

7 Wynds Point (Grid Reference: SO7636, 4040)



The water for this now dry spout originated from a spring in the grounds of Wynds Point, the private house behind the railings. The spout is set in a stone pillar with a plaque stating "Pure Drinking Water" which is set between the railings. It is

located on the roadside opposite British Camp car park (take care crossing the busy road). Wynds Point was once owned by the 'Swedish Nightingale' – the famous opera singer Jenny Lind; it now belongs to the Cadbury family.

8 Evendine Spout (Grid Reference: SO7664, 4099)

The spout consists of a low-lying trough with running water; a popular spout for collecting water. The water flows from what was probably an old quarry called The Dell on the East of Jubilee Drive and passes under the road, before reaching the spout. Other springs on the hills produce a water that contains 'nothing at all' in terms of minerals, because of the hard rock which they flow through. At Evendine the water flows through soft limestone that makes the water taste much sweeter. This spring may be of considerable antiquity because the word Evendine is derived from the celtic afon meaning river and din meaning fort, a possible reference to the nearby British Camp.



A Lower Wyche Booster (Grid Reference: SO7720, 4423) and **C Filters** (Grid Reference: SO7731, 4463)



The lower Wyche Booster Station is a Malvern stone building dated 1896. It is fed by water from the Filter Station along the road and pumps it up to a reservoir above the Wyche Cutting to provide water to the houses high on the hills. The Filter Station originally

filtered Malvern water from the spring water collector pipe that runs along the Wells road below, and then fed it into the reservoir alongside the building. The supply of Malvern water proved unreliable, so now the supply comes from a bore hole at Bromesberrow. The masts on the filter building signal the fullness of the reservoir to the pumps at Bromesberrow which automatically top it up.

B Lower Wyche (Grid Reference: SO7725, 4423)

This spout was donated by the benefactor Charles Morris in 1840, and is one of four public spouts that he created for the use of local inhabitants (and their animals) in need of a reliable water supply.

The spout and trough are supplied by the same spring source. The spout projects from the front of the curved stone wall of an underground collection and settlement tank which regulates the flow of the spring water.

D Earnslaw Quarry (Grid Reference: SO7705, 4452)

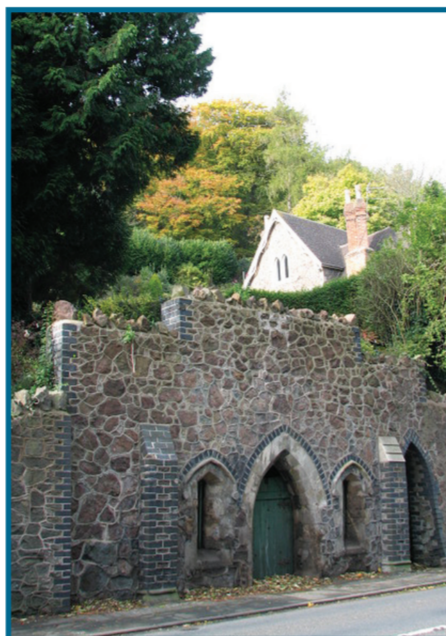


Also known as the 'Hidden Lake', the quarry name refers to the name of a house that stood nearby, and Hidden Lake describes what's there. After the reservoir at British Camp, this is the second largest body of water on the hills and floods the base of the old quarry with spring water. The quarry can be approached by an

easy access trail put in by the Malvern Hills Conservators.

E Gothick Well (Grid Reference: SO7727, 4320)

On Wells Road below Hanley Terrace this privately owned source has a unique neo-Gothic, Victorian castellated façade comprising a door flanked by two windows in front of an underground, vaulted well-chamber. The wooden door is still there, still with its ornamental iron hinges and handle though its base is now below pavement level. Approximately four feet behind this door is a substantial brick wall with an opening on the right leading to a vaulted brick chamber about thirty feet long, nine feet wide and six feet high, with a well at the very back of the space that originally supplied 30,000 gallons of water daily. During the 2nd World War it's thought the chamber was used as an air raid shelter. There is no public access to this.



F Jubilee Fountain (Grid Reference: SO7733, 4233)



This drinking fountain is in the form of an ornate stone monument containing a fountain and dog's trough. The fountain was made for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee and the water was piped from a reservoir above Holy Well. Erected in 1887, the ownership was transferred illegally that year from St Peter's Church to the Urban District Council. The main pipe behind the War Memorial fed the houses in Grundy Lane, and local hotels. In 2008, the Malverns Heritage Project with the help of Severn Trent Water, restored the structure and reconnected the Fountain to the spring water main that runs beneath the main

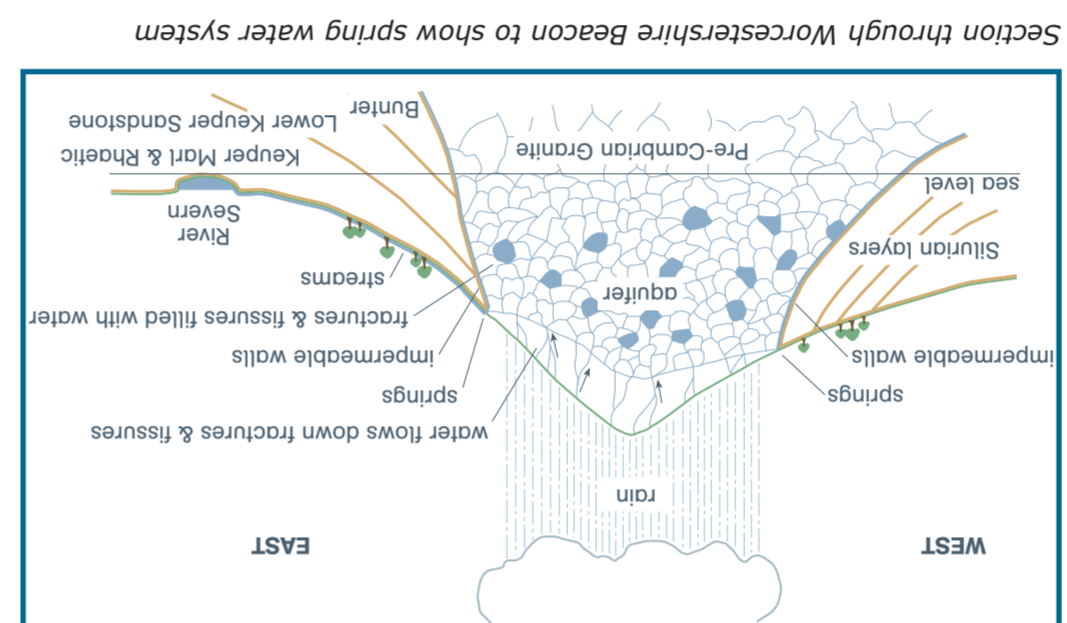
road before discharging into the British Camp Reservoir (G). The Fountain is now in the care of Malvern Wells Parish Council.

G British Camp Reservoir (Grid Reference: SO7644, 3991)

A picturesque reservoir opened in 1892 by the Duchess of Teck, later to be George V's consort. It contains Malvern water fed by a 15 inch spring water collector main that runs the length of the hills from North Malvern Clock Tower. Many of the hill springs feed into it. The reservoir was originally constructed to supply Malvern Town, but soon after its opening, a series of droughts left it failing this intention. Consequently a bore hole supply from Bromesberrow was opened and the water in the reservoir is no longer used. It's not too fanciful to imagine that William Langland, who wrote the long poem of the Vision of Piers Ploughman, may have been inspired by the scenery and the water here. In the prologue of this famous work of literature, he takes to the Malvern Hills and under a broad bank, by a brook, he looks into the waters. It sounded so sweet that he drifted in dreamful sleep and the poem was born.

The ultimate source of all spring water is the rain that falls on the aquifer surface. The total amount of rain that has fallen, and more critically its timing and intensity, controls the volume of water which eventually permeates down into the aquifer to appear later at any point of the spring outflow. Given the large variability in these factors there will be differing time lags between water input into the aquifer and outflow for each spring. Longer time lags smooth out short-term variations in rainfall and improve the reliability of any spring.

A spring is the overflow point of groundwater out of an aquifer. In the case of the Malvern Hills, the brittle and fractured Pre-Cambrian Malvernian rock itself makes up the aquifers with impervious (water-resistant) Silurian sedimentary mudstones to the west and Keuper marlstones on the eastern flanks of the Malverns. The ground water is held in the fissures and fractures of the Malvernian granite rock and the impervious rocks prevent its outflow to the sides. The majority of the springs then rise and overflow the tops of the marts and mudstones.



Where the water comes from

Information about the walk

Starting Point: Gardiner's Quarry, off Jubilee Drive (B4232)

Distance of Main (Blue) Walk: 7km (4 1/2 miles)

Map Reference: OS Explorer 190, Land Ranger 150

Terrain: Mixed, some loose stone surfaces and steep paths.

Refreshments on the Route: Kettle Sings (by Gardiner's Quarry), Chase Inn (Chase Road), Wyche Inn (Wyche Cutting), Bhan Thai (by Jubilee Fountain), British Camp Hotel and Kiosk (British Camp)

Facilities/ Toilets: There are public toilets at the Wyche Cutting and British Camp.

Car Parking: Malvern Hills Conservators car parks are all around the hills. There is a charge for parking in them that goes towards the conservation of the hills.

Acknowledgments: The Malvern Spa Association is immensely grateful to the Heritage Lottery Fund for funding the Malverns Heritage Project- Springs Restoration, including this guide and particularly to Emma Hillier at the AONB unit, for all her hard work in walking the routes and compiling the information. We would also like to thank the Malvern Hills Conservators whose unstinting support for the project has made the restoration of these spouts possible and who keep in trust many of the spouts on this trail, in addition to the hills and commons. We are also grateful to Brian Iles for providing many of the illustrations. Lastly a huge thank you to the owners of other spouts in the Malvern area for their co-operation in ensuring they are protected for the future.

Some Further Reading:
MALVERN "HILL OF FOUNTAINS" Ancient Origins, Beliefs and Superstitions surrounding Wells and Well Dressing by Rose Garrard.
"THE SPA BOOK" Why water works in healing by John Winsor Harcup.
"SPRINGS, SPOUTS, FOUNTAINS & HOLY WELLS OF THE MALVERN HILLS" by Bruce Osborne & Cora Weaver.
"THE MALVERN WATER CURE OR VICTIMS FOR WEEKS IN WET SHEETS" by John Winsor Harcup.
"SPRINGS AND SPOUTS OF THE NORTHERN HILLS": the companion guide to the Northern Malvern Hills.

Contact: 01684 892002 or conservators@malvern hills.org.uk
The Malvern Hills Conservators are the public body charged under the Malvern Hills Acts 1884-1995 with protecting the Malvern Hills and commons for the conservation of land and wildlife, whilst balancing this with the need to keep the common as open space for the enjoyment of the public.

Malvern Hills Conservators (MHC)

Be safe, plan ahead and follow any signs
Leave gates and property as you find them
Protect plants and animals and take your litter home
Keep dogs under close control
Consider other people

Countryside Code

The Malvern Hills District Council (MHDC) advises that all spring water should be boiled before drinking.

Drinking Malvern Water

The Malvern Spa Association (MSA) was founded in 1998 "to work with the community to conserve, protect and restore the Springs, Spouts, Fountains and Wells of the Malvern Hills", and "to promote the study, conservation, development and awareness of these water sources and of Great Malvern as a Spa Town".
The Association organises the annual Well Dressing Event in early May each year. If you are interested in this or any aspect of Malvern's water heritage visit www.malvernspa.org.uk. The Association welcomes new members.

Malvern Spa Association



Springs and Spouts of Malvern's Middle Hills



DESCRIPTION OF ROUTE

(Numbers/letters **(2)**) refer to numbers on the map and points of interest)

The Trail starts at Gardiner's Quarry car park on Jubilee Drive and is shown in blue on the map. There are three purple 'spurs' that take you to spouts away from the circular route: these are marked in the text and their directions appear below. Benches with dedications around the Trail are indicated

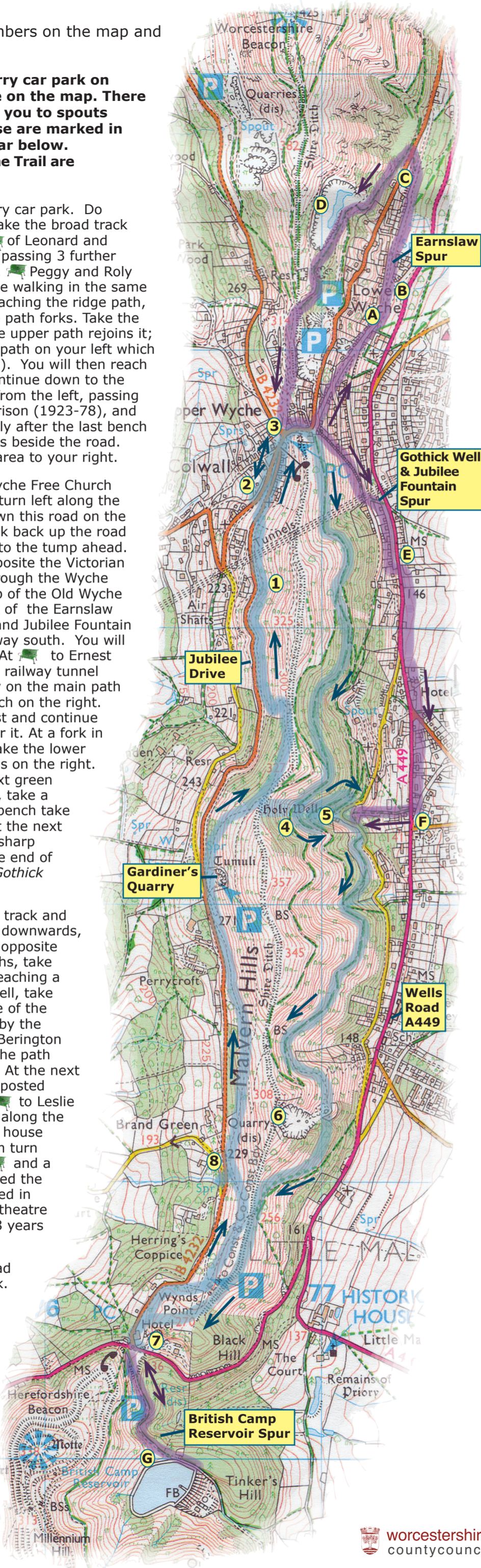
Head north out of the Gardiner's Quarry car park. Do not walk into the quarry, but instead take the broad track immediately below the quarry, past of Leonard and Kathleen Morris. Take the path uphill, passing 3 further benches to Horace & Evelyn Foster, Peggy and Roly Evans, then Liley Coseley. Continue walking in the same direction (roughly N). Shortly after reaching the ridge path, just beyond a group of larch trees, the path forks. Take the left-hand (lower) path. After 200m the upper path rejoins it; shortly after this point, take the small path on your left which zig-zags downhill (this is easily missed). You will then reach the to Frances Brookes. Do not continue down to the road, but join the path which crosses from the left, passing the to Winifred Chalk, Jim Harrison (1923-78), and Joseph Hewitt (1912-1975). Shortly after the last bench you reach a level area with three seats beside the road. The Ballard Memorial **(1)** is above this area to your right.

Walk on north and shortly after the Wyche Free Church take the lower road on your left, then turn left along the road towards Colwall. A short way down this road on the left hand side is Willow Spring **(2)**. Walk back up the road (continuing on the main road) and on to the tump ahead. Here you will find Wyche Spout **(3)**, opposite the Victorian bus shelter. Cross the road and go through the Wyche cutting into Worcestershire. At the top of the Old Wyche Road, (this is the start and finish point of the Earnslaw Spur or the start of the Gothick Well and Jubilee Fountain Spur) turn sharp right onto the bridleway south. You will shortly pass the to Terence East. At to Ernest Pritchard you will be standing over the railway tunnel which links Malvern with Colwall. Stay on the main path until you meet a wooden backless bench on the right. Ahead are 3 paths. Take the uppermost and continue to the crest of the hill and straight over it. At a fork in the path by a green backless bench, take the lower path. After about 50m the Eye Well **(4)** is on the right. Continue down the path and at the next green bench with a 1932 dedication on it, take a sharp left downhill. At the next green bench take the lower path down some zig zags. At the next path junction, by a green bench, turn sharp right and Holywell **(5)** can be seen at the end of the path. (*Holywell is the end of the Gothick Well and Jubilee Fountain Spur*).

Leave Holywell on the downhill tarmac track and turn right at the public road. Continue downwards, and take a bridle path off to the right, opposite a gas lamp. At the first meeting of paths, take the second left, that leads uphill. On reaching a fork and a sign pointing back to Holywell, take the lower path. You will soon pass one of the old Berington quarries **(6)**, now owned by the Conservators, but once owned by the Berington Family of Little Malvern Court. Follow the path round to the left in front of the quarry. At the next junction take the right hand path, signposted 'Black Hill', up the hill. (You will pass to Leslie and Emily Guest). At the top turn left along the uppermost ridge path. You will pass a house on your right, then at the path junction turn right. You will then pass a group of and a plaque to Sir Barry Jackson who founded the Birmingham Repertory Theatre and lived in Malvern for some time. With Malvern theatre he organised the Malvern Festival for 8 years in the early 1930s.

Continue along the path and at the road turn left towards British Camp car park. At the T-junction turn left. Keeping to that side of the road, you will cross a driveway and then come upon Wynd's Point Spout by the side of the road **(7)** (*Start and finish the British Camp Reservoir Spur here*).

Retrace your steps along the road past the hotel, and take the track along the right hand side of the road. Where the track meets the tarmac drive up to Black Hill car park, enter the car park and leave by the path by the information board. Continue up the hill and turn left down a track just before a sign saying 'No Horse Riding'.



Turn left on the public road and cross over into Evendine Lane which joins the road nearby. At the junction of the roads is Evendine Spout **(8)**. Head down Evendine Lane for a few metres until a path on your right leads back up onto Jubilee Drive. Cross Jubilee Drive and head gently up the hill side (NNE) on a straight path across a meadow. At the junction with the to Dorothy Shortland, bear left onto the level path and you will pass the to Cecil Trueman (1911-1982). Continuing (now with the road around 60m below you) you will pass the of Irene Box (1897-1972), to join a path leading along the hill to Gardiner's Quarry car park.

The spurs are shown as purple lines on the map. Letters and numbers in the text refer to those on the map.

Earnslaw Spur

Turn down the steep Old Wyche Road and continue all the way down it. Take the second and widest public road on the left, by a sign saying 'ODD Nos 39-61'. After 30m, look up to the left and note the Malvern stone building dated 1896. This is the Wyche Booster Station **(A)**. Continue along the road and note Lower Wyche Spout **(B)** across the grass on your right. Stay on the tarmac and turn left at the end of a Malvern stone wall and up the tarmac road. On the left is a building containing the Wyche Filters **(C)**. Turn right at the main road and head for the pathway up the hill, about 30m down the road. Take this path and after 20m turn left where the stone marker indicates 'Wyche Cutting'. Follow this path and when it opens into a wide grassy area and then meets with a stone track you're at Earnslaw Quarry. Turn right to visit the hidden lake **(D)**, and left to continue the route. Quickly you will come upon a stone marker saying 'Earnslaw Car Park' next to a flight of stone steps. By the base of the steps, bear right along an obscured path by a low stone wall. Go up the hill bearing right at a fork. The track crests by a knee high wall; continue straight on and go downhill for 30m, then uphill again to a stone dais labelled as the 'Goldmine'. On meeting the tarmac track, turn left down the hill and back to the Wyche Cutting.

Gothick Well and Jubilee Fountain Spur

Turn down the steep Old Wyche Road. Just before the first house on the right (Fair View Cottage), take the concrete steps to your right. Descend the entire series of steps to the public road and turn right. At the next road junction, take the path on the opposite side of the road with a scaffold banister running down the middle of it. Where this meets the next road, turn right. At the end of this terrace take a set of steps down to the left. At the bottom of the steps turn right along the road and the Gothick Well **(E)** is immediately on your right. Continue to the end of the pavement and then cross the road. Maintain the same direction, crossing Hanley Road. Note the various styles of houses along the way that reflect tastes of the water cure era. At the junction of Wells Road and Grundy's Lane, Jubilee Fountain **(F)** can be found. Retrace your steps for 40m, cross the road and take the tarmac'd footpath up the hill. This dwindles to a steep stone path and at a tee junction turn left. Where the track meets the public road, turn right up to Holywell **(5)**.

British Camp Reservoir Spur

To get down to the reservoir **(6)**, cross the main road and go into the car park. Go down the hill to the left and cross the cattle grid at the end of the car park. This road will take you to the reservoir. To return, retrace your steps.

LEGEND	
	main route
	spur routes
	main route direction
	spur routes direction

0 1km

POINTS OF INTEREST

1 Ballard Memorial (Grid Reference: SO7678, 4316)



The memorial is to Fred Ballard who came from the long established Colwall family. His father, Stephen Ballard, built the original railway tunnel in 1861 close by under the Malvern Hills. In 1887 he constructed Jubilee Drive road from the Wyche Cutting to Gardiner's common.

He was also involved with the creation of the first Malvern Hills Act, in 1884, which brought into being the Malvern Hills Conservators who are the second oldest conservation body in the country. They were originally set up to protect the common land, including the Hills, from encroachment.

2 Willow Spring (Grid Reference: SO7675, 4344)

Believed to be an ancient site, Willow Spring was eventually named after the willow tree beside its source - an outcrop of rock - near the West Boundary geological fault. The spout and basin (surrounded by Malvern stone) were built in 1947 after an aeroplane bomb damaged the earlier basin in the second world war.



3 Wyche Spout (GridReference: SO7684, 4367)

This now dry spout is at the road junction on the Herefordshire side of the Wyche Cutting, on the spoil heap created from the Wyche Cutting. The source of the spring is unclear - in 1400 there was reference to a nearby spring called Primes Well, and in 1633, Primes Spring. A well is said to exist at the Wyche Cutting, but the site is unknown. It is believed to be close to Highland Cottage. A public spout was installed on 'The Tump' in 1836, on the western side of the road, after construction of the tarmac road. It was primarily for use by quarrymen working for the Pyx Granite Company, living in houses built here from about 1848. About 1990 the spout was deemed polluted and cut off - villagers say this was to deter the sheep crossing the busy road from nearby Grundy's Meadow.

4 Eye Well (Grid Reference: SO7690, 4232)



Set above Holy Well, the Eye Well (unsurprisingly) became famous for healing disorders of the eyes. However, it was also reported to have cured other problems including kidney stones and liver diseases. The name 'Eye' also has a religious connection, as Celtic beliefs in the sacred nature of water sources merged with later pilgrims' belief that Eye Wells were the 'eye of God'. The well disappeared in the 19th century after a villager put an axe to the ground hoping to divert the spring to his home. It reappeared later with less vigour.

5 Holywell (Grid Reference: SO7703, 4233)



In 1558 Elizabeth I granted the well to John Hornyold Esquire and water has been drunk and bottled here on and off since at least 1622. Sited on the old coach road from Malvern,

the original Well House was built in 1741. A map published in 1797 shows the Holywell as the only Malvern source of mineral water, suggesting it was the most important local well at the time. Dr John Wall, who treated patients in Worcester Infirmary, tested the purity of the water in the 18th century. He promoted the water for its clean taste and purity and was famous for saying that the water contained "nothing at all". The purity captivated the interest of many famous people. Dr Wall used profits from his book "Experiments and Observations on the Malvern Water", published in 1756, to treat the poor and raised medical fees from the gentry to aid the less wealthy.

The present well house was built in 1843 in the style of a German building in Baden-Baden, thought to have been visited by Princess Victoria. Many ancient wells were called "holy wells" because of their reported healing properties, and their association with Christian use; the wells often being on pilgrim routes to holy places. Since the 12th Century at least, this well has been linked with cures of leprosy, eye disorders, ulcers, cancers and skin diseases. In medieval times people who had been healed returned to make an offering, leaving gifts and prayers in the 'sanctuary' room next to the well. In 2008 the Malverns Heritage Project restored the building and the owner put in a new bottling plant to restore the building to its original use. As part of the project, a small education room can be found in the building that tells of the history of Malvern spring water.

6 Berington Quarry (Grid Reference: SO7704, 4451)

This quarry was part of the Little Malvern Court Estate leased to the Pyx Granite Company from 1909 to 1930. The stone from the quarry was ideal for road building, being hard and irregular in shape. These same qualities give rise to Malvern spring water. The hardness means that little dissolves in the water, hence the water containing 'nothing at all' and the irregular fractures create an aquifer (see 'Where water comes from'). Concern grew about the amount of quarrying on the hills, headlined by the wry comment from George Bernard Shaw that the Malvern Hills would soon become the Malvern Flats. In 1925 the Malvern Hills Conservators bought the mineral rights to prevent further quarrying and finally came into possession of the quarry in 2002. The base of the winding drum for the self-acting railway can still be seen. This lowered stone down to the road below for transportation.

