



Green and pleasant land

Discover the world in the English countryside

1. Welcome to Walsham le Willows Village Hall car park

Welcome to Walk the World, a project which celebrates the 2012 London Olympics and Paralympics by finding evidence of links between the UK and the 206 countries taking part in the Games. Walk the World is being developed as part of the Discovering Places Cultural Olympiad programme by the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) in partnership with the Heritage Alliance.

This walk in Suffolk is one of a series in different parts of the UK. Walsham le Willows is a picturesque village that can trace its history back over 1000 years. The gentle rural landscape of cultivated fields and hedges

typifies many peoples' image of England as a green and pleasant land. There are many villages like this across rural England. Yet on this walk you can not only enjoy the scenery but see how much of the landscape that we consider ordinary and English has an extraordinary background of historical and contemporary links with other countries around the world.

On this walk we have found links to 56 of the Olympic and Paralympic Nations. This is a gentle rural walk, though do follow footpaths and look out for vehicles. You have the option of a short walk around the village or a longer walk around some of the surrounding countryside. Simply follow the directions. Whichever you choose, you may be surprised by the many unexpected connections that we will uncover! I hope you enjoy the walk.



Church Street, Walsham le Willows
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Directions 1 - Start from the village hall car park in the centre of the village. Parking is free of charge. Leave the car park then turn left along the pavement, on Church Street. Stop in front of the first yellow cottage and listen to Track 2.

2. Curved tiles from flat lands

Barn Cottage

Welcome to Walsham le Willows. Walsham is a Saxon (German) name whose original form was probably Waeles-ham. This means “ham of the Welsh”, and probably relates to the Romano-British inhabitants who were there at the time of the Saxon invasion. But most of the buildings we can see today date from the 16th century or later.

A good example is Barn Cottage. With its golden coloured render and dormer windows nestling under an orange clay tiled roof, Barn Cottage is a typical local house in one of north Suffolk’s most celebrated villages. In common with more than 60 of the village houses, beneath the smooth render coating lies a medieval timber frame.



Barn Cottage, The Street
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

What could possibly not be English about Barn Cottage? Its original mullion windows – visible on the right hand side at first floor level – are certainly local. Once they would have been open to the weather, with no glass and only wooden shutters on the outside for protection. Even the balls of box hedge by the front door are native to southern England.

Look up though and you will see pantiles, S-shaped tiles that rest on each other in layers along the roof. Pantiles were one of the first roof tile designs to be produced, starting in the 14th century. They are otherwise known as Dutch roof tiles because they were originally made in the Netherlands. They were used to replace straw thatched roofs in order to reduce the risk of fire sweeping through towns and villages.



The pantiles on Barn Cottage’s roof
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Made by hand, the tiles were wind dried before being fired in outdoor kilns. The tiles made their way to the east of England as the ballast – or weight - in sailing ships. These ships came from the Netherlands to buy English wool. The ships loaded their cargoes of wool to trade in mainland Europe, leaving the tiles behind. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, eastern England was one of the richest regions in Britain because of the local wool trade. This wealth gave rise to guildhalls and other fine medieval, timber-framed buildings in many East Anglian towns.

Indeed, a little further along The Street you will see the white clapboarded exterior of what are today three separate cottages. In times gone by this building was the village Guildhall, built in this instance by three religious guilds, rather than wool guilds. Interestingly, it was also later used as the village workhouse, a place where orphaned children and dependent women earned money from spinning.



The former Guildhall
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - Germany, Netherlands

Directions 2 - Continue up to the former Guildhall. Opposite the Guildhall, turn left into St Mary's Church. Stop in the churchyard to listen to Track 3.

3. In memoriam

St Mary's Church

This fine church, like many others in East Anglian villages, was built at the height of the region's prosperity. East Anglia's wealth was all due to sheep. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the area had the perfect conditions for rearing sheep and so the wool trade flourished. The structure of the church - including its roof, the roof painting and the (much-restored) wooden screen - all date from between 1400 and 1500.

An earlier Norman (French) church existed on this site and one re-used stone from it can be seen in the north aisle of the present church.

The Norman church is also recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. This extraordinarily detailed census of England was carried out after the Norman Conquest. As a result much land transferred into Norman ownership. As is often the case in country churches, more recent events that affected the village are well recorded. These include the migration of people to and from the village.



St Mary's Church
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Colson family memorial
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

As you approach the church, the monumental obelisk just in front of the main door is a vault for the Colson family. They travelled far and wide in the early twentieth century. One member – Lucy N. Paul Bigelow – was a US citizen when she died in 1924. Another – Jabez Colson - died in 1903 in Gotha, in Germany.

Perhaps the most moving memorial is inside the church on the first pillar as you enter. Here the names of the 34 residents of the village who lost their lives in the First World War are recorded in neat handwriting, together with the 5 old boys of the village's Victorian waif and stray home who also died. All were

members of the British Expeditionary Forces. They are recorded as having died in Ypres in France, Gallipoli in Turkey, Giessen in Germany as a prisoner of war and, surprisingly, in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

The brass plaque beside the door records the tragic story of a single local family. Brothers Edward and Laurence Clump both died in France in 1918, just four months apart. You may be able to find similar memorials in your local church.

Before you leave the church, look upwards at the intricately carved oak tie beams that help to hold the two walls together and support the roof. They are a magnificent reminder of the wealth of the church and of the area in the 1400s.



St Mary's Church war memorials
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - Brazil, France, Germany, Turkey, United States of America

Directions 3 - Leave the church through the gates and turn left onto the pavement. You are now on The Causeway. Proceed left and pause in front of the two white houses on the left, looking at their front gardens. At the small bridge soon after turn left into The Grove. Walk about 75 metres down this small lane, beside the stream; stop and listen to Track 4.

4. An international grove

Grove Road

Between the church and Grove Road we passed two houses on the left. The first is Prior's Cottage. A glimpse into their narrow, richly planted front gardens reveals a wonderful assortment of plants and trees. Many of them originated on the other side of the world; their seeds were brought to Britain by eighteenth and nineteenth century plant hunters.

Draped over the entrance gate to Prior's Cottage is wisteria. Wisteria is a native of Guangzhou in China. Seeds were first brought back to Britain by Captain Welbank in 1816 and three years later the first flowering wisteria appeared in the United Kingdom.



Prior's Cottage
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

A magnolia tree and rose bushes are there too. Magnolias are an ancient group of plants that are pollinated by beetles because they evolved before bees. Their waxy strong flowers are designed to protect them from the beetles. Many types of magnolia, and roses, came originally from China and other parts of east and south Asia.



Ginkgo Biloba leaves in summer
© James Field via Wikimedia Commons

We can see even more exotic species in gardens along Grove Road. Some 100m along on the left is a living fossil - the Ginkgo Biloba or Maidenhair tree. Look for its distinctive fan shaped leaves. Fossil leaves similar to modern Ginkgo have been found in rocks that are 270 million years old. Then it was widespread but by 2 million years ago Ginkgos were only found in a small area of China. In the autumn the leaves turn a beautiful buttery yellow colour before falling.

There are too many other different plants to mention in the gardens along Grove Road. But to give you a feel of just where some of our typical garden plants originated from, first look out for the Horse Chestnut tree (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). They are native to mountains in northern Greece, Albania, Macedonia, Serbia and Bulgaria. Also look for the red berried Cotoneaster, many of which are native to the Himalayas and China. The striking blue grey fir and the Robinia tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*) are native to south east United States.



More international trees on Grove Road
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - Albania, Bulgaria, China, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, United States of America

Directions 4 - Continue along Grove Road, passing Brook House on your left, until you reach the black double gates on the right. Opposite the gates is a small pedestrian lane called The Avenue. If you want the short walk, turn left now and head along the avenue of trees to the centre of Walsham village. Near the end of The Avenue, beside the white barrier gate, you will re-join the walk and listen to Track 13.

For the full walk, continue along Grove Road and stop by the first turn on the left. Listen to Track 5.

5. The green revolution

Grove Park

Look carefully down Grove Park and you will be surprised by the house at the end. Its roof is adorned with solar panels – the green revolution has reached Walsham! You can see two types of solar panel on the roof. On the right are solar thermal panels which use the sun's energy to heat water. On the left are photovoltaic cell panels - panels that produce electricity directly from sunlight.

The word 'photovoltaic' comes from a combination of the Greek word for light (phos) and Volta, the surname of Alessandro Volta. He was the Italian physicist who invented a forerunner to the battery and the unit of electrical force, the volt, is named after him.



Solar panels, Grove Park
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Alessandro Volta
Wikimedia Commons

The invention and manufacture of photovoltaic cells has involved scientists from across the world. The 'photovoltaic' process was recognised in 1839 by a French physicist, and the first working cell was invented in 1883 in America. Further innovations were made by Russian and German scientists. When Albert Einstein received the Nobel Prize in 1921 it was in part for explaining the theory behind the photoelectric effect.

Today photovoltaic panels are made mostly in Japan, Germany, China, Taiwan and the United States. China is by far the single largest producer and is increasing capacity. While Britain offers incentives for households to install photovoltaic panels, in 2005 Spain became the first country in the world to require their installation in all new buildings.

The more traditional solar water heating systems are now used widely throughout the world. They are particularly common in Greece, Turkey, Israel, Australia, Japan, Austria and China. The technology and its introduction were triggered by oil fuel shortages in Israel in the 1950s and 1970s. In 1980 Israel was the first country to require most new homes to have solar water heaters. Today 85% of households in Israel use solar thermal heating – the highest use per person in the world.



The 'solar tree' - a group of solar panels -
in Gleisdorf, Austria
© Anna Regelsberger via Wikimedia Commons

Country links - Australia, Austria, China, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Japan, Russia, Spain, Turkey, United States of America

Directions 5 - Continue down Grove Road to its end, where there is a T-junction. Bear left here into Palmer Street. After about 100 metres you will reach a small brick compound on the corner of Palmer Street and Townhouse Road. Stop beside this compound and listen to Track 6.

6. Missing mouflon

The Pound, Grove Road

This small, red brick compound known as The Pound would be easy to pass by unnoticed. But it is worth a look as very few parishes have one left and even fewer are in such good condition. This pound is relatively 'new', built in 1819 when the last of the village's common land was enclosed into fields. Like earlier ones, it was used for holding stray animals – sheep or cattle - to stop them from damaging crops or gardens. Pounds were a necessity in a landscape where livestock or mixed farming was common.



The Pound
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

The pound signifies the farming heritage of this rural and agricultural landscape in deepest north Suffolk. Today though, you will struggle to find sheep or cattle in the local area. Low milk prices, low meat prices and high labour costs in recent years spelled the end of most livestock farming. Today crops dominate the landscape, as do large farms. That would not have been the case even 40 years ago.

While we are thinking about animals that have gone, it is worth hearing about where they originally arrived from. Sheep look so very English, and yet most of them probably descend from the wild Mouflon - which is anything but English. Today you would find Mouflon in the Caucasus Mountains, spanning parts of Russia, Armenia, Georgia, Chechnya and Azerbaijan. Mouflon also live in north Iraq and northwest Iran. Originally the range stretched further to Turkey, Ukraine and Bulgaria. As a valuable commodity supplying meat, milk, wool and skins, they were one of the first animals to be domesticated by humans.

Country links - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

Directions 6 - Take the signed footpath track just past the Pound. Follow it to two footpath signs, just before the old pink cottage (Plantation Cottage). Take the right hand path, through the kissing gate and go up the hill following a thick hedge. Continue along this footpath along the edge of the field beside the hedge. Listen here to Track 7.

7. Global farming

Mill Lane

You are now on Mill Lane, or le Melnemere as it was in 1318. The narrow but distinct and smooth grassy edge to the field was once a wide green lane. It was used by horses and carts, and marked out by hedges and ditches on both sides. Mill Field itself was the village's main open field in the 14th century. Today as far as you can see the surrounding fields will contain some combination of wheat, barley, sugar beet, beans and occasionally oilseed rape.



Wheat arrived in Britain from the Middle East
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

There is no specific viewpoint here but as you walk between the hedge and fields it has a classic East Anglian feel; gently undulating land and big, big skies. The hedgerow is estimated to be more than 700 years old from the wide range of different, mostly native, shrub and tree species it contains. Also you are surrounded by crops whose origins go back millennia in time, to the very earliest farmers in far distant lands.



Wheat is the commonest cereal crop grown in Britain. Its early cultivation from wild grasses began in the Middle East and was associated with early civilizations. Archaeological evidence shows different types of wheat were cultivated by Neolithic farmers in Jordan as early as 11,600 years ago and in Syria between 10,000 and 11,000 years ago. Cultivation spread outwards from about 10,000 years ago, reaching Greece, Cyprus and India around 8,500 years ago, Egypt around 8,000 years ago and Germany and Spain around 7,500 years ago.

The first recording of wheat cultivation reaching Britain was about 5,000 years ago. Repeated sowing, harvesting and selection by humans of the best seed grains has created plump, high yielding varieties on tough stems.

Mill Lane
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Barley, growing in Suffolk via ancient Egypt!
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Sugar beet was first cultivated in Poland
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Barley originated at roughly the same time in the same broad area. It was an early staple crop in Egypt. It was used for making bread and beer, and it became the symbol of Upper Egypt. In stark contrast, sugar beet is a much more modern crop. In the late 1700s beets were selectively bred for high sugar content in what is now modern day Poland. Industrial production was spurred by the British blockade of French ports in the Napoleonic wars. This prevented imports of sugar cane from French Caribbean colonies where production dominated, such as Martinique, Grenada, Haiti and Guadeloupe.

Country links - Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, India, Jordan, Poland, Spain, Syria

Directions 7 - When you reach the narrow tarmac lane – called Bribery Lane – turn right onto it and follow the road. Walk to the end of Bribery Lane. Stop here and listen to Track 8.

8. Apples and pears

Bribery Lane

Bribery Lane is not as old as Mill Lane, but it certainly existed in 1851 as a dirt track. Then it was called Market Lane. During that time many of the older farmhouses and cottages in this part of East Anglia traditionally gave over part of their garden to an orchard. Just on the corner of Bribery Lane and Walsham Road is a recently planted group of dwarf plum, apple and pear trees – a new little orchard in the making. As you walk further down the road, look out for mature fruit trees in some of the gardens.



Walsham's newest orchard contains dwarf apple and pear trees
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Apples were thought to have been spread into Europe as seeds carried by traders along the famous central Asian route – the Silk Route. The domestic apple's wild ancestors still exist in mountainous regions of central Asia, in parts of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Xinjiang in China. Some people believe the apple was the first tree to be cultivated by humans. By selecting fruits for particular characteristics over thousands of years, humans have created more than 7,500 varieties worldwide – a simply stunning figure worth remembering when next visiting the supermarket!

A variety of apples
© Scott Bauer via Wikimedia Commons



Marble bust of Alexander the Great
in the British Museum
© Andrew Dunn via Wikimedia Commons

Dwarf apples are thought to have been first discovered in Kazakhstan more than 2,300 years ago by Alexander the Great. He took them back to his home land of Macedonia (Greece), from where they may well have become the first source of dwarfing rootstocks. Today, the type of root stock controls the ultimate height of the tree and different apple varieties are grafted onto the rootstocks for cultivation.

Pears also have an ancient story to tell. They have been cultivated since prehistoric times, and are recorded in Greek and Roman literature. Their earliest ancestor comes from western China. Plums have strong links with China too – their blossom is China’s national flower.

Country links -China, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Tajikistan

Directions 8 - Turn right onto the Westhorpe to Walsham Road, signposted Walsham 1 and Badwell Ash 2. Continue for 100 metres or so, passing Fir Tree Farm, until you reach the next white house – Riding Farm house – on the right, and its neighbour The Quillet. Stop here and listen to Track 9.

9. Tobacco and a ban

Riding Farm

Hedges are the rural equivalent to the suburban fence. They provide privacy and an ornamental boundary. Both Riding Farm house and The Quillet have unusual front hedges.

Rising above the wall at Riding Farm house is a row of small Staghorn Sumach trees, or *Rhus typhinus* to give them their Latin name. With their distinctive leaf shapes, bright red fruit spikes in late summer, fiery autumn leaf colour and shapely winter branches, they give good value all year round in the garden. They are natives of eastern North America, especially southeast Canada and northeast United States, including the Appalachian Mountains.



Rhus typhinus outside Riding Farm house
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Rhus typhinus, used by Native Americans for tobacco!
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Looking at these trees in the English countryside, it's amazing to think that the leaves and flowers of this type of plant were used by Native Americans. Added to tobacco it became the traditional smoking mixture.

Just next door is The Quillet, a farmhouse built in 1520. Its name means 'a medieval strip of land'. We are interested in the thick dark hedge outside. This is a type of *Berberis* shrub named *Berberis Darwinii*. It is named after Charles Darwin, the famous British biologist who developed the theory of evolution of species.

In 1835 Darwin became the first western scientist to 'discover' the plant, during the famous voyage on HMS Beagle. Like many such western discoveries though, the plant had been well known to local indigenous people for a very long time. Archaeologists have discovered that the berries were eaten thousands of years ago by Prehistoric people in Patagonia, South America. This gives us a strong clue to the native home of the plant – southern Chile and Argentina.



Hand prints left by Patagonian people circa 8000 BC at Cueva de las Manos, Santa Cruz.

Sadly *Berberis Darwinii* has become a real pest in New Zealand, escaping from gardens and becoming an invasive weed. It is now banned from being sold and bred in that country.

Country links - Argentina, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, United States of America

Directions 9 - Continue a short distance further to the footpath sign on the right. Cross over the stile and follow the footpath across Mill Field. On the way try to imagine the teams of horses in years gone by ploughing this great open field divided into strips, and admire the view of Walsham village in its valley.

Once you reach the far side of the field and the 700 year old hedge, turn left onto Mill Lane footpath and retrace your steps back to the kissing gate. Turn left back to The Pound. Then turn right and walk all the way along Townhouse Road. At the end of the road turn left onto the pavement and stay on the left hand side of the road. Stop after 30 metres and listen to Track 10.

10.A tale of two birches

Planting beside pavement

There are very many different varieties of birch trees across the world, and here we can compare two types. The larger of the two trees in this small patch of grass beside the footpath is a Silver Birch. The rough white and grey bark is very distinctive. As the tree ages the roughness becomes more apparent.

Just behind, in the hedgerow, you can see a much more slender and smooth trunk with a cream and copper-coloured, papery bark. This is one type of the Himalayan Birch, trees that were first described and identified in 1820 from specimens brought back to Britain from Nepal. In their native Himalayan mountains, they often occur as forest stands, with rhododendrons beneath them.

Himalayan Birches all have thin, shiny papery bark. It can be reddish brown, reddish white, or white, in colour. The bark has distinctive horizontal lenses within it. It also readily peels off in horizontal strips around the trunk, which is why it was used in India as a traditional source of paper from as early as the 3rd century AD.

Used primarily for religious and other scripts, written typically in Sanskrit, birch bark 'paper' was especially common in Kashmir (northwest India). There it was used for more than 1300 years until paper as we would know it was introduced in the 16th century. Even today the bark is still used for writing sacred scripts that are worn as spiritual protection, as well as in more mundane ways for packaging, roof construction and bandages.



Himalayan and silver birches
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - India, Nepal

Directions 10 - Continue along the pavement, passing across Elm Drive, until the pavement divides around a small stream. Take the left fork, up beside the builder's yard and some houses, keeping the stream on your right. You will soon come to the gates of Cygnet House on the left and then Clarke's of Walsham gates. Stop here and listen to track 11.

11. Festive firs

Clarkes, Church Street

We are now entering back into the heart of the village. In the mid-1800s the village was home to a multitude of different businesses and local craftsmen including a baker, brewer, cooper, gun-maker, maltster, milliner, plumber, rope-maker, saddler, shoemaker, smith, tailor, thatcher, wheelwright, and a striking mill.

Sadly none of that local craft survives today.

But at Clarkes' - one of the best known agricultural and builders' merchants in East Anglia – we can find a cornucopia of connections to Olympic and Paralympic Nations. Founded in the 1900s and still a

family firm, Clarkes is the largest business and employer in Walsham. The goods it sells and the construction materials they use in their workshops are now imported from across the world.

One example is timber, which Clarkes import from Scandinavia, the Baltic States and Russia - sustainably sourced wherever possible. Among their timber products, Clarkes make barns and sheds using Norway spruce. This type of fir tree is very popular among timber merchants for its strength. Norway spruce is also used to make paper and is a popular choice for Christmas trees. In fact the Norwegian government provide large spruce trees to the cities of London, Edinburgh, New York and Washington DC every Christmas as thanks for Allied support while Norway was occupied during the Second World War.



Clarkes of Walsham gates
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Russia, Sweden, United States of America

Directions 11 - Continue along the pavement, past Bank House, looking at its garden plants as you pass by. Among them you will see Mahonia Japonica with its bright yellow winter flowers – a native of northeast China – and Aucuba japonica, the spotted laurel that is native to Japan and China. Stop on the small bridge where the pavement rejoins the main road, Church Street, opposite Rolfe's of Walsham, the butchers, and the Congregational Church next door. Listen to Track 12.

12. Body and soul food

Shops and church, Church Street

As we re-join the main road we can see some other village landmarks. The village is unusual, compared with many neighbouring settlements, in the range and quality of its independent shops, the local butcher - Rolfe's of Walsham – and the wine merchant next door but one - Wattisfield Wines.

A peek into either of them reminds us just how far away some of our foods come from. At Rolfe's are vegetables imported from South Africa and lamb from New Zealand. Wattisfield Wines stocks wines from many Olympic and Paralympic nations. Beside major wine producing countries such as Italy, France and Portugal, it is remarkable to think that in an English village shop we could find wines from Chile, Argentina, Switzerland, Slovenia, Hungary or even the Lebanon.



Wattisfield Wines, Church Street
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Henry VIII circa 1539-40
by Hans Holbein the Younger
Wikimedia Commons

Between the two shops lies the Congregational church, a fine building dating from 1844 with a distinctive Italian classical façade and Greek Doric porch. The Congregational Church follows a Protestant Christian faith where each congregation governs its own church independently. The Congregational Movement was established in the 16th century as a dissenting – Nonconformist - church at the time of the reformation, when Henry VIII became head of the Protestant Church of England.

These English 'underground' churches and exiles from Holland provided a third of the 102 passengers on the Mayflower, which sailed from London in July 1620 for the United States. They became known as the Pilgrim Fathers and were the original founders of the strong Congregationalist movement in the northeastern United States today.



The Avenue
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - Argentina, Chile, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, United States of America

Directions 12 - Continue along the pavement on the same side of Church Street for about 60 metres until you reach a narrow pathway on the left beside Avenue House. This is The Avenue. Turn down The Avenue and listen to Track 13 beside the white barrier gate and then return to Church Street.

If you have taken the short walk, you turned into the far end of The Avenue at Directions number 4 and will need to walk up The Avenue until almost at the end.

13. English country garden?

The Avenue

From here we can see two delightful cottage gardens. One is a typically English garden full of perennials. On the opposite side of the Avenue though, we can see trees from across the world. Four of the trees - each from a different continent - are particularly striking. The Rowan tree is full of red berries in late summer. The native lands of the Rowan, sometimes called the mountain ash, cover most of Europe.

The Indian Bean tree has large heart-shaped leaves and in late summer it is recognised by long hanging bean pods. Despite its name, the Indian Bean tree originates in the southeast United States, including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.



An English cottage garden, Grove Road
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Indian bean tree seed pods
Rory Walsh © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Also look out for the blue-green leaves and smooth colourful bark of a Eucalyptus tree. The Eucalyptus is native to Australia. Its leaves are the staple diet of koala bears.



Colourful eucalyptus bark in Hawaii
Wikimedia Commons



A distinctive autumnal Maple leaf
Wikimedia Commons

Look out as well for the finely pointed leaves of an ornamental Maple tree. The leaves are especially brightly coloured in autumn. Maples are the national plant of Canada and appear on the Canadian flag. Yet most maples originate in Asia, including many of the maple cultivars that we commonly see in our gardens in England. There are nearly 130 species of Maple trees and shrubs worldwide and nearly half of them are threatened by extinction in their native habitat. But that does not include the European Maple tree – the Sycamore of Great Britain – which is still widely seen.

Staying with garden plants, turning left on The Street will bring you almost immediately opposite the Old Infant School. Around the front door is a vigorous evergreen climber – Clematis Armandii – which hails originally from China. And in the garden there is superb example of a larch tree. Many larches are native to Russian Siberia.



The Old Infant School
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Country links - Australia, Canada, China, Russia, United States of America

Directions 13 - Continue down Church Street, back towards the starting point in the Car Park. Stop at the bowling green, beside the wooden bench that is a memorial to Catherine Martineau. First look across the road to the White House and the adjacent pink painted Willow Cottage, and listen to Track 14.

14. Thatched variety

The White House and Willow Cottage, The Street

The White House and Willow Cottage both have traditional East Anglian thatch roofs. Until about 1800 AD there was little choice of roofing materials in many countryside areas apart from local vegetation. This thatch was light, available and cheap. A similar situation applies in many rural areas of developing countries today, where thatching with local plants is common.

In Britain thatch is now the most expensive roofing material and one of the shortest lived.

Where clay tiles will last at least 100 years, thatch has a life of 25 to 50 years depending on the materials, its thickness, the roof angle,

the expertise of the thatcher and of course the weather. To thatch a whole cottage roof takes two men up to three months; and the materials usually have to be specially grown or imported. The protective ridge of straw thatch also has to be replaced every 12 to 15 years.



The White House with its wheat thatch roof
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Combine harvester at work
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

So why do these two roofs look different? The White House thatch is made of long stalks of wheat straw. It has a rounder, more 'blanket' like look, with the straw held in place by hazel sticks. To renew it, another layer is added on top. These days, heritage varieties of wheat are specially grown and harvested in traditional ways for thatching - modern wheat varieties have short stalks and they are crushed by combine harvesters.



Willow Cottage's water reed thatch roof
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain



Water reeds used in thatching
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Willow Cottage has a roof of water reed. Applied in bundles with their ends facing outwards, the reeds give a smoother layer about 35 to 40cm thick. A straw ridge covers the weak joint at the top. Water reed roofs are rare outside East Anglia, as the reeds come originally from the fenlands in the region. But drainage of the fens, habitat destruction, and pollution from nitrate fertilisers that weakens the reed stems, means that 80% of the water reeds are imported these days – from Poland, Turkey and China. How sad is that?

Country links - China, Poland, Turkey

Directions 14 - From the same point turn to look at the bowling green and listen to Track 15.

15. Bowled over

Bowling green

Walsham is rightly proud of its lovely bowling green. The game of lawn bowls has a long history in England and Scotland, dating back to at least 1299. The game is also very popular in the former British colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and Hong Kong. More recently it has been taken up in Japan, Denmark and Norway.

Most bowls are made today of modern, composite materials. Old ones, however, were carefully crafted by hand from hardwood; specifically from *Lignum-vitae*, the densest wood traded and one of a group of trees known as ironwoods. *Lignum-vitae* is a native

tree of subtropical and tropical regions of the Americas. Its name originated probably in the Bahamas, and its flower is the national flower of Jamaica. Now on the endangered list of plants, it is no longer traded. The same wood was used to make police truncheons!

The bungalow to one side of the car park takes us to India! The word 'bungalow' is an Anglo-Indian term, introduced to the English language from the original Hindi word for a low building, 'bungla'. The word was anglicised to 'bungalow', describing the single storey colonial style home of senior Raj officials.



A pair of lawn bowls balls behind a jack / kitty
Wikimedia Commons

Country links - Australia, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa

Directions 15 - Walk the remaining few metres along the pavement to the car park and then listen to Track 16.

16. The world beneath our feet

Village Hall car park

Who would have thought that a 3 mile walk across classic East Anglian countryside would reveal more than 50 links with other nations, on six of the world's seven continents? We can find more international links right here in the ground beneath our feet.

Look at the ground of the car park and even the asphalt and white lines have a story to tell. Asphalt is made from distilling crude oil. Britain currently imports about half of its oil, with most imports coming from Norway. Before modern asphalt roads were paved with tar. Amazingly the first city to pave its streets was Baghdad in present-day Iraq in the 8th Century AD! In ancient times asphalt was used in Pakistan, Iraq and Iran for building construction and waterproofing. In ancient Egypt, asphalt was used for embalming mummies!



Anubis, Egyptian god of mummification, attending a body
Wikimedia Commons



Rutile crystals
Wikimedia Commons

The white colour in the road markings is exotic too. The colouring comes from titanium dioxide pigment, which is extracted from the mineral rutile. Most rutile is mined in Australia; although India, South Africa and Eastern Europe also supply some and Sierra Leone has large reserves of it.

We often tend to think of globalisation as a modern

phenomenon. Yet we have seen on this walk that links and dependencies between Britain and many other parts of the world can extend back hundreds, even thousands, of years. Above all, behind things we often think of as symbolic of England's green and pleasant lands are influences from faraway places and very different cultures and environments. It does make you think - is there such a thing as classic English countryside?



Big, big skies over Mill Field
Rita Gardner © RGS-IBG Discovering Britain

Exploring the international connections in this village is a great way to celebrate London 2012. On the walk we have found evidence of links to 56 of the Olympic and Paralympic participating nations. Maybe you spotted more. If you did, please let us know. And if you enjoyed this walk, look on the Walk the World website and you will find more in different parts of Britain that you can try. Why not think about creating your own walk?

Country links - Australia, Egypt, India, Iraq, Iran, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone

Credits

The RGS-IBG would like to thank the following people and organisations for their assistance in producing this Walk the World walk:

- **Rita Gardner** for creating the walk and taking photographs
- **Rory Walsh** for editing the walk materials
- **Caroline Millar** for editing the audio commentary
- **Scott Bauer, Andrew Dunn, James Field and Anna Regelsberger** for extra photographs



Visit www.walktheworld.org.uk

Submit your own links
Search for other walks
Find out how to create your own walk

Walk the World is part of Discovering Places, the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad campaign to inspire the UK to discover their local environment. Walk the World is delivered in partnership by the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) with Discovering Places (The Heritage Alliance) and is principally funded by the National Lottery through the Olympic Lottery Distributor. The digital and print maps used for Walk the World are licensed to RGS-IBG from Ordnance Survey.



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