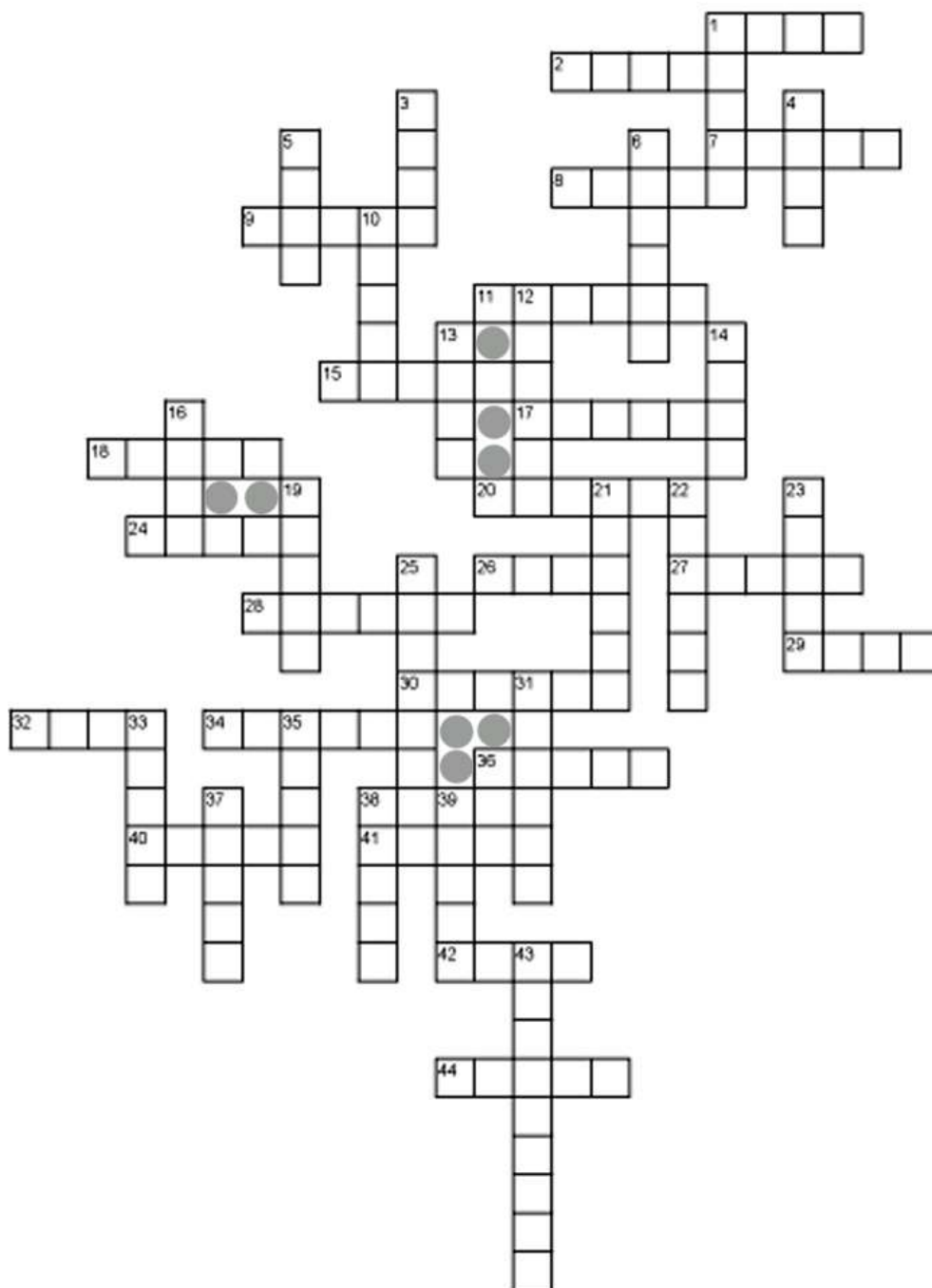


Ughill Furnace Hill Geocross V52

Revision A 31 May 2021

No contact geocaching and crossword

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 15 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

7 ACROSS neckwear

24 ACROSS like a striped horse

43 DOWN longest word

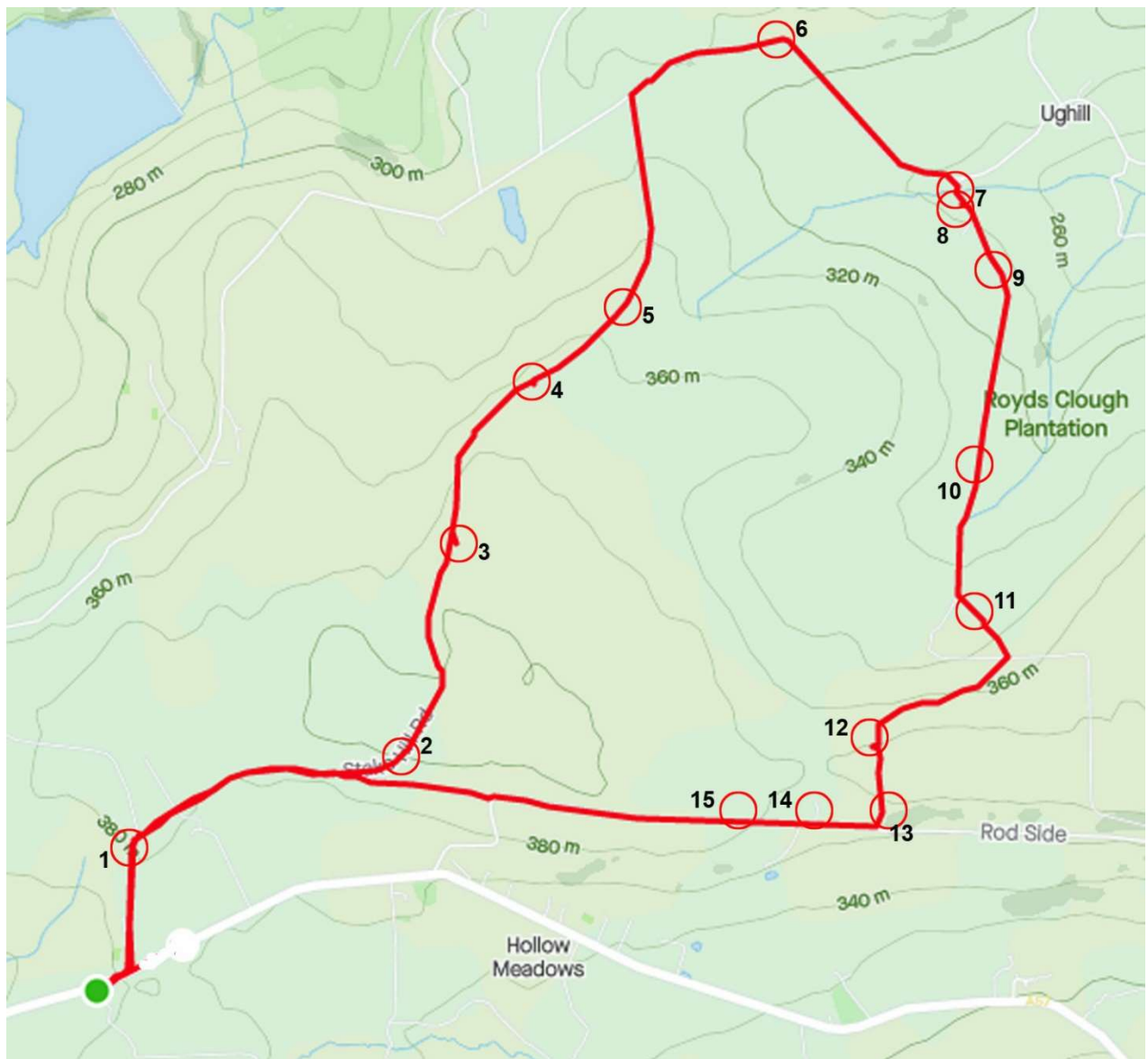
The GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location 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 23133 88287	along		
2	SK 23893 88522	awake		
3	SK 24050 89131	vent		
4	SK 24177 89521	exams		
5	SK 24264 89585	crass		
6	SK 24983 90577	chose		
7	SK 25486 90140	horn		
8	SK 25486 90140	bricks		
9	SK 25540 90050	modes		
10	SK 25566 89553	watch		
11	SK 25524 88968	reject		
12	SK 25253 88561	rates		
13	SK 25275 88335	abode		
14	SK 25099 88339	labs		
15	SK 24881 88343	harsh		

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 Moscar.

Location 1 OS ref SK 23133 88287

Moscar Cross guide stoop

Contains “along”



Moscar Cross is on the Bradfield parish boundary and a packhorse trail junction on the original high level route through Stannington to Sheffield.

Location 2 OS ref SK 23893 88522

Stake Hill Road – gate at south

Contains “awake”



Stake Hill Road is the track across Ughill Moor. It follows a tall drystone wall, now mostly ruined but 1500mm (5 feet) tall where still standing.

Land boundaries are usually undefined on open moor but Ughill Moor has many walled boundaries. This land is fragmented and has several owners, all members of the Bradfield Game Association, who individually own parts of this ‘Shooting Moor’.

Neat and tidy is not a good description.

This sets the scene for much around Ughill.

Location 3 OS ref SK 24050 89131

Shooting Butt 1

Contains "vent"



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

Or was carrying out a task for himself rather than a critical paymaster?

Location 4 OS ref SK 24177 89521

Gate post

Contains “exams”



An overview of Loftshaw Quarry ponds.

This is one of a number of noisy shooting sites around Bradfield.

Loftshaw was a large opencast gannister quarry, supplying fireclay to the Dyson refractory brickworks at Stannington. Ughill Moor has extensive shallow gannister deposits and the remnant seen today is just a fragment of the once massive quarries and spoil heaps.

Before the 1980s gannister mining was a thriving business in Ughill. Gannister is the grey clay deposit usually found under coal measures. It was once the mud in the bottom of swamps, into which roots of the prehistoric ferns and swamp forest grew. As the forest trees collapsed into the swamp, they laid down layers of vegetation which would later be compressed into coal.

The gannister clay beds are usually quite shallow, only 150mm thick. There were some coal mines, but the gannister clay was a much more valuable mining operation. Fireclay was needed to line kilns in Sheffield's expanding iron and steel works.

This quarry closed in the 1980s. Reclamation has been rudimentary. Nothing much grows on gannister waste.

Location 5 OS ref SK 24264 89585

Gate pillar

Contains "crass"



All for show. Two sides of this 'grand' gate pillar are unfinished.

Only the sides facing west and north have been finely carved, because these are the faces seen by visitors arriving at this shooting moor.

Location 6 OS ref SK 24983 90577

Spring – road verge

Contains “chose”



One of the many springs around Ughill. This one has been channelled into a pipe and chamber, from which overspill runs into a very deep roadside ditch.

Springs are prolific around Ughill. 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.

The mines are generally not deep, but some were so wet they needed continuous powerful pumps, up to 40 horse power, removing up to 3500 litres (800 gallons) per minute.

Location 7 OS ref SK 25486 90140 (may be inaccurate due to trees)

Footpath sign

Contains “horn”



The water in Wet Shaw Dyke is usually bright orange.

Ochre pollution is commonly found where coal mining has caused a spring to come into contact with iron ore deposits. Coal overlies the gannister and iron ore is often present in small quantities.

Location 8 OS ref SK 25486 90140

Platts Farm well - gate

Contains "bricks"



Platts Farm has a long history. Parts of the building were erected around 1347 by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem.

It changed hands over the centuries, being owned for a time by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Bess of Hardwick who married the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Norfolk.

Large scale land exchanges were often carried out to improve the hunting and shooting interests of these ducal landowners, who are descended from the Norman conquerors.

Historically the Normans acquired the land from the recently arrived Viking invaders who in turn had stolen it from the Celtic British.

William the Conqueror took all the land in 1066 and handed most of it to his Norman Barons. In the 1086 Domesday Book Baron Roger of Bully was Lord of the Manor of Ughill.

Platts Farm is now a country house. It had a short time as an alehouse in the 17th century. Naturally there is a spring in the garden.

Location 9 OS ref SK 25540 90050

Gate pillars

Contains “modes”



The lane continues south to the loneliest farm in South Yorkshire, Crawshaw Farm.

This remote farm sits at the end of this 1km long track, within a valley basin at the heart of a 12 square kilometre tract of uninhabited land. The nearest neighbour Crawshaw Head House is 700 metres away by footpath over the moor.

It is very difficult to find somewhere so remote.

Location 10 OS ref SK 25566 89553

Rusty caterpillar tractor - wall

Contains "watch"



Crawshaw Farm was another massive pot clay quarry owned by Wraggs on the west flank of Furnace Hill. It is thought to have been one of the oldest clay quarries and produced the best pot clay for manufacture of crucible pots. 18 miners were working here in 1913. The clay ran out and the mine closed in 1960. Platts Mine, near to Platts Farm, was closed at the same time.

The furnaces on Furnace Hill were needed to produce fireclay products for Sheffield's iron and steel industry.

Location 11 OS ref SK 25524 88968

Footpath sign

Contains “reject“



Lonely place, Crawshaw Farm. A bit like the Wild West, except this is the Bleak North West of Sheffield.

The public footpath sign leans beside an abandoned steel bath in the middle of a field.

It is highly unlikely that the very few passing walkers have been taking pot-shots at it for decades.

Location 12 OS ref SK 25253 88561

Shooting Butt

Contains “rates”



A sheet of corrugated iron roofing held between two jumbles of stone

Another example of Ughill's lack of respect for craftsmanship.

Location 13 OS ref SK 25275 88335

Ughill Footpath sign

Contains “abode”



Footpath 86 has a very light foot fall.

Location 14 OS ref SK 25099 88339

Crawshaw Head House

Contains “labs”



Facing south at 380 metres above sea level, Crawshaw Head House has a fortified appearance. The tall castellated walls look defensive.

Built by Dr William Lennard in 1855, the house came with valuable mineral rights to the underlying gannister and pot clay. Dysons operated the mines.

Location 15 OS ref SK 24881 88343

Gate pillars

Contains “harsh”



North Gates

These gate posts used to support the logo ‘D’ Dyson gates, like those at the north entrance to the quarry. This is the south entrance to their Crawshaw gannister quarries. Wide gates to allow mining excavators to pass through.