The terraces of British Camp were constructed around the 5th century BC, at around the same time as the Parthenon in Athens. The earthworks probably served to keep animals in and introduced us; it has a superb defensive position but there is no positive evidence to support the long-held tradition that this was where Caractacus (Caradoc) and the Roman General, Ostorius Scapula, fought their last battle. Edward Elgar based his oratorio, ‘Caractacus’ on the tradition, and the Poet Laureate, John Masefield who lived in Ledbury only four miles away, wrote of the contest in his poem, ‘On Malvern Hill’.

The views from here to the west are very impressive. The Malvern Hills (the sediment layers are clearly visible); then, on your right, Malt House and Upper House, the latter based his oratorio, ‘Caractacus’ on the tradition, and the Poet Laureate, John Masefield who lived in Ledbury only four miles away, wrote of the contest in his poem, ‘On Malvern Hill’.

The wood below is still called Bushell Coppice.

Edward VII Post Box with an Edward VII post box set into the bary, then Harlains, with two ancient barns and a stream running through the garden. On the left, is a limestone outcrop typical of the valleys to the west of the limes, here a remnant of the Iron Age (before the Roman invasion) and for the land of the hill and valley Dappled in the shade. Running up from glade to glade ‘Dimpled close with hill and valley’

The wood below is still called Bushell Coppice.

This field is known as Perrycoombe and it gives the best view of all of British Camp. ‘Perrycoombe’ is also the name of the house, to both extremes of the field, the eastern end of the bary, then, on your right, Night House and Upper House, the latter an amalgamation of several cottages.

Evendine is a very old settlement; you pass Lower House on your right, the old farmhouse of the Elizabethan Barrister, who later married Robert Browning.

The road is called Jubilee Drive and was constructed to celebrate Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee in 1887.

The reservoir to your left was a holding facility for Malvern’s commercial supply. The bottled Malvern water originates in a spring on the west side of the hills not far from where you crossed the A410.

The wood below is still called Bushell Coppice.

The Nature Reserve contains a stream, two ponds, an alder copse and a peat bog from the peat that used to be common in this area up to sixty years ago.