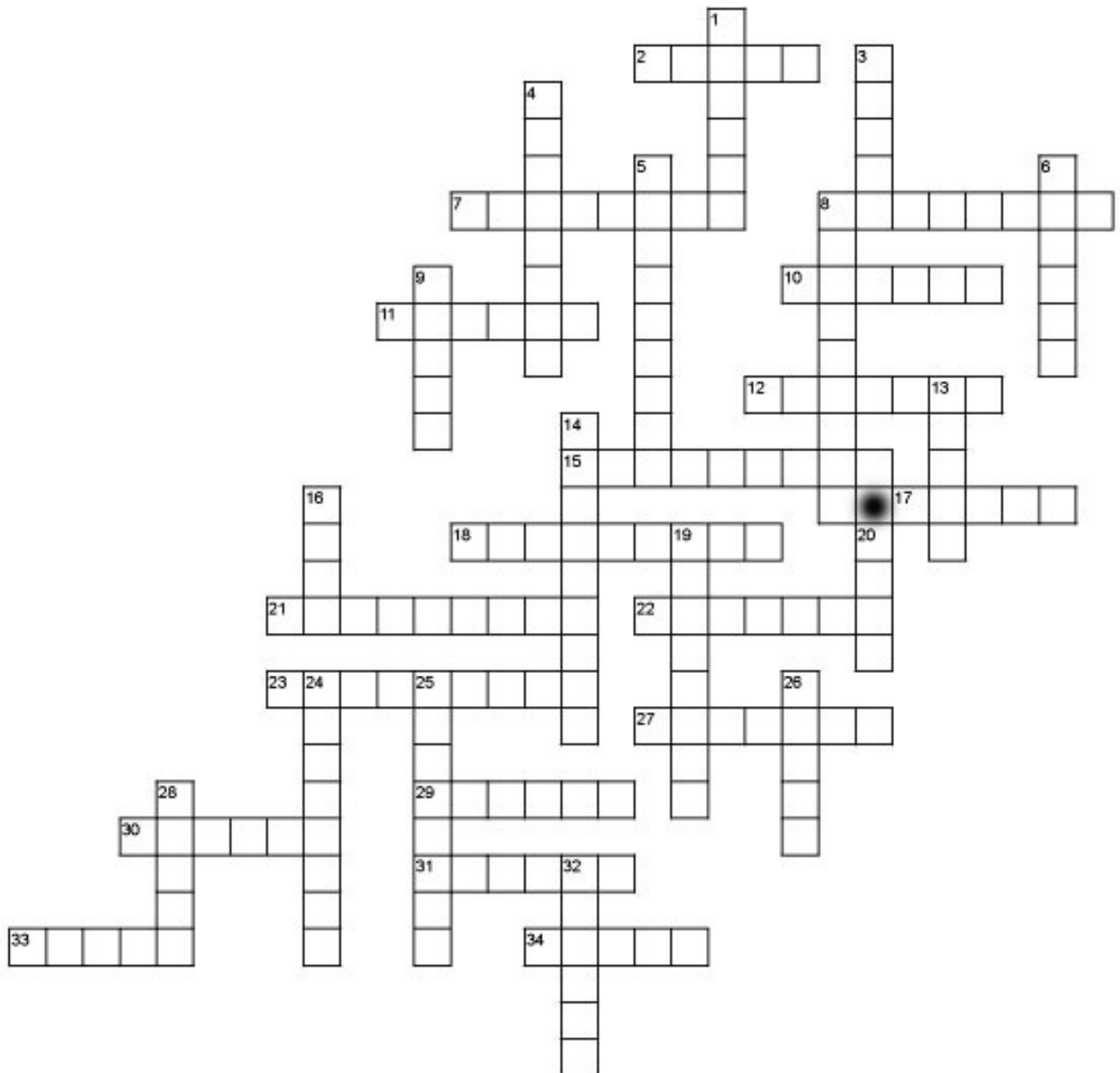


# Lathkill Dale Geocross V61

No contact geocaching and crossword

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To solve this crossword puzzle you need to visit the 12 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. One word appears twice, you only need it once for the crossword.

#### Clues

4 DOWN     jumping over

24 DOWN    fearless

26 DOWN    where judge sits

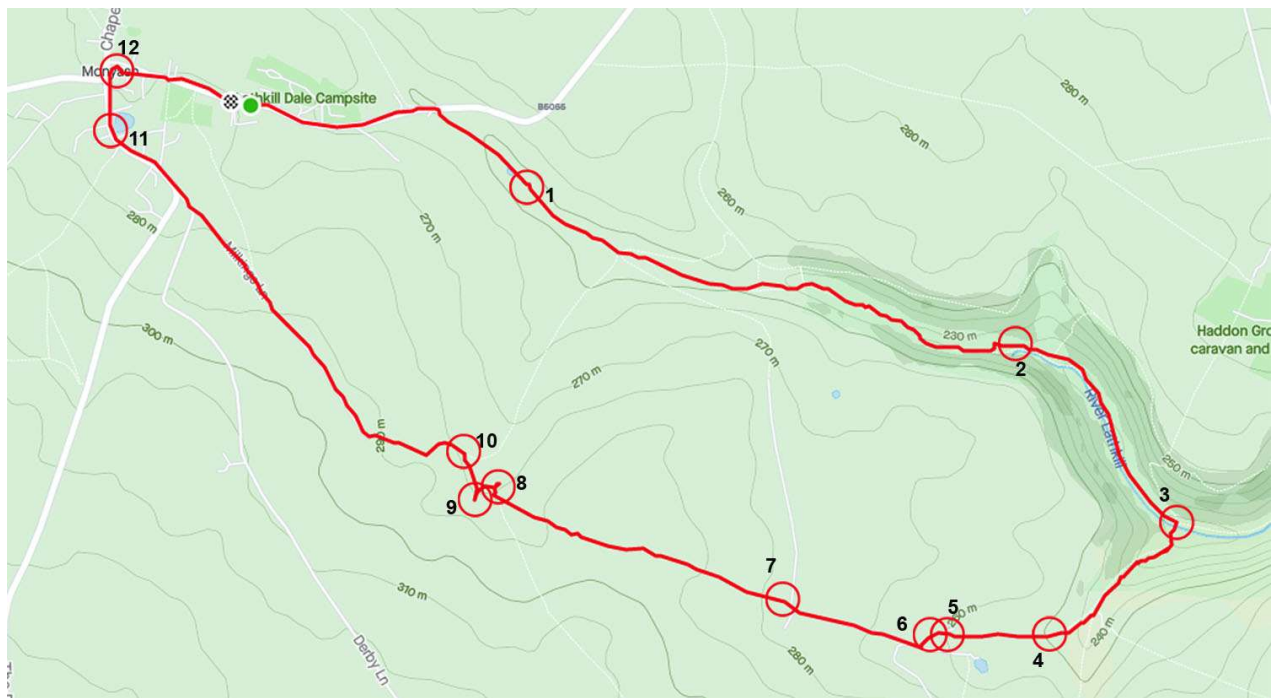
The GPS on mobile phones can be imprecise. This can mean that multiple devices very close to each other might show different 3 word addresses, not because the 3 word addresses of your actual location is different but because the devices each think they are in slightly different places. Each location 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 15957 66274	vaulting		
2	SK 17077 65923	takeovers		
3	SK 17452 65505	other		
4	SK 17196 65264	flattered		
5	SK 16917 65257	ironic		
6	SK 16884 65248	headsets		
7	SK 16571 65319	surcharge		
8	SK 15890 65598	unafraid		
9	SK 23550 85379	though		
10	SK 15809 65670	bench		
11	SK 14995 66405	lessening		
12	SK 24514 84414	plausible		

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 Monyash.

Location 1 OS ref SK 15957 66274

Sign Welcome to Lathkill Dale

Contains “vaulting”



Lathkill Dale is thought to be one of the prettiest of the Derbyshire Dales. The river is 'secretive and shy', emerging and disappearing again throughout the year. This upper entrance to the dale has clearly once carried a large flow of water, but other than now being a bit wet underfoot, there is no stream for the first 1.5km.

The source of the water of the River Lathkill is between Flagg and Monyash but this flows underground for 4km until it reaches the spectacular Lathdale Head Cave. An abundance of old lead mining workings gives the rainfall rapid run-off into underground channels.



Location 2 OS ref SK 17077 65923

Lathkill Head Cave

Contains “takeovers”



Possibly the biggest resurgence of an underground stream in the Peak District, but it only occurs in winter and spring.

The all year round resurgence of Peaks Hole Water from Peak Cavern in Castleton may deliver more water, but it is not as impressive as the River Lathkill in full spate.



Location 3 OS ref SK 17452 65505

Footbridge – north end

Contains “other”



Footbridge perched high above the surging river. The water can spread out and submerge the footpath but it has never washed this bridge away.



Location 4 OS ref SK 17196 65264

Mine

Contains “flattered”



Mine entrance near One Ash Grange farm. Derbyshire farmers often mixed farming with lead mining.



Location 5 OS ref SK 16917 65257

One Ash Grange Ice House

Contains "ironic"



The old Ice House is in disrepair and has no door. It may be over 500 years old.

Now used as a setting for a Nativity scene at Christmas. Not publicised, no signs, few visitors. A very fitting use of this old cold store on a medieval monastic Grange Farm.

This farm dates from the 12thC and belonged to Roche Abbey in South Yorkshire. This remote outpost was worked by monks, traditionally those who misbehaved in their life at the abbey. They were sent here to do penance looking after cattle and pigs.

Ice would have been carried here in winter to keep stored food fresh.



Location 6 OS ref SK 16884 65248

Medieval piggeries

Contains “headsets”



A pair of pig feeders in a row of medieval pig sties. The sties are linked by a clever system of chutes and troughs. Buckets of waste food would have been tipped down the chute into the pig pen. The monk in charge of the pigs would not have to risk his life by entering the pen. Large fattened pigs are very dangerous in a confined space.

Milk cows and pigs make a good combination. Waste dairy products and general kitchen waste would not go to waste with a dozen hungry pigs.



Location 7 OS ref SK 16571 65319

Limestone Way sign

Contains "surcharge"



The Limestone Way is a long distance footpath through the White Peak, starting at Castleton and finishing in the Dove valley at Rocester. It was originally devised by the Rotary Club of Matlock, and finished in Matlock.

It opened in 1986 as a way-marked trail using a ram's head logo. In 1992 it was extended south to link up with the Staffordshire Way in Rocester.



Location 8 OS ref SK 15890 65598

Lead workings

Contains “unafraid”



Shallow lead workings, one of many on a lead rake which crosses the shallow valley of Fern Dale.



Location 9 OS ref SK 15826 65567

Fenced dew pond – south side

Contains “though”



There are other dew ponds nearby, so this might be a rare area of clay. Keeping water for grazing animals on limestone pasture is difficult and the farmer here has mounded a clay soil up in an area of old lead workings



Location 10 OS ref SK 15809 65670

Fern Dale

Contains “bench”



A National Trust property in the side valley of Fern Dale in Upper Lathkill Dale.



Location 11 OS ref SK 14995 66405

Fere Mere

Contains “lessening”



A peculiarity of Monyash is this permanent pond, Fere Mere. The pond is naturally lined with clay. The bed of clay is highly localised, just 100 metres square, and 23 separate springs delivered water to what was originally five meres, of which only one remains.

The presence of these meres attracted people to settle in Monyash, retaining drinking water for the population and their livestock in an area of otherwise dry limestone pasture.



Location 12 OS ref SK 14995 66405

Monyash Village Cross

Contains "plausible"



Monyash was an important lead mining village in the High Peak. Most of the houses and cottages date from the mining heydays of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It's early history goes back to pre-historic times and its' location on trading ancient routes including religious routes to the nearby stone circle at Arbor Low.

This is the old market cross, dating from a charter granted in 1340 allowing a weekly market on the village green. The base platform of the cross was once the village stocks. It is thought that the top of the cross was made of wood.

The marks on the base is where miners tested their drills after being sharpened at the smithy.