boom years of gannister mining.

The land was quarried for stone, clay and coal on a small scale for hundreds of years. This moved up to an industrial scale in the late 1800s when there was a high demand for gannister clay, used for fire resistant refractory bricks which were needed to line Sheffield's steel furnaces. The gannister mines made a huge impact on the landscape. These are deeper open-cast workings forming small valleys, making it easier to extract the gannister.

By the 1930's there were three large refractory brick manufacturers in the Loxley Valley, supplying 95% of Britain's needs for furnace lining bricks. The gannister workings were abandoned when the industry collapsed in the 1980s due to a lack of demand. Dysons were prominent and had refractory brickworks here and at Totley.



Location 10 OS ref SK 25767 90411

Postbox

Contains "spend"



On the wall of Ughill Hall, a notorious address due to the events of 21 September 1986.

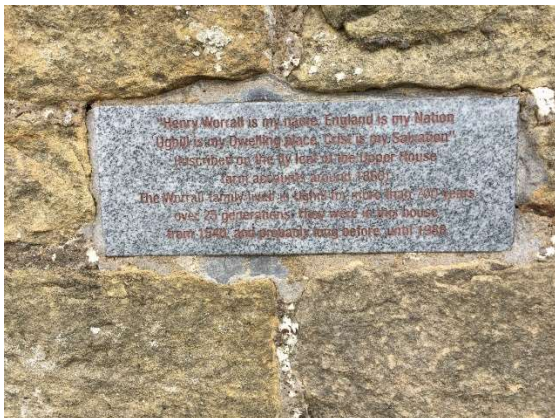
Solicitor Ian Wood was renting this mansion having separated from his wife and three children.

Here he killed his French mistress, her daughter and injured her son. He then ran away and escaped to Europe before being caught and eventually brought to Sheffield for trial.

He was found guilty of a double Murder Most Foul and an attempted murder.



Contains “above”



The gene pool around Ughill must have been very shallow. Unlike the springs.



Location 12 OS ref SK 25525 91015

Memorial obelisk

Contains "look"



On Hoar Stones Road next to Edgefield Farm.

Erected in 1832 in memory of a girl who drowned in the spring, over which the obelisk now stands. The inscription has been heavily vandalised.

There are a lot of springs around Ughill. There are spring-fed horse troughs nearby.

Location 13 OS ref SK 25960 91126

Mill with chimney – entrance

Contains “outer”



Derelict mill on Hoar Stones Road. This has a brick chimney.

Below is the Drabble fireclay mine, one of several owned by this family. A steam engine was used to crush the mined clay and the chimney led the smoke away.

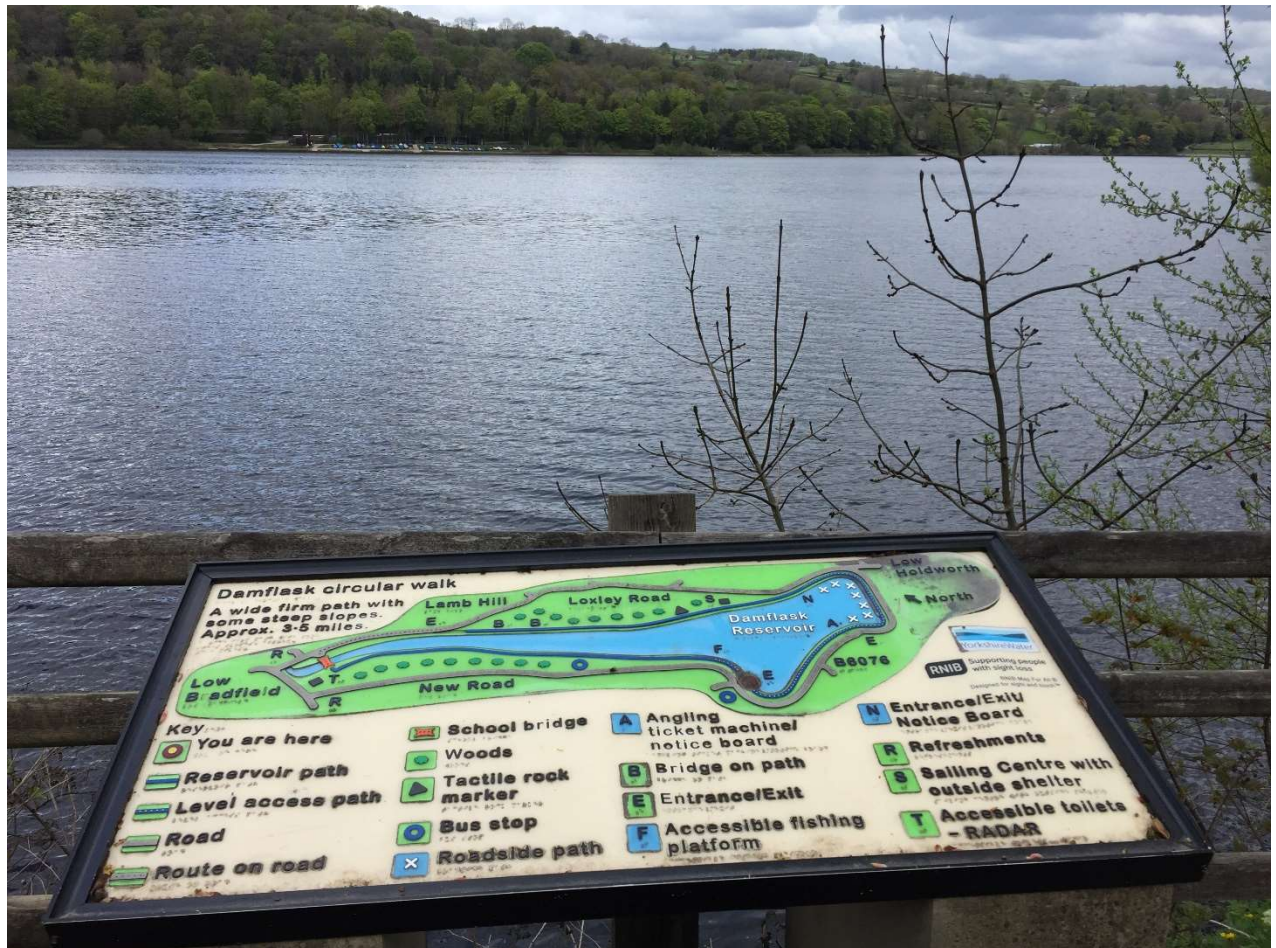
Immediately east is a large area of derelict hillside with what might be remnants of ruined buildings. This is now being tuned over by pigs who use their snouts to roll rocks down the slope.



Location 14 OS ref SK 27622 90523

Damflask Reservoir map

Contains "cave"



Sheffield Corporation Waterworks built Damflask reservoir to provide compensation water in summer months to keep the river topped up. It doesn't provide drinking water, so people are encouraged to use Damflask for recreation. It has a flat perimeter path and the reservoir has a very popular sailing and rowing club. Fishing permits can be purchased by the day or for two months.