CHAPTER II

Aspects of Parham at the Present Day

PARHAM BIO-DIVERSITY

Meteorological Miscellany

Parham enjoys a mild climate, helped by the closeness to the sea, and in common with most of East Anglia, rainfall is on the light side. Over a great many years the late Herman Kindred of Park Farm found the rainfall always worked out at 23 inches (584.2mm) per year when a number of years were averaged out. Despite this, there can be considerable variations from year to year and over the last decade for example yearly totals have varied from a low of 515mm (20.27 inches) to a high of 721mm (28.38 inches). There is also some evidence, although many more readings would be needed to prove the suggestion, that the higher ground receives more rain than the land closer to the river. Two recent examples of this are the 1998 total rainfall figures from Nora Friend at North Green showing 142.24 mm (5.6 inches) more rain than I recorded at The Pightle near the river, and the heavy rain on 7th June 1999 when The Pightle recorded 24mm whilst Moat Hall had 55mm.

It is also noticeable in winter that the high and low ground enjoy/suffer quite different temperatures. It is not uncommon to find frost on the roads and gardens near the River Ore but clear roads starting part way up the hills to Silverlace Green or North Green. The lowest temperatures I have recorded are minus 11C on 13th February 1991 and 2nd & 3rd January 1997. The highest have been 36.5C (99.7F) on 3rd August 1990 and 35.5C (95.9F) on both 12th June 1994 and the 7th June 1996. All my recordings have been made on normal, shop-bought max/min thermometers. They could perhaps be out by a degree or two at the extremes of the range, although I have no reason to doubt their accuracy.

by George Culpan

Parham Land Use Summary

Topography

"Parham is sited close to the line reached by the Anglian Ice Sheet nearly half a million years ago. The lie of the land in Parham is determined largely by flows of water, which since the ice retreated have been carving out clays and gravels left by its melting. These initial scourings of the melt waters are now represented by steep-sided 'gulls', and system of brooks, very small in comparison with the size of their valleys, which contribute to the major river systems of the Alde and Deben. The effects of water erosion and great depth of the deposits that remain are evident in the massive bluff above the River Ore south of the Church, where Moat Hall now sits in front of a mass of clay that was dug out to make its island".

The map overleaf shows the range of different soil types in Parham.

Denis Bellamy

Professor Emeritus of the University of Wales

	Hectares	%
Farmland, farm track & ditches	786.0	87.6
Woods and Copses	71.0	7.9
Homes, gardens, farm buildings & farm yards	26.7	3.0
Hedges (34.8 km assumed to be 1.5 m wide)	5.2	0.6
Public roads	5.1	0.6
Footpaths (assumed to be 1.5 m wide)	1.4	0.2
River Ore	0.6	0.1
Total	896.0	100.0

Parham Gamma Radiation

December 1988 to July 1999

Readings of background gamma radiation have been taken monthly on North Green, Parham, since December 1988. Background gamma radiation emanates from various sources, mostly the Sun and the earth's rocks, with a little from human activities such as nuclear power stations. Volunteers organised by the Coastal Unit Recording Irradiation of the Environment (CURIE) take gamma readings at one of seventeen sites in East Suffolk every one or two days, with the meter circulating back to each site monthly. Alpha and beta radiation, which have a lot shorter range than gamma radiation, are not measured.

CURIE was set up in 1987 following the explosion of one of the nuclear reactors at Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union. Soon after that event, high radiation levels were present over the UK. However, there was a delay in warning the public for a week, preventing anyone from taking precautions. To ensure this wouldn't happen again, CURIE decided to take regular readings independent of government or the nuclear industry by purchasing and maintaining its own Geiger counter.

A chart of the North Green readings is shown below. The odd month shows no reading because the meter is regularly sent away for re-calibration. The unit of measurement is the nanosievert per hour which is a measure of the biological impact of radiation on living cells. The Parham readings (averaging 62nSv/hr) are typical of those around East Suffolk (all around 70nSv/hr). The exceptions are readings from close to the nuclear power stations at Sizewell where man-made gamma radiation levels are significantly higher than natural background. Gamma readings outside the station fence at Sizewell can be ten to fifteen times the East Suffolk average depending on how many reactors are operating, but this is still well below a level that could be considered harmful to health.



Parham, North Green: Gamma Absorbed Dose Rate / nSv/hr

For the record, the readings are taken over an automatically timed ten minute period in the stack-yard of Home Farm, North Green, Parham (CURIE site No. 8), at Ordnance Survey grid reference TM 630955 262290 with the middle of the Geiger-Müller tube 1m above the ground. More details of the experimental technique and exact site and reading data are available from any of the CURIE reports [CURIE].

Bob Briscoe, August 1999

Reference

[CURIE] "Independent Gamma-Radiation Survey Report for 12 months to <mmm yyyy>, in the Sizewell Area," Coastal Unit Recording Irradiation of the Environment, CURIE R00<nn>.





Parham Birds

Introduction

We see birds every day in our gardens and the neighbouring fields but we rarely stop to consider the abundance and diversity of our local bird life. When we started to plan the bird section of the Millennium Scan several questions came to mind. How many species of birds can be seen in Parham? How many are there of each species? Where are they found? What birds use our gardens? We set out to answer these questions.

To find out what birds make use of our gardens we recruited everyone interested in recording the birds in their garden. Over 20 households signed up and several children helped in noting what was seen. Many thanks to those who gave up their time to help.

To find out how many of each species there are in Parham, we used the method developed by the British Trust for Ornithology for the nationwide British Breeding Birds Survey. This survey is run every year. The great advantage of using this method was that the procedures had been established and proven to work. In addition, because it is a standard procedure, it will be possible to repeat it in future years and come up with a precise comparison of how bird populations have changed in Parham. Alan Gray and Geoff Woodard carried out this survey in spring 1998.

The species list was compiled by a small group of us who had kept lists of birds in Parham and we added new sightings throughout the year. Most of the data relates to 1998 but we wanted to include rarer birds that are not seen every year, so for these we went back five years to 1994.

There are, therefore, three parts to our Millennium Scan bird data:

- a garden bird survey
- a breeding birds survey to estimate the number of all the common species in spring 1998
- a species list summarising all the birds seen in Parham over the last five years.

Summary

An astonishing 71 species have been seen around our gardens. The 10 most common garden birds were blackbird, blue tit, collared dove, robin, great tit, chaffinch, house sparrow, wren, starling and pheasant. Eight of these species, blackbird, blue tit, collared dove, robin, great tit, chaffinch, house sparrow and starling, are in the top 10 most common garden birds found nationally by the British Garden Birds Survey. Nationally, dunnock (hedge sparrow) and greenfinch complete the top ten but in Parham pheasants and wrens displace them. Every Parham garden in the survey was visited by blackbirds, most of them every week, and the other seven common birds were seen in almost all the gardens.

The Breeding Birds Survey found that there are about 3500 birds breeding in Parham. Woodpigeons are the most common to no one's surprise, least of all the farmers! Six of the most common birds, chaffinch, great tit, blackbird, blue tit, robin and house sparrow are in our top ten garden birds. All except house sparrows are also common in our woods and copses. Wren, skylark and greenfinch complete the top ten breeding birds. We were surprised to find so many skylarks as they are in rapid decline on farmland. Of special interest are the eight nightingales, scattered across the village but all in dense woods with plenty of bushes in which to hide and breed.

A total of 102 species has been seen in Parham, many more than expected when we started our survey. The species list is large because of the wide variety of habitats we have. As well as gardens, farmyards and farmland, there are many woods and copses and 35 km of hedge. Several large ponds and the moat at Moat Hall attract wildfowl. Finally we have the river and the flooded meadows that attract waders, wildfowl and other water loving birds such as herons and even a grey wagtail.

Although farmland birds are declining (yellowhammers are probably our fastest declining species) we still have a great variety and huge number of birds breeding in Parham and others making use of our village for part of the year. We can all play a part in keeping this diversity and maintaining healthy numbers. Some suggestions appear later.

Garden Bird Survey

Twenty-two families took part in the garden bird survey. They recorded the maximum number of each species they saw at any one time each week. The survey lasted from May 1998 to March 1999. Throughout the survey quarterly newsletters were delivered to each participating household keeping them informed of the findings and forewarning them of what to look out for in the next few months.

A total of 71 different species were seen in our gardens. All the gardens were visited by blackbirds and most saw blue tits, collared doves, robins, great tits, chaffinches, house sparrows, wrens, starlings, pheasants and dunnock. The number of gardens visited, the regularity of the visits and the largest flock sizes are shown in the table below.

	Number of gardens visited (out of 22)	Regularity* (%) Spring	Regularity* (%) Summer	Regularity* (%) Autumn	Regularity* (%) Winter	Largest flock size (average)**
Blackbird	22	87	92	89	96	4,4,4,7
Blue tit	21	71	79	, 90	94	2,4,4,4
Collared dove	21	79	65	56	75	3,2,4,4
Robin	19	81	74	86	90	2,2,2,2
Great tit	19	84	78	80	91	3,3,4,4
Chaffinch	19	77	64	62	76	3,3,3,3
House sparrow	19	80	64	79	89	5,7,9,9
Starling	19	63	60	39	53	3,8,4,3
Wren	18	67	46	40	39	2,2,1,2
Pheasant	18	57	40	45	66	1,2,4,2
Dunnock	17	56	50	50	70	1,2,3,3
Magpie	16	26	31	36	28	1,3,2,2
Greenfinch	15	71	59	56	85	3,3,4,4

* The percentage of weeks the bird was seen (for those gardens visited).

** Average largest flock. Figures are in the order spring, summer, autumn, winter.

Blackbirds, blue tits, robins and great tits are regular users of our gardens. They are seen almost every week and often daily. Magpies are not seen so regularly simply because there are not so many of them. They are wandering from garden to garden.

Birds moult in the summer after they have reared their young. While they are moulting they can not always fly well so keep themselves concealed. As a result, many species are seen less regularly in our gardens at this time of year. Another effect is that birds are territorial in the breeding season and so do not associate much with each other. When breeding is over flocks start to form. Both these effects are clearly seen for house sparrows. The regularity of visits in the summer decreases but the flock size increases in autumn and winter. Starlings also showed larger flock sizes in the summer but the size fell back in the autumn probably because many migrated.

The regularity of visits and the flock size for blackbirds peaked in the winter. The number of blackbirds increased quite dramatically as birds migrated from the continent. It was not uncommon to see 20 to 30 blackbirds around Silverlace Green during the winter.

Pheasants were not common in our gardens until the autumn. They were seen in only 25% of gardens in the spring and summer but as soon as shooting started they took refuge in our gardens. The percentage of gardens seeing pheasants immediately rose to over 90%. Pheasants are not as stupid as they are alleged to be! A hen pheasant that fled from the shooting spent over 24 hours in a tree in my garden without moving.

Other Species

The pattern of sightings of these other species reflected the seasonal movement of birds. In the late summer, common whitethroat, lesser whitethroat and garden warbler made use of gardens as they migrated south. Little owls, treecreepers, coal tits, marsh tits and the three species of woodpecker moved into gardens after they had finished

breeding in our woods and copses. Tawny owls were also seen or heard more often in gardens during the winter. Fieldfares and redwings arrived from Scandinavia in the autumn, as they do every year, though redwings were scarce in winter 1997/8 and not much more common in 1998/9. The solitary chiffchaff was seen on the return migration in spring 1999.

Sparrowhawks were seen in several gardens. The flocks of birds at our feeders must make them appear as fast-food stops for these hawks. It is increasingly common for them to be seen taking birds from gardens. Siskins were rare in the 1998/9 winter. No small flocks were seen, possibly because of the milder weather.

	Gardens		Gardens		Gardens
	visited		visited		visited
Blackbird	22	Coal tit	8	Nightingale	3
Blue tit	21	Long tailed tit	8	Kingfisher	3
Collared dove	21	Mallard	8	Treecreeper	3
Robin	19	House martin	7	Garden warbler	2
Great tit	19	Swallow	7	Jackdaw	2
Chaffinch	19	Blackcap	6	Little owl	2
House sparrow	19	Bullfinch	6	Linnet	2
Starling	19	Fieldfare	6	Redwing	2
Wren	18	Lesser spotted woodpecker	6	Shelduck	2
Pheasant	18	Spotted flycatcher	6	Siskin	2
Dunnock	17	Barn owl	5	Grey wagtail	2
Magpie	16	Jay	5	Chiffchaff	1
Greenfinch	15	Heron	5	Coot	1
Green woodpecker	14	Marsh tit	5	Grey partridge	1
Woodpigeon	14	Tawny owl	5	Lesser black backed gull	1
Goldfinch	13	Crow	4	Lesser whitethroat	1
Pied wagtail	13	Rook	4	Meadow pipit	1
Mistle thrush	12	Swift	4	Skylark	1
Song thrush	12	White peacock!	4	Stock dove	1
Great spotted woodpecker	12	Willow warbler	4	Tree sparrow	1
Red-legged partridge	11	Yellowhammer	. 4	Turtle dove	1
Moorhen	10	Cuckoo	3	Woodcock	1
Sparrowhawk	9	Common whitethroat	3		
Kestrel	8	Goldcrest	3		

We are fortunate to have barn owls. They depend on voles which in turn depend on rough pasture. The meadows along the river are critical to these owls. For me the best birding sight in Parham is the stealthy barn owl quartering the meadows at dusk on a summer's evening.

The white peacock seen in four gardens was undoubtedly the greatest surprise. Many more villagers saw it as it wandered around. As far as I know, no one found out from where it escaped but it must be local as it was wandering around the village again in early May 1999.

Our song thrushes are only found in gardens and farmyards. To help keep these birds in our gardens, encourage a mulchy surface where worms, snails and insects can thrive. Avoid the use of slug pellets. Providing mealworms would do newly fledged song thrushes a great favour and help arrest song thrush decline since it results from the fledged birds not surviving their first winter. Spotted flycatchers and bullfinches are relatively rare birds in Parham so it was a surprise that they were seen in five or six gardens.

Those who saw swallows in their gardens have the pleasure of knowing the birds they will see in April the following year are the same birds. Adult swallows return to the same breeding site. The first year birds return to their place of birth and then disperse if they do not find a suitable nest site. I recently had an amazing demonstration of this site fidelity. I saw few swallows around my house last summer (1998) but did see one virtually every morning through my kitchen window. It perched on the short length of overhead power cable visible between my house and my neighbour's garage. It left at the end of August and most likely made its way to South Africa where most British swallows spend the winter. During the second week of April 1999 it returned. Once again I saw it every morning as I ate my cereal, perched within a couple of feet of where it perched all last summer!

To increase the number of birds you see in your garden, the simplest thing to do is feed them. Providing water also helps. Bushes that provide cover are especially useful for small birds. Planting bushes that have berries will attract birds in winter. If you have the space, plant some larger native trees and shrubs.

Nests

Seven members of Parham Garden Birdwatch made a note of the nests in their gardens. Here is a summary of the data.

	Nests		Nests		Nests
Blackbird	6	Great tit	6	Robin	2
Blue tit	2	House martin	13	Swallow	1
Collared dove	1	House sparrow	1	Swift	4
Common whitethroat	1	Moorhen	3	Wren	1
Goldcrest	1	Mistle thrush	3		
Goldfinch	3	Pied wagtail	2		

A remarkable list of 50 nests in just seven gardens. It is clear gardens are an important nesting habitat for many birds. Not only do the buildings, trees and bushes provide nest sites but it is also believed fledging success is better. This is because human presence provides some protection from predators and our feeders and gardens provide food. Although no greenfinches are included in the list above it is known that their breeding density is greater where feeders are stocked through the summer.

Breeding Birds Survey

The breeding birds survey was carried out according to the British Breeding Birds Survey (BBS) organised by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). The Director, Dr. Jeremy Greenwood, supported our work and Dr. Richard Gregory, in charge of all the bird census work at the BTO, made many helpful suggestions and let me review his manuals on the statistical analysis of survey data.

If you are interested in how bird populations are estimated go right to the end of the bird section and find the heading 'Breeding Bird Survey Method'.

What we found

These are the actual numbers of birds we saw or heard while surveying. Birds seen flying are excluded except for skylarks and swifts.

For reasons that are not clear we saw surprisingly few goldfinches when we consider that they have been seen in 13 gardens and three nests were found in gardens. The Breeding Bird Survey relies on hearing many of the birds as they are hidden in bushes or trees. It could be that the goldfinches were not particularly vocal or we were not sensitive enough to goldfinch calls. (As surveyors we believe the former but other local birders believe the latter!).

	Number			Number
	seen			seen
Woodpigeon	253		Lesser black backed gull	8
Blackbird	85		Magpie	8
Chaffinch	83		Nightingale	8
Great tit	76		Turtle dove	8
House sparrow	75		Cuckoo	7
Skylark	70		Jackdaw	7
Wren	68		Goldfinch	6
Pheasant	62		Swift	6
Blue tit	53		Pied wagtail	5
Starling	49		Coal tit	. 4
Robin	45		Feral pigeon	4
Chiffchaff	41		Treecreeper	4
		93		

Greenfinch	35	Green woodpecker	3
Yellowhammer	32	Mistle thrush	3
Linnet	30	Bullfinch	2
Red-legged partridge	26	Coot	2
Song thrush	23	Grey partridge	2
Collared dove	22	Marsh tit	2
Mallard	21	Spotted flycatcher	2
Common whitethroat	20	Tawny owl	2
Crow	16	Garden warbler	1
Willow warbler	15	Herring gull	1
Blackcap	14	Jay	1
Common gull	14	Kestrel	1
Shelduck	14	Long tailed tit	1
Swallow	13	Reed warbler	1
Dunnock	12	Sparrowhawk	1
Moorhen	12		

Population Estimates

To obtain reliable estimates of breeding bird populations requires seeing at least 100 of a specific species during the survey, in our case only possible for woodpigeon. It was possible to obtain reasonably reliable estimates for another 14 species and to make a rough estimate for a further nine.

The total number of about 3500 birds breeding in Parham and the good numbers for 19 species show we have healthy bird populations. These populations are especially dependent on our gardens, farmyards, hedges, woods and copses. The numbers on arable fields are low even in some cases when the hedges that surround these fields are included. The reason there are few birds in some of the hedges is that the hedges are either too thin or they are old with bare bases and woody tops.

The greatest surprise in this survey was the number of skylarks. They were present on the largest fields, in particular to the west of the B1116 and those north of North Green towards Framlingham. The number of wrens will surprise many but they are everywhere and are extremely common in our woods. They are not often seen as they skulk. They are easily detected in the breeding season if you can recognise their spirited call, a huge number of notes in a few seconds with a characteristic buzz towards the end.

The survey found that house sparrows, collared doves, song thrushes and starlings were entirely associated with gardens, farmyards and farm buildings. They were not found in woods, copses and hedges away from buildings.

	Population	
	estimate	Habitat
Woodpigeon	679	Everywhere
Chaffinch	287	Gardens, woods, scrub, hedges, farmyards
Great tit	244	Gardens, woods, scrub, farmyards
Blackbird	227	Gardens, woods, scrub, hedges, farmyards
Wren	201	Gardens, woods, scrub, farmyards
Blue tit	181	Gardens, woods, scrub, farmyards
Skylark	145	Open fields, the more open the better
Robin	139	Gardens, woods, scrub, farmyards
Greenfinch	133	Gardens, edges of woods
House sparrow	121	Gardens, farm buildings, farmyards
Pheasant	113	Everywhere
Linnet	110	Hedges, a few in gardens
Chiffchaff	97	Woods
Rook*	95	Everywhere, except gardens
Yellowhammer	79	Hedges, farmyards, edges of woods
Mallard	78	Ponds, moat, river
Red-legged partridge	76	Fields, farmyards, gardens
Whitethroat	72	Hedges, the edges of woods

		Parham Millennium Parish Scan
Starling	55	Gardens, farm buildings, farmyards
Willow warbler	35	Woods, often less mature than chiffchaff habitat
Blackcap	33	Woods
Song thrush	30	Gardens, farm buildings, farmyards
Crow	28	Everywhere, except gardens
Collared dove	22	Gardens, farm buildings, farmyards

*As rooks flock even in the breeding season and move from place to place, it is not possible to estimate their numbers by the standard BBS method. Instead we took the number of nests at Parham Hall and multiplied by 2. We then added 10% for non-breeders. We feel this has given a reasonable estimate for the population of rooks before the young fledged.

Maintenance of these healthy populations can be achieved if we maintain our gardens, with birds and other wildlife in mind, if we leave the farmyards as they are, especially where there are scrubby bushes and old buildings full of nooks and crannies and if we preserve the hedges, woods and copses. Yellowhammers and linnets are in decline nationally and yellowhammers are certainly declining in Parham. They can increase if more hedges are planted, if existing hedges are trimmed less and if more food is available in winter whether from stubble, set-aside or headlands planted with maize.

I hope this survey will be repeated in five or 10 years time. We will then be able to compare the data and find which birds species are increasing, stable or declining in Parham.

Parham Species List from 1/1/94 to 31/3/99

This list is mostly based on 1998 observations but we have included less common birds that have been seen in Parham over the last five years.

For the actual numbers of the common species present in Parham in the spring of 1998 refer to the breeding birds survey above.

The birds are arranged in systematic order, a recognised, scientifically accepted sequence based on evolution. All the better bird books use this order.

AbundantLikely to be seen on a casual walkCommonUsually can be found any day in suitable habitat and appropriate seasonsFairly commonUsually seen or heard during the course of a week in suitable habitat and appropriate seasonsUncommonUsually present in suitable habitat at the appropriate seasons but often difficult to findIntermittentNon-migrating birds seen every year but not always presentRareSeen at some time in the observation period but may not be seen every year

		Comments
Grebes and cormorants		
Little grebe	Rare	One on Moat Hall Farm moat end March 1999
Cormorant	Intermittent	Colour ringed bird* from Holland seen 5th January 1999
Herons		
Grey heron	Intermittent	
Wildfowl		
Mute swan	Rare	Have bred on the moat at Moat Hall Farm
Greylag goose	Intermittent	
Canada goose	Rare	One on the moat at Moat Hall farm 11th April 1999
Egyptian goose	Rare	Seen at TM300611 in February 1997 and 1998
Shelduck	Intermittent	Up to 9 on flooded meadows early 1998, bred at Moat Hall 1998,
		three young. Six on flooded meadows in March 1999
Wigeon	Rare	Occasionally found on one specific pond in winter
Gadwall	Rare	Occasionally found on one specific pond in winter
Teal	Uncommon	Found on two specific ponds in winter
Mallard	Common	Breeding on the river, Moat Hall Farm moat and many ponds
Pintail	Rare	Occasionally found on one specific pond in winter
		95

Shoveler	Rare	Seen on flooded meadows January 1998
Pochard	Uncommon	Found on one specific pond in winter
Tufted duck	Intermittent	Resident on the moat at Moat Hall Farm spring 1998, one female and two males and early 1999
Birds of prey		and the mates and sarry 1777
Red kite	Rare	Seen April 1996 at Moat Hall Farm
Sparrowhawk	Uncommon	Often seen in winter taking birds from garden bird tables
Kestrel	Fairly common	Usually nest in church tower, some years on Moat Hall
Hobby	Rare	Seen at 'Riverside' 1998
Gamebirds and rails	Rait	Seen at Riverside 1998
Red legged partridge	Common	
Grey partridge		
	Uncommon	
Pheasant	Abundant	
Water rail	Rare	Look in the ditches feeding the river in winter
Moorhen	Common	
Coot	Common	Three young reared on the pond at Silverlace Green, spring 1998 and another three in April 1999
Common crane	Rare	Three seen at North Green in 1996
Waders		
Oystercatcher	Rare	On Long Meadow November 1998
Golden plover	Rare	On field near Queen Mary's Plantation December 1998
Lapwing	Intermittent	and a strandard become in the strandard in December 1990
Jack snipe	Rare	In gully on NE side of Long Meadow November 1998
Snipe	Uncommon	Seen infrequently on Church Meadow in winter, one flushed from
Woodcock	Uncommon	Long Meadow gully in November 1998
	Uncommon	
Curlew	Rare	On 'Tina's' meadow, Moat Hall Farm 29th May 1998
Redshank	Rare	29 to 39 on Long Meadow November and December 1998**
Green sandpiper	Rare	In river winter 1994
Gulls		
Black headed gull	Common	Absent during breeding season, abundant the rest of the year
Common gull	Intermittent	
Lesser black backed gull	Common	Colour ringed birds from Orfordness seen August/September 1997 and 1998
Herring gull	Fairly common	
Pigeons and cuckoos		
Stock dove	Uncommon	
Woodpigeon	Abundant	
Feral pigeon	Intermittent	
Collared dove	Common	All according to divite how an and any former 1 for the
Turtle dove		All associated with homes, gardens, farms and farmyards
	Uncommon	
Cuckoo	Fairly common	
Owls	• •	
Barn owl	Uncommon	Often seen North Green, Street Road and the low meadows
Little owl	Uncommon	Often seen at Parham Hall in 1996 and early 1997
Tawny owl	Uncommon	
Swifts and kingfishers		
Swift	Common	Earliest dates: 8th May 1998, 8th May 1999. Regularly nest on Moat Hall and White House Farm
Kingfisher	Rare	Usually seen on the river in the centre of the village at least once a year
Woodpeckers		
Green woodpecker	Uncommon	
Great spotted woodpecker	Uncommon	
Lesser spotted woodpecker	Uncommon	
	Uncontinion	
Larks, swallows and pipits	Comm	Failt and a second s
Skylark	Common	Easily missed as most common on the largest arable fields
Swallow	Common	Earliest dates: 22nd April 1998, 12th April 1999
House martin	Fairly common	Earliest dates: 3rd May 1998, 2nd May 1999, nested at White House Farm in 1998 and 1999
		96

Meadow pipit Yellow wagtail Grey wagtail Pied wagtail **Wrens, chats and thrushes** Wren Dunnock Robin Nightingale Northern wheatear Blackbird Fieldfare

Redwing

Song thrush

Mistle thrush Warblers and flycatchers Reed warbler

Lesser whitethroat Common whitethroat Garden warbler Blackcap

Chiffchaff Willow warbler

Goldcrest Spotted flycatcher <u>Tits, nuthatches and treecreepers</u> Long tailed tit Marsh tit

Coal tit Blue tit Great tit Nuthatch

Treecreeper Crows Jay Magpie Jackdaw Crow Rook

Starling Sparrows, finches and buntings House sparrow

Tree sparrow Chaffinch Greenfinch Goldfinch Uncommon Rare Rare Fairly common

Common Common Common Uncommon Rare Abundant Fairly common

Uncommon

Fairly common

Fairly common

Rare

Rare Fairly common Uncommon Fairly common

Common Uncommon

Uncommon Uncommon

Uncommon Uncommon

Uncommon Abundant Abundant

Uncommon

Uncommon Fairly common Uncommon Fairly common Abundant

Fairly common

Common

Rare Abundant Abundant Fairly common Nested in 1996 Seen in two gardens near river autumn 1998

Mostly associated with gardens

Present in some specific woods, eight territories located in 1998 Seen some years on passage

Regularly on Church Meadow in December 1997, January and February 1998, up to 130. Less common in December 1998, January and February 1999 but maximum was 140. Occasionally on Church Meadow in January and February 1997, up to 30. Few seen in winter 97/98. Seven maximum January 1999. Mostly associated with gardens and farmyards, definitely an increase in 1998 Nested at 'Riverside' 1998

In hedge near High House Farm 31st May 1998, presumably a late migrant One in scrub at Moat Hall Farm, TM311602, spring 1998

Seldom seen, sometimes heard Numbers seemed higher in spring 1998. Occasionally seen in winter

Spring 1998, regularly heard in scrub along B1116 towards Hacheston Present in gardens January to March 1998, nested at 'Riverside' Always a nest in Church Farm garden

Flocks usually seen in late summer Seen in winter visiting bird tables, present in Sally's Grove spring 1998 Use garden feeders in winter

The one that got away! We are still awaiting the first confirmed sighting Occasionally seen in gardens mostly in woods

Fewer present than casual sightings suggest Nested in White House Farm chimney for at least 18 years

Rookery at Parham Hall, 34 nests in 1996, 27 in 1997, 43 in 1998, 42 in 1999 Mostly associated with gardens

Definitely declining, was abundant. All associated with houses, gardens, farm buildings or farmyards Seen at Home Farm June 1998

Mostly associated with gardens

Seemed more common in 1998, nested at 'Riverside'. Several 1st year birds seen in June and July. A flock of 90, about 1/3 1st year birds seen on oil seed rape stubble at Moat Hall Farm in the autumn 1996. This was one of the largest flocks seen in Suffolk that year.

Siskin	Uncommon	Six in churchyard January 1998, regular winter feeders at garden bird tables early 1998 but absent early 1999
Linnet Bullfinch	Fairly common Uncommon	Hot spot is the hedge south of Moat Hall Farm towards Hacheston
Yellowhammer Corn bunting	Common Rare	Definitely declining, rare in winter One at Moat Hall Farm 29/3/98

* Most winters cormorants can be seen flying up and down the river from Marlesford to Parham and this winter was no exception. While walking on January 5th I saw a colour ringed cormorant perched in a tree next to the river in Marlesford. I could not read the ring with my binoculars so went home and returned with my telescope. The colour-ring was now easy to read. I sent the details to the BTO and a few weeks later learnt the details of this cormorant. It was ringed on 30th May 1996 just before fledging at Lelystad, Holland, on the Zuider Zee. It spent the following winter in Cambridgeshire at a gravel pit. It was seen back on its breeding ground at Lelystad in summer 1997. It was not relocated during the 97/98 winter. In April 1998 it was relocated at Lelystad and now this winter it is back here in England. From this pattern it seems likely that some of the Dutch cormorants from Lelystad are spending their winters here but return to their place of birth to breed themselves.

** This flock of redshank was 28 strong when first identified in November. Over the next few weeks the flock grew to 39. An inland winter flock of this size is unusual. Redshank can be seen in hundreds on our muddy Suffolk estuaries. They were attracted here by the flooded meadows and fed on worms and insects they found in the flooded grass. They lingered even when the water was no longer readily visible though the grass remained saturated. When the grass dried out they left.



Oak Farm By Bob Alcock

Breeding Bird Survey Method

The British Trust for Ornithology Breeding Bird Survey is based on Ordnance Survey 1 km squares spread randomly over the UK. In Parham there are eight 1 km squares that lie mostly within the village boundary and we surveyed all of these squares. The OS references for these squares are TM2960, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162. Thus we sampled 800 hectares (each 1 km square is 100 hectares) out of a total area for Parham of 896 hectares. The calculations for the Parham populations take account of these area differences.

Ideally the observer walks two 1 km tracks, East-West or North-South, across the square 250 metres from each edge, 500 meters apart. In practice this is not possible and footpaths, the edges of fields or, sometimes, roads are followed. Fortunately, several footpaths go across open fields. All the birds seen are recorded and the distance of each bird perpendicular to the track being walked is noted.

The survey is carried out between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. when the birds are most active. Three visits are made to each square, the first to map the route and record the habitat, the second during the last two weeks of April to record the birds present and the third visit also to record the birds four to six weeks later when any late migrants will have arrived. Approximately two hours are spent on each visit giving a total bird surveying time of 32 hours. The bird results for the early and late visits are combined by taking the larger number found in each square for each species.

The population estimates are calculated using the methods developed by Professor Stephen Buckland at the University of St. Andrews and his colleagues. (They have published a book 'Distance Sampling - Estimating Biological Populations'). Professor Buckland kindly gave me a copy of the software to calculate the bird populations and to determine the accuracy of the estimates.

In the case of our data I used the actual length of the lines we walked. In theory two tracks across eight squares would give 16 km. We actually walked 20.1 km for each survey of the eight squares, a total of 40.2 km or 25 miles. We oversampled homes, gardens, farms and farmyards. I measured the area we sampled and the total area of these habitats in Parham. The population estimates were corrected for this over-sampling.

The data shown in the table above was calculated in this way except for rooks (as explained previously), linnets and whitethroats. Linnets and whitethroats were mostly found in hedges so we used the number we found in hedges adjacent to the track walked, divided by the length of hedge sampled (8.2 km) and multiplied by the total length of hedge in Parham (34.8 km from Parish Scan hedge survey). I felt these estimates for linnets and whitethroats were more accurate.

Acknowledgements

The Breeding Birds Survey could not have been completed without the co-operation of the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), its Director Dr. Jeremy Greenwood, BTO Bird Census Director, Dr. Richard Gregory and Professor Stephen Buckland of the University of St. Andrews. The Garden Bird Survey was based on the BTO Garden Birdwatch Methodology.

We sincerely thank Dr. Jeremy Greenwood, Director of the BTO, Dr. Richard Gregory and Professor Stephen Buckland for their enthusiastic help.

Geoff Woodard May 1999

Parham Invertebrate

Survey, 1998

Unlike birds that sing or come and perch on bird tables to be identified, mammals that are relatively large, or plants that are literally rooted to the ground, most invertebrates are small, fast moving, and require moderate to expert skills to identify accurately. Nevertheless, thanks to some experts among the six recorders, we were able to record 120 different species.

Molluscs (slugs & snails)

Dark-lipped banded snail, (Cepaea nemoralis) White-lipped banded snail, (Cepaea hortensis) Field slug, (Deroceras reticulatum) Garden slug, (Arion hortensis) Garden Snail, (Helix aspersa) Keeled slug, (Milax budapestensis) Plated door snail, (Cochlodina laminata) Fresh-water mussels, probably (Sphaerium corneum)

Myriapods (millepedes & centipedes)

Brown centipede, (Lithobius forficatus) Snake centipede, (Necrophloephagus longicornis) Black millepede, (Cylindroiulus londinensis) Spotted millepede, (Blaniulus guttulatus)

Crustaceans

Common pillbug (woodlouse), (Armadillidium vulgare) Woodlouse, (Porcellio sp.)

Insects

<u>Thysanura</u> Silverfish, (Lepisma saccharina)

Orthoptera (grasshoppers and crickets) Grasshopper

Dermaptera (earwigs) Earwig, (Forficula auricularia)

Hemiptera (true bugs)

Bay sucker, (*Trioza alacris*) Black bean aphid, (*Aphis fabae*) Box sucker, (*Psylla buxi*) Brown spruce aphid, (*Cinara pilicornis*) Cabbage whitefly, (*Aleyrodes proletella*) Cherty blackfly, (*Myzus cerasi*) Citrus mealybug, (*Planococcus citri*) Glasshouse whitefly, (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) Honeysuckle whitefly, (*Aleyrodes lonicerae*) Leafhopper Lupin aphid, (*Macrosiphum albifrons*) Mealy plum aphid, (Hyalopterus pruni) Mussel scale, (Lepidosaphes ulmi) Peach-potato aphid, (Myzus persicae) Pond skater, (Gerris lacustris) Rose aphid, (Macrosiphum rosae) Rose leafhopper, (Edwardsiana rosae) Water boatman, (Corixa sp.)

Coleoptera (beetles and weevils)

Cardinal beetle, (Pyrochroa sp.) Click beetle, (Agriotes lineatus) Common furniture beetle (woodworm), (Anobium punctatum) Death watch beetle, (Xestobium rufovillosum) Devils's coach horse beetle, (Ocypus olens) Figwort weevil, (Cionus scrophulariae) Ground beetle, (Carabidae) Korynetes caeruleus (predator on woodworm and death watch beetle larvae) Ladybird, (Coccinellidae), probably (Adalia) Nut weevil, (Curculio nucum) Possibly a gloworm larva, (Lampyris noctiluca) Soldier beetle, (Cantharis rustica) Stag beetle male, (Lucanus cervus) Vine weevil, (Otiorhynchus sulcatus) Wasp beetle, (Clytus arietis)



Diptera (true flies)

Bee fly, (Bombylius major) Bluebottle, (Calliphora vomitoria) Filter flies, (Psychoda alternata) Fruit flies, (Drosophila) Gleditsia gall midge, (Dasineura gleditchiae) Greenbottle Holly leaf miner, (Phytomyza ilicis) Housefly, (Musca domestica) Hoverfly Pear midge, (Contarinia pyrivora) Midges, various St Mark's fly, (Bibio marci) Violet gall midge, (Dasineura affinis)

Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)

a) Butterflies

Cabbage white &/or large, small, (Pieris spp.) Comma, (Polygonia c-album) Common blue, (Polyommatus icarus) Holly blue, (Celastrina argiolus) Meadow brown, (Maniola jurtina) Orange tip, (Anthocharis cardamines) Peacock, (Inachis io) Red admiral, (Vanessa atalanta) Small tortoiseshell, (Aglais urticae) Speckled wood, (Pararge aegeria) Wall brown, (Lasiommata megera)

b) Moths

Burnet, (Zygaena sp.) Cinnabar, (Tyria jacobacae) Codling moth, (Cydia pomonella) Common clothes moth, (Tineola biselliella) Fox moth (caterpillar), (Macrothylacia rubi) Garden tiger, (Arctia caja) Herald moth, (Scoliopteryx libatrix) Humming-bird hawk, (Macroglossum stellastarum) Mullein moth, (Cucullia verbasci) Vapourer (caterpillars), (Orgvia antiqua) Yellow Shell, (Camptogramma bilineata) Yellow-tail (caterpillar), (Euproctis similis) Yponomeuta cagnagella, (ermine moth relative, feeding on spindle)

Hymenoptera (ants, bees, sawflies, wasps)

Apple sawfly, (Hoplocampa testudinea) Black ant, (Lasius niger) Bumblebee, (Bombus sp.) Common leaf-cutting bee (Megachile centuncularis) Common wasp, (Vespula vulgaris) Honeybee, (Apis mellifera) Hornet, (Vespa crabro) Gooseberry sawfly, (Nematus ribesii) Leaf-rolling rose sawfly, (Blennocampa pusilla) Red ant, (Myrmica sp.) Rose slug sawfly, (Endelomyia aethiops) Tawny mining bee

Neuroptera (lacewings)

Green lacewing, (Chrysopa carnea)

Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies)

Listed in suborder and family order Azure damselfly, (Coenagrion puella) Common blue damselfly, (Enallagma cyathigerum) Small red damselfly, (Ceragrion tenellum) *Common hawker, (Aeshna juncea) Brown hawker, (Aeshna grandis) Emperor dragonfly, (Anax imperator) Scarce chaser, (Libellula fulva) Broad-bodied chaser, (Libellula depressa) Common darter, (Sympetrum striolatum) Ruddy darter, (Sympetrum sanguineum)

Plus unidentified 'small blue dragonfly' and a 'large dragonfly, possibly (*Cordulegaster sp.*)'Note however, that the Suffolk Biological Records do not list this genus and the Suffolk Naturalists' Society 'Suffolk Dragonflies' book states that female and immature male Southern hawkers (*Aeshna cyanea*) are similar and have often been mistaken for (*Cordulegaster*).

* 'Suffolk Dragonflies' states that the Common hawker is a northern and western species, and a rarity in East Anglia and the south east. Sightings are stated to be either rare migrants or possibly Southern hawkers (*Aeshna cyanea*) or Migrant hawkers (*Aeshna mixta*).



Odonata

Arachnids (spiders & mites)

Blackcurrant gall mite, (*Cecidophyopsis ribis*) Filbert bud mite, (*Phytocoptella avellanae*) House dust mite House spider, (*Pholcus phalangioides*) Pear leaf blister mite, (*Eriophyes pyri*) Red spider mite Spider, possibly (*Pardosa amentata*) Two-spotted spider mite, (*Tetranychus urticae*) Zebra spider,

Earthworms

Casting worm, (Allolobophora longa) Common earthworm, (Lumbricus terrestris)

By George Culpan

Species	Number of recorders who saw (out of 11)	Max number seen together	Earliest date reported	Latest date reported
Bat			4	
Pipistrelle	4	3	3.5.98	14.6.98
Myotis sp	1			
Unnamed	5+			
Deer				
Fallow	2			
Muntjac	3	3	22.6.98	
Fox	2	2	25.5.98	December 98
Hare	8	2	March 98	22.6.98
Hedgehog	8	2	21.5.98	1.12.98
Mink	1	1	5.6.98	
Mole	9	2	26.5.98	4.9.98
Mouse				
Field	5	1	4.6.98	15.9.98
House	3		25.5.98	10000
Rabbit	10	2	25.5.98	28.7.98
Rat (brown)	6	l (plus several dead baby rats)	24.5.98	24.9.98
Shrew	2*	1	13.6.98	
Squirrel	8	1	19.5.98	27.8.98
Stoat	2	1		
Vole				
Field	3	1	18.6.98	
Water	2	1	3.10.98	

Parham Mammal Survey, 1998

* 1 was a pygmy shrew

NOTE; There is nothing too significant about the dates given above, but the late feeding hedgehog on 1st December was interesting, seen at 10.30pm, temperature 2°C.

By George Culpan

Parham Reptile & Amphibian Summary, 1998

Species	Number of respondents (out of 9)	Dates seen
Frog, Common	5*	20/5 to 27/8/98
Newt,		
Common	3	
Great crested	1	25/5/98
Slow-worm	4	
Snake,		
Adder**	3	April & May
Grass	2	19/9/98
Terrapin	1	18/7/98***
Toad,		
Common	8	27/5/98

* "100's" of baby frogs reported from beside White House Farm pond on 23rd May, 1998.

** One adder, reported from North Green, was stated to be 90 cm long, although books refer to 76 cm as the largest size. Adders also seen in years previous to 1998. ***Terrapin seen in river in the same place for four years.

Interesting that there were more sightings of toads than frogs.

By George Culpan

Parham Ponds

The Madle – Mill Green

Shrubs and trees were cut back and cleared from the edge of the pond by Park Farm employees during March 1997. Despite numerous samples taken very little pond life was identified. It is known to have fish in it but the water was too murky to identify any species. Specimens found included: water mite, daphnia water flea, ramshorn snail, empty damselfly nymph cases, china mark moth caterpillar and water log louse.

Pond on Silverlace Green in front of Silverlace Green Cottages

Last cleaned out in September 1990 by contractors, having been arranged by Mr. Cocke and Mr. Kelly, adjacent cottage owners. Very few fish if any were present. It is believed that they died when the pond dried up a couple of summers ago. However, the pond with its central island is thriving with lots of vegetation and pond life. Specimens found included: water mite, fresh water shrimp, daphnia water flea, cyclops water flea, whirligig beetle, great diving beetle, great diving beetle larva, great water boatman (1.2cm), lesser water boatman, hawker dragonfly nymph, damselfly nymph, mayfly nymph (pond olive), mayfly nymph (large dark olive), mosquito larva, phantom midge ghost larva, green hydra, gnat larva, gnat pupae, Theromyzon tessulatum leech, blood worm, mosquito pupae, Hyphydrus ovatus beetle larva, toad. Great crested newt had previously been located here although we weren't fortunate enough to find one.

Parham Millennium Parish Scan

Pond adjacent to Elm Tree Farm and Marshwiggle

This pond was dry, so was the overflow pond at the top of No. 1 North Green Bungalow's garden. Therefore this surveying team went on to survey the pond near St. John's Grove on Home Farm.

Pond near St John's Grove

Situated on the high ground along the boundary with Framlingham, this pond was well filled and teeming with life. As far as we can determine, the pond never dries up. There is a good variety of vegetation around it including maple, oak, sallow willow, hawthorn, rosebay willow herb and cowslip. Specimens found in the water were: cyclops water flea, great water boatman, lesser water boatman, damselfly nymph, water skater, frog, spring tails, leech, mosquito larva, gnat larva. Plenty of rudd and moorhen were spotted.

Although surveys were not carried out of garden ponds, some of those around North Green have been reported as having frogs, toads, fish, mallard, moorhen, coot, newts, watersnail and numerous insects.

Forty-four ponds are in existence today in Parham, excluding garden ponds. These are identified on the following map and categorised depending on how wet or dry they remain during the year. Over the past 25 years, many ponds in Parham have been filled in, as can be seen by comparing this map with the 1975 Ordnance Survey.

By Lyn Briscoe

Ponds on common land were surveyed on 25th August 1998



The Madle Mill Green Pond





Wild Flowers of Parham

The 283 species listed here have all been found within the parish boundaries of Parham, Suffolk and almost all have been photographed in colour. The Latin and common names have been taken from 'English Names of Wild flowers' by Dory, Jury & Pelling, published by the Botanical Society of The British Isles (Edition Two) 1982. The list is by no means complete and more species are identified every year.

ACONITE, WINTER (*Eranthis hyemalis*) Introduced from S. Europe and W. Asia. Naturalised in parks and churchyards and found in St Mary's Churchyard, Parham.

AGRIMONY (*Agrimonia eupatoria*) Native. Once believed to be associated with magic. Typically grows on grassy road verges and found in such places in Parham particularly round The Greens.

ALEXANDERS (*Smyrnium olusatrum*) Probably introduced by the Romans from S. Europe. Said to be increasing. Seen in Parham along the B1116 (Framlingham) road but not common here.

ALKANET, GREEN (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*) Alien. Also known as "EVERGREEN ALKANET" in Suffolk. Introduced from W. Europe, locally naturalised as a garden escape and found in damp shady habitats in Parham.

AVENS, WOOD (*Geum urbanum*) Native. Also known as HERB BENNET and associated with St Benedict (Bennet), founder of the Benedictine order of monks. Common in woody and shady situations and on Hall Hill verge.

BALSAM, INDIAN (*Impatiens glandulifera*) Alien. Native of the Himalayas, now naturalised after escaping from greenhouses. Grows along waterways and is common along the River Ore at Parham.



BARTSIA, RED (*Odontites verna*) Native. Semiparasitic on grass roots, occurring on field borders, roadsides and waste ground. Found at Mill Green and Silverlace Green, Parham.

BASIL, WILD (*Clinopodium vulgare*) Native. Carried by judges in the Middle Ages to protect against unpleasant smells and disease. Found in a few places in Parham, on grass verges.

BELLFLOWER, CREEPING (*Campanula rapunculoides*) Alien. Introduced from continental Europe, now widely naturalised after escaping from gardens. In Parham found growing wild in at least two gardens.

BETONY (*Stachys officinalis*) Native and becoming rarer, although common in the 19th century. Prefers shady banks and grassy meadows. Identified in Parham in 1989 but location not recorded.

BINDWEED, FIELD (*Convolvulus arvensis*) Native or colonist. Very common and a curse of gardeners. Stems wind anti-clockwise round plants. Flower colour varies from white to pink with striped variants.

BINDWEED, HEDGE (*Calystegia sepium*) Native. Also known as MORNING GLORY. Another garden weed but the large white flowers appear almost luminous and attract the convolvulus hawk moth.

BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL (*Lotus corniculatus*) Native. Has more than 70 folk names including "BACON-AND-EGG" and "TROTTERS". Very common, being found on grass verges, meadows, etc.

BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL, GREATER (*Lotus uliginosus*) Native. Also known as MARSH BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL Favours damp pastures, marshes, woodland pathways and rides. Found in the latter situation in Parham Wood.

BITTER-CRESS, HAIRY (*Cardamine hirsuta*) Native. Very common in Parham gardens and on waste areas. Seeds flung up to three feet away, giving rise to name of "POPPERS". Leaves can be eaten in salads; have sharp taste.

BITTER-CRESS, WAVY (*Cardamine flexuosa*) Native. Also known as "WOOD BITTER-CRESS" and "ZIG-ZAG LADY'S SMOCK". Probably often confused with hairy bitter-cress. Found the garden of The Pightle, Parham.

BLACK-BINDWEED (*Fallopia convolvulus*) Native or colonist. Not related to true bindweeds. Very frequent on arable land and wood clearings. Found in Parham gardens and on edges of arable fields.

BLUEBELL (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) Native (only to lands bordering the Atlantic Ocean!) "CROWTOES" is another folk name. Not common in the wild in Parham but odd clumps present, such as on the verge of Hall Hill.

BROOKLIME (*Veronica beccabunga*) Native. Very frequent. Associated with fresh water on margins of ponds, ditches and along streams and rivers. Found near Parham Bridge in the River Ore.

BROOMRAPE, COMMON (*Orobanche minor*) Parasitic, mainly on clovers, and on smooth hawk-weed and other Composites. Two sites seen in Parham but said to be common in Suffolk.



BRYONY, BLACK (*Tamus communis*) Native. Also known as "SNAKE-BERRY" in Suffolk. Not related to white bryony; gets its name from the colour of the poisonous roots. Red berries also poisonous.

BRYONY, WHITE (*Bryonia dioica*) Native. Also known as "MANDRAKE" but does not have the alleged magic powers of true mandrake. Climbs through hedges. Common in Parham, especially in gardens.

BUGLE (*Ajuga repens*) Native. Prefers damp ground and is said to have various colour forms from pale blue, through mauve to pink. Common in Parham, with a lovely clump at Silverlace Green.

BUGLOSS (*Anchusa arvensis*) Colonist. Weed of arable land and waste places. Less frequent now but still found on edges of arable fields, such as in Parham along main road and near Parham wood.

BULRUSH (*Typha latifolia*) Native. Familiarised in Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's picture 'Moses in the bulrushes'. Grows in ponds, in margins of rivers and found adjacent to the large pond at Silverlace Green.

BURDOCK, LESSER (*Arctium minus*) Native. Also known as "STICKY BUTTONS" (the seed heads stick to clothing). Used by herbalists for sores, snake and rabid dog bites. Common in Parham.

BUR-REED, BRANCHED (Sparganium erectum) Native. Also known as "GREAT BUR-REED". Often grows in large stands. Associated with running water and found in the River Ore at Parham Bridge.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM (*Ruscus aculeatus*) Native or introduced. Also known as "KNEE HOLLY" and the "PREHISTORIC PLANT". Found growing in two places in a Parham garden.

BUTTERCUP, BULBOUS (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) Native. Also known as "EARLY BUTTERCUP" in Suffolk. Has sepals folded back against the stem. May be on the decrease but present on verges and in St Mary's churchyard. BUTTERCUP, CELERY-LEAVED (*Ranunculus* sceleratus) Native. Also known as "CELERY-LEAVED CROWFOOT." Often associated with other water crowfoots. Found in ponds and damp fields in Parham.

BUTTERCUP, CREEPING (*Ranunculus repens*) Native. Like other buttercup species, known in Suffolk as "KING'S CLOVER" and "PAIGLES". Menace to farmers & gardeners, invades lawns. Very common.

BUTTERCUP, MEADOW (*Ranunculus acris*) Native. Known as "KING'S COB" in Suffolk. Tall and slender and grows in meadows pastures and marshes. Lovely crop on the common land, North Green, Parham.

CAMPION, BLADDER (*Silene vulgaris*) Native. Also known locally as "WHITEBOTTLE". Gives out cloverlike scent in evening. Found growing on disused railway track beyond Parham old station.

CAMPION, RED (*Silene dioica*) Native. Very common in Parham, being found in open patches in woodland and along shady walks. Male and female flowers occur on separate plants. Neither has a scent.

CAMPION, WHITE (Silene alba) Native. Found in similar places as red campion and pink hybrids can occur. Male & female flowers borne on different plants and have slight scent at night.

CARROT, WILD (*Daucus carota*) Native. Common. Grows in grassy habitats such as wide verges of Silverlace Green. Roots inedible but garden carrot has been bred from this wild species.

CELANDINE, GREATER (*Chelidonium majus*) Established colonist, especially near old walls. Probably cultivated in earlier times for orange sap for control of corns and warts. Common in Parham gardens.



CELANDINE, LESSER (*Ranunculus ficaria*) Native. Also known as PILEWORT. Used by herbalist Culpeper. Very common in Parham along verges, grassy banks, under hedges, in gardens and in the churchyard.

CHARLOCK (*Sinapis arvensis*) Native or colonist. Also known as "WILD MUSTARD". Frequent weed on arable land and found in Parham adjoining fields near old railway track.

CHERVIL, ROUGH (*Chaerophyllum temulentum*) Native. Often confused with the more familiar cow parsley but chervil blooms later, has smaller flowers and purple or spotted stems, swollen beneath the nodes.

CHICKWEED, COMMON (*Stellaria media*) Native. Very common, especially in gardens and waste places. Said to be the tastiest of all British wild plants and can be used in salads.

CINQUEFOIL, CREEPING (*Potentilla reptans*) Native. Very common, found on wayside verges. Can be an invasive weed of gardens as it spreads by long, trailing shoots, which root. Flowers have <u>five</u> petals.

CLEAVERS (*Galium aparine*) Native. Also known as "GENTLEMEN'S TORMENTORS" in Suffolk and "GOOSEGRASS". Seeds 'cleave' to clothing. Problem weed in Parham gardens.

CLOVER, HARE'S-FOOT (*Trifolium arvense*) Native. Previously common on arable land but now restricted to field borders, road verges, grassy habitats. In Parham found on The Pound near river bank.

CLOVER, RED (*Trifolium pratense*) Native and also introduced. Very common; cultivated with grass for hay crops. Roots have nodules with bacteria which fix nitrogen and so enrich the soil.

CLOVER, SULPHUR (*Trifolium ochroleucon*) Native but relatively rare and probably decreasing. Found locally in East Anglia and in Parham grows in clumps on North Green.

CLOVER, WHITE (*Trifolium repens*) Native and also introduced. Known as "SUCKLINGS" in Suffolk. Troublesome weed in lawns as stems creep and root but the flowers are valuable to bees.

COLT'S-FOOT (*Tussilago farfara*) Native and colonist. Also known as "SON-BEFORE-FATHER" as flowers appear before the leaves. In Parham found on sides of a ditch towards Easton.

COMFREY, RUSSIAN (*Symphytum x uplandicum.*) Established alien. Also known as "BLUE COMFREY". A hybrid plant. Banks, damp waysides; the most common comfrey in Parham.

COMFREY, WHITE (Symphytum orientale) Naturalised alien from Turkey. Garden escape and said to be increasing. In Parham grows around grounds of White House Farm and down Brick Lane Walk.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*) Casual from E. Mediterranean region. Imported with birdseed and found in docks from ships' sweepings. Found in Parham village garden growing by a bird table.

CORYDALIS, YELLOW (*Corydalis lutea*) Established alien from S.Europe now naturalised here, mainly on walls. Garden escape and found growing wild in many gardens in Parham.

COWSILP (*Primula veris*) Native. Also known as "PAIGLE" and has at least 40 other folk names. Common

in Parham on ditch sides and increasing. Red form reported from North Green.



CRANE'S-BILL, CUT-LEAVED (Geranium dissectum) Native. Common in Parham and found in gardens, waste places, fields, waysides and wood clearings. Deeply divided leaves.

CRANE'S-BILL, DOVE'S-FOOT (*Geranium molle*) Native. Also known as "SOFT CRANE'S-BILL". The common name refers to the likeness of the leaf shape to dove's foot. Seen on The Pound, Parham.

CRANE'S-BILL, HEDGEROW (Geranium pyrenaicum) Established alien from Europe. Also known as "MOUNTAIN CRANE'S-BILL". Common in Parham down Brick Lane and on grassy verges and banks.



CRANE'S-BILL, SMALL-FLOWERED (*Geranium pusillum*) Native or colonist. Easily confused with *G. molle* but stem hairs are of different length. Common in gardens and grassy areas in Parham.

CREEPING-JENNY (*Lysimachia nummularia*) Native. Also known as "MONEYWORT". Used in gardens as ground cover and on rockeries but prefers damp habitats. Grows near pond at Silverlace Green.

CRESS, THALE (*Arabidopsis thaliana*) Native. Also known as "COMMON WALL CRESS" and "TURKEY POD". Often grows in association with whitlow grass, as on the verge outside Eastern House.

CROSSWORT (*Galium cruciata*) Native. Also known as "MUGWORT" although this is the common name of an unrelated plant. Prefers damp grassy habitats and found on many verges in Parham,

CUCKOOFLOWER (*Cardamine pratensis*) Native. Also known as "LADY'S SMOCK". Steeped in folk-lore. Prefers damp pastures and grows well on North Green and in moist areas of Parham gardens.

CUDWEED, COMMON (*Filago vulgaris*) Native. Local Suffolk name is "OLD OWL". Called cudweed as it was given to cows that had 'lost their cud' (not ruminating) Found in Parham gardens and field edges.

CUDWEED, MARSH (*Gnaphalium uliginosum*) Native. Prefers damp habitats and may be found growing in puddles. Common in Suffolk. Typically found on edges of arable fields, as near Parham Wood.

DAFFODIL, WILD (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*) Native. Also known as "LENT LILY". Once common in St Mary's churchyard but not found frequently now. Has been found in Parham gardens.

DAISY (*Bellis perennis*) Native. Also known as "LAWN DAISY". Name derived from "day's eye" from appearance as a small sun. Grows on short turf and very common in Parham, particularly in lawns.

DAISY OX-EYE (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) Native. Also known as "MARGUERITE", "MOON DAISY" and "BULL DAISY". Common in Parham growing on roadsides and grassy areas.

DAME'S VIOLET (*Hesperis matronalis*) Introduced from Europe, W and C Asia, probably occurs as a garden escape. Also known as "SWEET ROCKET". Common in Parham on The Pound.



DANDELION, COMMON (*Taraxacum officinale*) Native. Also known as "PITTLE BED" in Suffolk. At least 220 sub species, according to leaf shape, habit etc. Common in Parham occurring in gardens, fields and on road verges.

DANDELION, LESSER (*Taraxacum laevigatum*) Native. (Belonging to the Erythrosperma group).

Parham Millennium Parish Scan

Identified by small, finely divided leaves and found first on a bank adjoining Parham Wood. Also seen in gardens and on walkways.

DEAD-NETTLE, RED (*Lamium purpureum*) Native or colonist. Appearance varies with habitat, being short and spreading in open areas, taller and upright in shade. Very common in the wild and in Parham gardens.

DEAD-NETTLE, WHITE (*Lamium album*) Native or colonist. Blooms in early spring so valuable source of nectar and pollen for bumble bees. Common and found on road verges, tracks and in gardens.

DOCK, BROAD-LEAVED (*Rumex obtusifolius*) Native. Also known as "BUTTER DOCK" as leaves originally used to wrap butter. Alleviates nettle stings. Weed of cultivation, especially on farms/gardens.

DOCK, CURLED (*Rumex crispus*) Native. Common weed and difficult to control because of strong roots. One of most widely distributed plants in the world. Found on roadsides, in gardens. Frequent in Parham.

DOCK, WOOD (*Rumex sanguineus* var.viridis) Native. Very common and probably often confused with the other species. Prefers a shady habitat and found along the old railway track, along the Parham walk and in gardens.

DOG-ROSE (*Rosa canina*) Native. Symbolises the British monarchy and is the flower of England. Commonest of the wild roses and one ancestor of garden roses. Frequent in Parham hedges, woods and copses.

DOG-VIOLET, COMMON (*Viola riviniana*) Native. Found in shady areas, glades, copses and woods. Probably has pre-fix 'dog' as it has no scent and therefore considered inferior. Common in Parham.

DUCKWEED, COMMON (*Lemna minor*) Native. Increasing but does not always flower. Ponds, rivers and ditches and found in many garden and wild ponds in Parham.

ENCHANTER'S-NIGHTSHADE (*Circaea lutetiana*) Native. A plant of shade and damp soil found in woodlands and where coppicing had taken place. Growing in Rachel's wood, Silverlace Green, on edge of rides.

FAT-HEN (*Chenopodium album*) Native or colonist. Also known as "MUCKWEED" in Suffolk. Used as a food since the Bronze Age. Common on cultivated land and present in Parham gardens.

FEVERFEW (*Tanacetum parthenium*) Established alien from S.E Europe. Frequent garden escape and found on waste ground. Still recommended as cure for migraine and found mainly in gardens in Parham.

FENNEL (*Foeniculum vulgare*) Colonist or native. Probably escaped from cultivation as grown as a healing herb. More frequent along the coast in Suffolk but abundant beside the Parham to Framlingham road.

FERN, WATER (*Azolla filiculoides*) Introduced from N. and S. America. Also known as "FAIRY MOSS". Very often associated with water garden plants so found in private garden ponds, as in Parham.

FIELD-ROSE (*Rosa arvensis*) Native. Occurs in similar situations as the dog-rose. All wild roses becoming rarer with destruction of hedges. Many local sites including the edge of Parham Wood.

FIGWORT, WATER (*Scrophularia auriculata*) Native. Also known as "WATER BETONY". Associated with damp areas and near water. Found in these situations in Parham and in the river Ore, also growing by church west door.

FLAX, COMMON (*Linum usitatissimum*) Origin uncertain Escaped from cultivated fields of linseed (flax). Growing near Brick Lane entrance and road verges at North Green, years after linseed was cropped in a nearby field.

FLEABANE, CANADIAN (*Erigeron canadensis*) Established alien from N. America, arriving 200 years ago at London Docks. Now spread via railways to many areas, including Parham.

FLEABANE, COMMON (*Pulicaria dysenterica*) Native. For centuries used in the control of fleas. Prefers damp areas and occurs in Parham on the wide grass verge at the top of Hall Hill.

FLUELLEN, ROUND-LEAVED (*Kickxia spuria*) Colonist. Said to be a frequent weed of arable land, particularly on lighter soils. Found in 1991 and 1998 on the edge of such fields near Parham Wood.



Round-leaved fluellen

FLUELLEN, SHARP-LEAVED (*Kickxia elatine*) Colonist. Another weed of arable fields and seen in 1998, with the round-leaved species, on edge of a pea field adjacent to Parham Wood.

FORGET-ME-NOT, FIELD (*Myosotis arvensis*) Native. Also known as "COMMON FORGET-ME-NOT". The field forget-me-not is common in Parham gardens and has also been seen at Silverlace Green.

FORGET-ME-NOT, WOOD (*Myosotis sylvatica*) Native. Mainly in woods and copses but sometimes in other habitats. Found under a hedge in the meadow of Willoughby House, Parham. FOX AND CUBS (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) Garden escape, sometimes naturalised. Also known as "ORANGE HAWKWEED". Prefers dry, grassy places and has been found in Parham in North Green.

FUMITORY, COMMON (*Fumaria officinalis*) Native. Common on cultivated ground and waste places. Seen in Parham, between the edge of an arable field and the grass verge along Parham Walk.

GIPSYWORT (*Lycopus europaeus*) Native. Found on sides of ponds, rivers and in marshy areas. Said to be found along all rivers in Suffolk but only seen in Parham at the edges of ponds.

GOAT'S-BEARD (Tragopogon pratensis ssp. minor) Native. Also known as "JOHN-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON" as the flowers open early but close around midday. Common on grass verges in Parham.

GOAT'S RUE (*Galega officinalis*) Alien. Introduced from Europe and W. Asia and now found in the wild. Also known as "FRENCH LILAC". Prefers damp ground and found in two gardens in Parham.

GOOSEFOOT, MANY-SEEDED (*Chenopodium polyspermum*) Colonist. Also known as "ALLSEED". Related to "FAT HEN" and found as a weed of cultivated land. Common in Parham gardens.

GOOSEFOOT, RED (*Chenopodium rubrum*) Native and colonist, probably only native near sea. Said to be found in dried-up ponds and on river margins, exactly where found in Parham, near pond in meadow of Willoughby House.

GORSE (*Ulex europaeus*) Native. Known also as "FURSE" and "WHIN". Occurs in grassland, heaths, scrub, hedgerows, banks and roadsides on light soils. Found by road in Parham but not common here.

GROUND-ELDER (*Aegopodium podagraria*) Probably introduced as food plant, now naturalised and had become a "plague" by 16th century. Pernicious weed in Parham gardens and found in waste places.

GROUND-IVY (*Glechoma hedercea*) Native. Used in brewing before introduction of hops to clear liquid and sharpen flavour. Prefers light soils. Very common in Parham in shady areas in gardens and light woodland.



GROUNDSEL (*Senecio vulgaris*) Native on coast or colonist. Named after the Anglo-Saxon 'grondeswyle' or 'ground glutton' after habit of occurring on virtually all cultivated ground. Common in Parham.

GROUNDSEL, HEATH (Senecio sylvaticus) Native. Also known as "WOOD GROUNDSEL" but grows on heaths, open woodland and wood margins. In Parham found on wide verge near pond by old railway.

HAWKBIT, AUTUMN (*Leontodon autumnalis*) Native. Very common flower on grassy areas such as road verges, rough lawns. Found in Parham gardens, roadsides and in St Mary's churchyard.

HAWK'S-BEARD, BEAKED (*Crepis vescaria*) Colonist introduced from W. and S. Europe, first recorded in Britain in 1713. Said to have increased in recent years. Found on roadsides, as in Parham, and waste places.

HAWK'S-BEARD, SMOOTH (*Crepis capillaris*) Native. Most common hawk's-beard in Britain. Weed of poor arable land and occurs in meadows, waysides and is frequent in Parham along grassy roadsides etc.

HAWKWEED, MOUSE-EAR (*Hieracium pilosella*) Native. Prefers dry heaths, sunny banks, sand dunes and found growing in Parham along the old railway track towards Framlingham.

HEDGE-BEDSTRAW (*Galium mollugo*) Native. Bedstraw plants were covered with sheets and used as mattresses in earlier times. Found under hedges, near woods and along the old railway track in Parham.

HEDGE-PARSLEY, UPRIGHT (*Torilis japonica*) Native. Under hedges, on edges of woods and very common in Suffolk. Several patches in Parham, especially at Silverlace Green.

HEMLOCK (*Conium maculatum*) Native. Very poisonous and used for judicial executions in ancient Greece. Caused deaths of children using stems as peashooters. Common in Parham, on The Pound and field margins.

HEMP-AGRIMONY (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) Native. Usually found beside rivers and ditches and other damp situations. Growing in Parham near a hedge adjoining a ditch along the side of Parham Wood.

HERB-ROBERT (*Geranium robertianum*) Native. Also known as "STINKING BOB" because of strong disagreeable odour of the leaves. Common everywhere and a frequent weed of gardens in Parham.

HOGWEED (*Heracleum sphondylium*) Native. Also known as "COW MUMBLES" in Suffolk. Used for pig fodder in past years, also as a table delicacy. Very common along road verges, lanes, rough pastures.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera periclymenum*) Native. Also known as "SUCKLINGS" in East Anglia and "WOODBINE". Climbs over and through hedges etc. in Parham.

HOP (Humulus lupulus) Doubtfully native, probably

introduced and naturalised from earlier cultivation. Very frequent, growing over old hedges. Along Brick Lane and Main Road in Parham.

HOREHOUND, BLACK (*Balotta nigra*) Native. Also known as "STINKING ROGER". Common along road verges, beneath hedges and also found in Parham gardens as a weed.

HOREHOUND, BLACK (WHITE FORM) (*Ballota nigra*) Native. In 'Flora of Suffolk' this form is described as uncommon but found growing in Parham under a hedge bordering the Old Vicarage.

HORSE-RADISH (*Amoracia rusticana*) Introduced from S. E. Europe and W. Asia and escaped from gardens where cultivated to make the sauce. Found on edge of field adjacent to Parham Wood.

HORSETAIL, FIELD (*Equisetum arvense*) Native. Also known as "CORN HORSETAIL". Serious weed of gardens and cultivated land and difficult to eradicate. Common in Parham.



Field horsetail

HOUND'S-TONGUE (*Cynoglossum officinale*) Texture of the leaves gives the plant its common name, also has unpleasant odour of rats/mice. Not common here but one plant found along the old railway track.

IRIS, STINKING (*Iris foetidissima*) Native. Also known as "GLADDON" and "ROAST-BEEF PLANT"; the latter from the odour from crushed leaves and colour of the seeds. Common in Parham where it spreads rapidly.

IRIS, YELLOW (*Iris pseudocorus*) Native. Also known as "YELLOW FLAG". Plant of river sides, ditches, marshy areas and ponds. Grows in the River Ore at Parham.

IVY (*Hedera helix*) Native. Also known as "IVERY" in East Anglia. Very common climber over hedges, trees, buildings and probably found all over Parham.

KNAPWEED, COMMON (*Centauria nigra*) Native. Also known as "HARDHEADS". Very common sight along roadsides and in meadows. Frequent in Parham on grassy roadside verges and field edges.

KNOTGRASS (*Polygonum aviculare*) Native and introduced. Also known as "STONEWEED" or

"WIREWEED" in Suffolk. Variable habit, common weed of bare ground and roadside verges in Parham.

KNOTWEED, JAPANESE (*Reynoutria japonica*) Alien, native of Japan. Pernicious garden weed forming large clumps difficult to eradicate. Not too widely found in Parham but in some gardens.

LETTUCE, GREAT (*Lactuca virosa*) Colonist, possibly native on Suffolk coast. Also known as "GREATER PRICKLY LETTUCE". Very tall. On disturbed soil, roadside verges and gardens in Parham.

LORDS-AND-LADIES (*Arum maculatum*) Native. Also known as "WILD ARUM" and "CUCKOO PINT" and about 100 other names. Spotted leaves. Found in shady areas and in Parham gardens.

LORDS-AND-LADIES (*Arum maculatum* var. *immaculatum*) Native. The plants with unspotted leaves are said to be more common in Suffolk and are certainly more frequently found in Parham, where it is abundant.

MADDER, FIELD (*Sherardia arvensis*) Native or colonist. Originally red dye made from the roots. Weed of arable land and found on edges of fields adjoining Parham Wood.



MALLOW, COMMON (*Malva sylvestris*) Native. Very common and colourful plant. Young shoots used to be eaten as a vegetable. With poppies brightens up Parham roadsides in early summer.

MALLOW, DWARF (*Malva neglecta*) Probably colonist. Found in fields, grassy banks and in gardens, as in Parham where it can become a troublesome weed which is difficult to eradicate.

MARIGOLD, CORN (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) Colonist from Mediterranean and W. Asia. Known locally as "DUNWICH BUDDLE" as it grows abundantly there. Grows in a Parham garden from bought seed.

MARSH BED-STRAW, COMMON (*Galium palustre*) Native. Found in damp places beside natural pools etc and was found in this situation at Silverlace Green, near the pond.

MARSH-MARIGOLD (*Caltha palustris*) Native. Also known as "KINGCUP" and "MAY BLOBS" in damp

situations such as marshes, beside streams etc. Abundant on wet meadowland near River Ore.

MAYWEED, SCENTLESS (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) Colonist. Very common weed of cultivated land and found on field edges, pathways, gardens and on most bare land in Parham.

MEADOW-RUE, LESSER (*Thalictrum minus*) Native. Said to be rare or local, occurring on dry banks and heaths. Found in Parham on former waste-land near entrance to Hollow Lane.

MEADOWSWEET (*Filipendula ulmaria*) Native. Also known as "COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE" Common in ditches, marshy areas and found in Parham in such habitats.

MEDICK, BLACK (*Medicago lupulina*) Native. Also known as "NONSUCH". Common on grassy verges, waysides and waste places. Also found in gardens, as in Parham.

MEDICK, SPOTTED (*Medicago arabica*) Native. Also known as "CALVARY CLOVER", representing Christ's blood falling onto clover at the foot of the cross. Very common in Parham on grass verges.

MERCURY, ANNUAL (*Mercurialis annua*) Native. Said to common in Suffolk in the Ipswich area. Found in gardens and rubbish dumps. Seen only once in Parham in a garden along The Street.

MERCURY, DOG (*Mercurialis perennis*) Native. The name 'dog' suggests the plant is valueless; it is very poisonous according to Culpeper. Common in Parham in shady areas, such as along the Brick Lane walk.

MINT, WATER (*Mentha aquatica*) Native. Water mint probably used by the Romans 2000 years ago. Grows in wet and damp places in such habitats in Parham - ditches and near streams.

MOSCHATEL (*Adoxa moschatellina*) Native. Also known as "TOWN HALL CLOCK" as it has a face facing upwards and four outwards at right angles, pretty leaves. Found in shade along Brick Lane path.



MOUSE-EAR, COMMON (*Cerastium fontanum*) Native. Related to the chickweeds, but has hairy leaves compared to the ears of the mouse. Common, especially on grassy areas and on lawns.

MUGWORT (*Artemesia vulgaris*) Native or naturalised. Aromatic foliage and used widely in the past medicinally and as a substitute for tea. Very common and found generally in Parham.

MULLEIN, GREAT (*Verbascum thapsis*) Native. Also known as "AARON'S ROD" from the bible story. Seedlings often appear, as along the old railway track on the Parham Walk and at Mill Green.

MUSTARD, BLACK (*Brassica nigra*) Native. Used as a condiment more than 2000 years ago. More common near the coast in Suffolk but abundant along field edges in Parham.

MUSTARD, GARLIC (*Alliaria petiolata*) Probably native. Also known as "JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE" and "SAUCE ALONE". Frequent in Parham, especially in gardens and along road verges. Orange tip caterpillars feed on leaves.

MUSTARD, HEDGE (*Sisymbrium officinale*) Native. Thought to be beneficial to the throat. Common on waste ground, roadsides and in hedgerows. Often seen in Parham.

NETTLE, COMMON (*Urtica dioica*) Native. Also known as "STINGING NETTLE". Very common perennial weed difficult to control. Present on farms and in gardens as well as woods and waste places.

NETTLE, SMALL (*Urtica urens*) Native. Annual plant, less vigorous than above. Frequently found on cultivated ground such as on farms and gardens, may be confused with the stinging nettle.

NIGHTSHADE, BLACK (*Solanum nigrum*) Colonist. Also known as "GARDEN NIGHTSHADE" as it is often found as a prevalent garden weed in gardens (as in Parham) and on other cultivated land.

NIGHTSHADE, WOODY (Solanum dulcamara) Native. Known also as "BITTERSWEET". Berries are poisonous but not usually fatal (as in deadly nightshade). Climbs over hedges such as near Parham Wood.

NIPPLEWORT (*Lapsana communis*) Native or colonist and said to be growing in Britain since the Stone Age. Very common on roadsides, cultivated land and waste ground. Abundant in Parham.

ORACHE, COMMON (*Atriplex patula*) Native, spreading from coastal areas. Has high vitamin C content. Grows on disturbed land and is a common weed in Parham gardens and especially in the meadow by Willoughby House.

ORACHE, GRASS-LEAVED (*Atriplex littoralis*) Native. Also known as "SHORE ORACHE" as more common on the coast. Found near road by Willoughby House, Parham, perhaps encouraged by road salt. ORCHID, BEE (*Ophrys apifera*) Native. Common name derived from resemblance of bumble-bee sitting on the flower. Colony appeared at top of Parham Hill in 1991 and again in same general area in 1999.



ORCHID, COMMON SPOTTED (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) Native. Also known as "WOOD SPOTTED ORCHID". Typically found in damp meadows and occurs in Parham close to pond at Silverlace Green.

ORCHID, PYRAMIDAL (Anacamptis pyramidalis) Native. Grows on grassy waysides,, in churchyards on clay or chalk. In Parham found growing on Saxmundham Road verge near Little Lonely Farm.

OXLIP, FALSE (*Primula veris x vulgaris*) Native. A natural cross between the primrose and cowslip. Also known as "LADIES' FINGERS". Common where the two plants grow together, as on Parham verges.

OXLIP, TRUE (*Primula elatior*) Native. Also known as "FIVE FINGERS" and "PAIGLE". Not seen wild in Parham but one bought and planted in a Parham garden, where it is surviving.

OXTONGUE, BRISTLY (*Picris echinioides*) Native or colonist. Said to be frequent on cliffs and embankments but abundant in Parham on road verges and in gardens.

PANSY, FIELD (*Viola arvensis*) Native or colonist. Very common in arable fields where it becomes a weed. Colours include cream, yellow, violet and blue. Found amongst arable crops in Parham.

PARSLEY, CORN (*Petroselinum segetum*) Native or colonist. Often confused with stone parsley but the plants at North Green Farm and Silverlace Green appear to be those of the corn parsley.

PARSLEY, COW (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) Native or colonist. Also known as "QUEEN ANNE'S LACE". The first of the parsleys to flower and a very welcome sight in much of Parham, being especially common on verges and tracks.

PARSLEY, FOOL'S (*Aethusa cynapiuim*) Native. Known also as "DOG'S POISON", it is one of the most poisonous plants found in Parham gardens where it occurs as a weed.

PARSLEY-PIERT (*Aphanes arvensis*) Native. Also known as "STONE-BREAKER" as it emerges between stones and grows on shallow stony soil, where it was found on the top of the river-bank on The Pound.

PEARLWORT, PROCUMBENT (Sagina procumbens) Native. Said to be the first plant Christ stepped on when he rose from the dead. A nuisance weed in Parham gardens.

PELLITORY OF-THE-WALL (*Parietaria judaica*) Native. Characteristically grows on old walls and buildings, especially churches, and in Parham occurs on the walls of the gateway of Moat Hall.

PENNY-CRESS, FIELD (*Thlapsi arvense*) Colonist. Probably coming to Britain with field crop seeds. Found on cultivated fields, as along the edge of an arable field by the main road in Parham.

PEPPER-SAXIFRAGE (*Silaum silaus*) Native. Also known as "SULPHURWORT". Occurs in old pastures and open woodland and was found on the grass verge between Mill Green and North Green, Parham.

PEPPERWORT, SMITH'S (*Lepidium heterophyllum*) Colonist. Said to be rare and decreasing but grows on railway sidings. Photographed growing along the old railway track in Parham.

PERSICARIA, PALE (*Polygonum lapathifolium*) Native. Often associated with damp areas but also found on cultivated land. Found in Parham on edge of an arable field close to a small stream.

PIMPERNEL, SCARLET (*Anagalis arvensis*) Native. Also known as "SHEPHERD'S SUNDIAL" in Suffolk and "POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS". Found on edges of Parham's arable fields.

PIMPERNEL, YELLOW (*Lysimachia nemorum*) Native. Flowers larger than its scarlet relative but similar creeping habit. Typically grows in shady, damp woodland rides – exactly where it was found in Parham Wood.

PINEAPPLEWEED (*Matricaria matricarioides*) Alien now naturalised. Also known as "RAYLESS MAYWEED". Common plant, especially on pathways and abundant in Parham.

PLANTAIN, GREATER (*Plantago major*) Probably colonist. Also known as "BROAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN". Frequent on lawns and well-trodden paths, such as in Hollow Lane and along the old railway track where it is abundant.

PLANTAIN, RIBWORT (*Plantago lanceolata*) Native. Also known as "FIGHTING COCKS" in Suffolk. Ancient species dating back to the Stone Age (5000 years ago). Common in grass and found in Parham on road verges, etc.

POKEWEED, AMERICAN (*Phytolacca americana*) Casual, native of N. America. Sometimes grown as a garden plant and occasionally found as a weed, as in Parham in the garden of Dial House. POPPY, COMMON (*Papaver rheos*) Colonist, probably introduced. Also known as "FIELD POPPY" and "CORN POPPY". Flowers appear on newly disturbed land. Very common on Parham road verges and banks.

POPPY, WELSH (*Meconopsis cambrica*) Native. Only in Wales and S. W. England but naturalised elsewhere as a garden escape. Found growing 'wild' in a few Parham gardens where it seeds and spreads.

PRIMROSE (*Primula vulgaris*) Native. The symbol of the English Spring and more common now on banks, sides of ditches, copses. Found in abundance in Parham in these habitats.

PURPLE-LOOSESTRIFE (*Lythrum salicaria*) Native. Always associated with water, on marshes, river-banks and found growing in the River Ore at Parham Bridge.

PURSLANE, PINK (*Montia sibirica*) Introduced from N. America. Related to springbeauty but has pink flowers. Brought in to a Parham garden with other flowers from a Cratfield garden. Not seen in the wild in Parham.

PYGMYWEED, AUSTRALIAN (*Crassula helmsii*) Alien. Australian water weed sold commercially as an oxygenator and photographed in a garden pond in Parham.

RADISH, WILD (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) Colonist. Also known as "WHITE CHARLOCK" and "RUNCH". Persistent weed of agriculture and found in Parham at Mill Green, North Green and elsewhere.

RAGGED-ROBIN (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) Native and now decreasing. Also called "THUNDER FLOWER". Seen in only two sites in Parham – bottom of Eastern House garden and damp meadow of The Willows.



RAGWORT, COMMON (*Senecio jacobaea*) Native. Scheduled injurious weed under Weeds Act of 1959. Poisonous to horses. Very common and found on grassy areas, gardens and road verges in Parham.

RAGWORT, HOARY (*Senecio erucifolius*) Native. A woolly, grey plant of grassland, pastures and hedge banks. Seen growing on common land, North Green but regrettably the area was cut before the plants flowered.

RAGWORT, MARSH (*Senecio aquaticus*) Native. Also known as "WATER RAGWORT". Not common here but a few plants seen at Silverlace Green and, possibly, North Green.

RAPE (*Brassica napus*) Introduced as a crop and now established as a British wild flower. Found extensively in Parham on road verges and field edges where rape was cultivated.

REDSHANK (*Polygonium persicaria*) Native. Also known as "PERSICARIA". Often found as weed in gardens and on grassy areas and edges of fields, as near Parham Wood.

REED, COMMON (*Phragmites australis*) Native. Very common on wet land, ditches and ponds. Frequent in Parham near pond between old railway and Parham Wood ("Larter's Lake").

REST-HARROW, COMMON (*Ononis repens*) Native. Also known as "RASSALS" in Suffolk. Literally means 'to stop the harrow' so a curse of primitive farmers. Found on grassy verges of Mill Green and Silverlace Green.

ROCKET, TALL (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) Naturalised alien from C. Europe. Also known as "TUMBLING MUSTARD". Said to be increasing. Found growing in the garden of Church Farm.

SANDWORT, THREE-NERVED (*Moehringia trinervia*) Native. Also known as "THREE-VEINED SANDWORT". Related to chickweed, which it greatly resembles. Found in a Parham garden beneath yew tree.

SANICLE (*Sanicula europaea*) Native. Also known as "WOOD SANICLE". Typically found in deciduous woodland, especially ash, beech or oak. In Parham growing in woods towards Easton.

SCABIOUS, FIELD (*Knautia arvensis*) Native. Also known as "LADY'S PIN-CUSHION". Common on waysides and fields. Found growing on the verge and embankment of the old railway.

SCURVYGRASS, DANISH (*Cochlearia danica*) Native. Also known as "EARLY SCURVYGRASS". Normally associated with salty coastal areas but now (as in Parham) on verges encouraged by salt on winter roads.



SEDGE, DROOPING (*Carex pendula*) Native. Normally associated with ditches and damp woods in West Suffolk but found in the garden of The Hyde, Parham.

SELFHEAL (*Prunella vulgaris*) Native. Also known as "CARPENTER'S HERB" due to its reputation of healing wounds. Found on the wide grassy road verges in Parham. Prefers damp conditions.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE (Capsella bursa-pastores) Native or colonist. Variable in form but a very common weed on edges of arable fields, in gardens and along road verges.

SILVERWEED (*Potentilla anserina*) Native. Common on Silverlace Green. The latter may have got its name from the colour of leaves of this plant or from Cornish silver passing Parham on its way to the coast.

SNOWDROP (*Galanthus nivalis*) Doubtfully native in Suffolk, may originate from gardens. Also known as "SNOW-PIERCER". Many clumps flower in St Mary's churchyard.

SNOWFLAKE, SUMMER (*Leucojum aestivum*) Introduced but may have been native once. Grows in wet meadows, often associated with willows – exactly where the plant was growing in garden of The Willows.

SOAPWORT (*Saponaria officinalis*) Introduced and established. Also known as "BOUNCING BETT". Used originally to wash wool and woollen cloth. Growing in a Parham garden.

SOLDIER, GALLANT (*Galinsoga parviflora*) Established alien, introduced from S. America in 1796. Also known as "KEW-WEED" as it escaped from Kew Gardens. Increasing in Suffolk and in Parham gardens.

SORREL, COMMON (*Rumex acetosa*) Native. In Tudor times highly prized as a vegetable and as leaves have a distinct sourness often used as a flavouring. Very common plant and found in many wild places and in Parham gardens.

SORREL, SHEEP'S (*Rumex acetosella*) Native. Grows on heaths, grassy places as well as on cultivated land. Is found additionally in certain commercial composts so appears in tubs with ornamental plants.

SOW-THISTLE, PERENNIAL (Sonchus arvensis) Native and colonist. Common weed of cultivation and waste places. Occurs on verges and edges of ditches adjoining roads around Parham.

SOW-THISTLE, PRICKLY (Sonchus asper) Native and colonist. Also known as "SPINY-SOWTHISTLE". Common in many places, including gardens in Parham.

SOW-THISTLE, SMOOTH (Sonchus oleraceus) Native and colonist. Also known as "DOG'S THISTLE", "HARE'S LETTUCE" and "RABBIT'S MEAT". Common weed of waste places and gardens.

SPEARWORT, GREATER (*Ranunculus lingua*) Native. Decreasing and rare but mentioned in 'Flora of Suffolk' (published 1982) as being found in Parham. Seen at Silverlace Green in 1993 and in 1999.

SPEARWORT, LESSER (*Ranunculus flammula*) Native. Inhabits wet meadows, marshes, pool and stream edges, exactly the situation it was found in at Silverlace Green. Said to be on the decrease.

SPEEDWELL, COMMON FIELD (Veronica persica) Colonist introduced from C. and S. Europe. The commonest speedwell found on cultivated land, grass verges and frequently a weed in gardens.

SPEEDWELL, GERMANDER (Veronica chamaedrys) Native. Also known as "BIRD'S EYE". Another very common speedwell found by woods and hedges. Frequent in Parham and seen near Parham Wood.

SPEEDWELL, IVY-LEAVED (Veronica hederifolia) Native and colonist. Also known as "WINTER-WEED" in Suffolk. Very common on grass verges, waste-land and in gardens.

SPEEDWELL, SLENDER (Veronica filiformis) Introduced as an ornamental and escaped to become a weed, especially in lawns. Carpet of it occurred in a field adjoining the garden of The Barn, Silverlace Green.

SPEEDWELL, THYME-LEAVED (Veronica serpyllifolia) Native. Prefers damp soil, wet meadows and is frequently a weed of lawns, as in many Parham gardens.

SPEEDWELL, WALL (Veronica arvensis) Native. Found on grassy banks and in dry habitats. Can grow in crevices of old walls. Found in Parham gardens, on lawns, grass verges and along the old railway track.

SPRINGBEAUTY (*Montia perfoliata*) Alien, introduced from N. America. Also known as "PERFOLIATE CLAYTONIA". Spreading and found in several shady habitats in Parham, especially under hedges.

SPURGE, CAPER (*Euphorbia lathyrus*) Introduced from S. Europe and escaped from gardens. Fruits are poisonous. 'Explosive' seed pods. Found as a weed in Parham gardens but said to deter moles.

SPURGE, DWARF (*Euphorbia exigua*) Colonist and a weed of cultivated land. Said to be uncommon now in Suffolk. Found in Parham on edge of arable field near Parham Wood.

SPURGE, PETTY (*Euphorbia peplus*) Colonist. Common weed of gardens, especially on light soils. Plant juices are poisonous and can kill animals. Common in Parham gardens and field edges.

SPURGE, SUN (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) Colonist. Common on cultivated ground. Seeds flung great distances so the weed spreads and is frequently found in Parham gardens and on waste areas.

SPURGE, WOOD (*Euphorbia amydaloides*) Native. Associated with ancient woodland and recently coppiced sites. Evergreen and found in Parham under hedges and near woods.

STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM (Ornithogalum umbellatum) Naturalised from garden origin. Also known as "BETTY-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON" as flowers close in dull weather. Grows in Parham churchyard and in many local gardens. STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM, DROOPING (Ornithogalum nutans) Introduced from Mediterranean areas. Naturalised on roadside verges and grows in Parham gardens.

STITCHWORT, GREATER (*Stellaria holostea*) Native. Also known as "BALLAM'S SMITE" in Suffolk and "SHIRT BUTTONS". Found in Parham under hedges and on edge of woods.

STITCHWORT, LESSER (*Stellaria graminea*) Native. Found in more open situations than the greater stitchwort. It has smaller flowers and narrower leaves. Not as common in Parham but seen at Silverlace Green.

ST. JOHN'S-WORT, PERFORATE (*Hypericum perforatum*) Native. Used to heal wounds of the Crusaders by Knights of St John of Jerusalem. Common in Parham on wide grassy verges of Hall Hill etc.

STONECROP, BITING (*Sedum acre*) Native. Also known as "WALL-PEPPER". Leaves have sharp taste. Is common, grows well on old walls and stony ground. Seen on the garden walls of Church Farm, Parham.

STORK'S-BILL, COMMON (*Erodium circutarium*) Native. Prefers dry, sandy habitats along waysides and tracks. Seen growing in Parham on the grassy verge in front of the old station (Eastern House).

STRAWBERRY, BARREN (*Potentilla sterilis*) Native. Never produces fleshy edible fruit although similar in appearance to the wild strawberry. Found in Parham gardens and in St Mary's churchyard.

STRAWBERRY, WILD (*Fragaria vesca*) Native. Found in many different situations. Fruits eaten by birds so seeds well scattered. Plants appear in many Parham gardens and also in the churchyard.

SWINE-CRESS (*Coronopus squamatus*) Probably colonist. Also known as "WART CRESS" and "HOG-CRESS". Found on Parham walk near Larter's Lake, also on field edge by Parham Wood.

SWINE-CRESS, LESSER (Coronopus didymus) Colonist introduced from S. America. Said to be uncommon in Suffolk but increasing. Grows in Parham gardens and on edge of arable field near Parham Wood.

TANSY (*Tanacetum vulgare*) Introduced, originally cultivated as a medicinal herb and flavouring for food. Spicy aromatic leaves. On old railway track in Parham and on wide grass verges.

TARE, HAIRY (*Vicia hirsuta*) Native. Formerly a common weed among crops and mentioned in a parable "...his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat". Found in Parham churchyard and Church Farm.

TARE, SMOOTH (*Vivia tetrasperma*) Native. Frequently found on grassy verges, clearings in woods and often grows with the hairy species. In Parham churchyard and edge of Parham Wood.

TEA PLANT, DUKE OF ARGYLL'S (*Lycium bararum*) Introduced from S. E. Europe or China, now widely naturalised. Also known as "BOX THORN". Occurs as hedging in several parts of Parham.

TEASEL (*Dypsacus fullonium* spp. *sylvestris*) Native. Has at least 27 common names including "POOR MAN'S BRUSH" and "PRICKLY BEEHIVES". Common in Parham on waste ground, ditch banks etc.

THISTLE, CREEPING (*Cirsium arvense*) Native or colonist. A bane of gardeners and farmers as the weed spreads rapidly by underground roots. A common weed in Parham, both in gardens and in the wild.

THISTLE, MARSH (*Circium palustre*) Native. Prefers damp habitats such as marshes, in woods, wet meadows. Found in exactly this situation in the damp areas of the garden of The Willows.

THISTLE, SPEAR (*Cirsium vulgare*) Native. Common weed of open fields, gardens, roadsides and waste ground. Very frequent in Parham occurring in grassy meadows and gardens.

THISTLE, WELTED (*Carduus acanthoides*) Native. Found in damp areas, meadows and roadsides. Can be a nuisance to gardeners and farmers and occurs in Parham gardens and on waste areas.

TOADFLAX, COMMON (*Linaria vulgaris*) Native. Also known as "LION'S MOUTH", "WEASEL SNOUT" and "SQUEEZE JAW". In Parham first seen at entrance to Hollow Lane.

TOADFLAX, IVY-LEAVED (*Cymbalaria muralis*) Introduced from S. Europe in 1640. Originally rare, now increasing in Suffolk. Likes shady rocks, old walls and occurs on the flint of St Mary's Church.

TRAVELLER'S-JOY (*Clematis vitalba*) Native. Also known as "OLD MAN'S BEARD", "TUZZY-MUZZY" (Gloucester) and has many other local names. Scrambles over hedges on Framlingham road.

TREFOIL, HOP (*Trifolium campestre*) Native. So named as the fruiting heads look like small hops. Not found so commonly as previously but a few plants seen on the Parham walk near old railway.

TREFOIL, LESSER (*Trifolium dubium*) Native. Thought to be the 'original' shamrock used by Saint Patrick to explain the Holy Trinity in Ireland. Common weed on lawns and difficult to control.

TREFOIL, SLENDER (*Trifolium micranthum*) Native. Smaller flowers than the other trefoils and not very common. Found occasionally in Parham and can be seen in some gardens.

TWAYBLADE, COMMON (*Listeria ovata*) Native. Name refers to the fact this orchid only has two leaves on each stem. Said to be decreasing in Suffolk and seen only once in Parham, in the garden of The Willows.

VALERIAN, COMMON (Valeriana officinalis) Native. Usually associated with water and one with pink flowers found on the bank of the River Ore. White-flowered one recorded in the garden of Church Farm.

VETCH, BUSH (Vicia sepiuim) Native. Also known as "TWADDGERS" in Yorkshire. Scrambles over other plants and found in many habitats. Seen frequently in Parham, such as top end of Hollow Lane.

VETCH, COMMON (*Vicia sativa*) Native. Not the most frequent vetch in Britain, despite its name. Has been seen in several sites in Parham, including the grassy area near Blyth Row and on "The Triangle", near The Street.

VETCH, TUFTED (*Vicia cracca*) Native. Scrambles over hedgerows. Because of attractive flower spike of bluish-purple blooms the plant may be allowed to grow in gardens where it can become a weed.

VETCHLING, MEADOW (*Lathyrus pratensis*) Native. Has several folk names related to the shape of the flowers including "OLD GRANNY'S SLIPPER SLOPPERS"! Found on Silverlace Green, Parham.

VIOLET, SWEET (*Viola odorata*) Native. The only violet to have scented flowers; the oil from the petals still used in scent, toiletries. Common in Parham on banks and grows in gardens where it seeds and spreads.

VIOLET, SWEET - white-flowered form - (*Viola* odorata var. dumetorum) Native. Seems to be common in many areas of Parham, including gardens and spreads easily by seed.

WALL-ROCKET, ANNUAL (*Diplotaxis muralis*) Alien. Also known as "STINKWEED" as the crushed stems give out the 'rotten egg' smell. Found growing among cultivated plants in Eastern House garden.

WATERCRESS (*Nasturtium officinale*) Native. Found in wet areas, ditches and streams. Plant grown commercially is identical to the one growing in the wild. Grows in the River Ore at Parham Bridge.

WATER-CRESS, FOOL'S (*Apium nodiflorum*) Native. Not related to the true watercress although it looks similar and found in similar habitats. Again grows in the River Ore near Parham Bridge.

WATER-CROWFOOT, COMMON (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) Native. Also known as "PICKEREL WEED" in Suffolk. Grows in streams, ditches and ponds and found in the pond in Willoughby House meadow.

WATER-DROPWORT, FINE-LEAVED (*Oenanthe aquaticus*) Native. Said to be now rare and disappearing in Suffolk but found growing in profusion in the pond behind Willoughby House.

WATER-LILY, YELLOW (*Nuphar lutea*) Native. Also known as "BRANDY BOTTLE" due to the shape of the seed capsules and stale alcohol odour from the flowers. Found in River Ore upstream from the bridge.

WATER-PARSNIP, LESSER (*Berula erecta*) Native. Grows in wet situations e.g. ditches, marshes and in shallow water of river edges. Found in such a situation in the River Ore by Parham Bridge.

WATER-PLANTAIN (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*) Native. Can grow in deep water and found in ditches, ponds and near rivers. Seen in the pond behind Willoughby House and in one at North Green Farm.

WATER-SPEEDWELL, PINK (Veronica catenata) Native. Said to be less frequent in Suffolk than previously but found growing in Parham in the meadow pond adjoining Willoughby House.

WELD (*Reseda luteola*) Native. Also known as "DYER'S ROCKET" as formerly grown for its yellow dye. Resembles wild mignonette and seen only on The Pound in Parham.

WHITLOW GRASS, COMMON (*Erophila verna*) Native. Likes dry, rocky and stony ground and was found growing with thale cress on the verge outside Eastern House and by Larter's Pond near Parham Wood.

WILLOWHERB, BROAD-LEAVED (*Epilobium montanum*) Native. Willowherbs derive their common names from the similarity to stems and leaves of the willow tree. Common as a weed in Parham gardens.

WILLOWHERB, GREAT (*Epilobium hirsutum*) Native. Also known as "CODLINS AND CREAM" and "CHERRY PIE". Very common in Parham, growing in ditches and other damp habitats.

WILLOWHERB, ROSEBAY (*Chamerion angustifolium*) Native. Also known as "FIREWEED" as it often occurs after fires. Pictured in Parham on a bank where debris had been burnt on verge by the Old Vicarage.



Rosebay willowherb

WINTERCRESS, COMMON (*Barbarea vulgaris*) Native. Also known as "YELLOW ROCKET". Prefers damp habitats and is found in Parham on several sites including road verges and gardens.

WOODRUSH, FIELD (*Luzula campestris*) Native. Also known as "SWEEP'S BRUSH" and "GOOD FRIDAY GRASS". Can become a serious weed in lawns; common in Parham.

WOUNDWORT, HEDGE (*Stachys sylvatica*) Native. Used by ancient Greeks to stem bleeding and as a poultice. Now shown that oils from the plant have antiseptic properties. Very common in Parham. WOUNDWORT, MARSH (*Stachys palustris*) Native. Prefers damp habitats such as ditches, wet land and beside rivers and streams. Used by herbalist Culpeper to heal wounds. Several clumps in Parham.

YARROW (Achillea millefolium) Native. Also known as "MILFOIL". Very frequent weed of grass on roadsides and lawns as the flat basal rosettes escape the lawn mower. Very common in Parham.

YELLOWCRESS, CREEPING (*Rorippa sylvestris*) Native. Grows in damp pastures, sides of streams and occasionally a weed of wet arable land. Found at Silverlace Green on road verge. Identity not confirmed.

YELLOWCRESS, MARSH (*Rorippa palustris*) Native. Prefers a site that is submerged in winter but dries out in summer, exactly the conditions found in the pond of Willoughby House meadow where it occurred.

YELLOW-SORREL, LEAST (*Oxalis exilis*) Introduced from Australasia. Has become a serious weed of gravel paths and short turf. Found in such situations in the garden of Eastern House.

YELLOW-SORREL, PROCUMBENT (*Oxalis corniculata*) Introduced. Also known as "SLEEPING BEAUTY" as the leaves fold down at night. Persistent garden weed in Parham, difficult to eradicate.

Acknowledgements

Information on these flowers and their distribution in Suffolk has been made with the help of "FLORA OF SUFFOLK" and I am greatly indebted to the author Mr F W Simpson.

By Daphne Culpan. 1999

Parham Churchyard Conservation

The Conservation area in the churchyard was set in spring 1991 and is delimited by a series of white posts. A notice from Suffolk Wildlife Trust indicates that the land has been specially set aside to record and encourage wild flowers. To date nothing very unusual has been found in the churchyard but the species include winter aconite, bulbous buttercup, lesser celandine, cowslips, wild daffodil (previously), water figwort, autumn hawkbit, common nettle, primrose, snowdrop, hairy tare, smooth tare and ivy-leaved toadflax (growing on the flint wall of the church).

FUNGI OF PARHAM

This is not a complete list of the fungi found in Parham as it has not been possible to identify some of the species. Many more toadstools have been photographed but it would need an expert mycologist to confirm their identification. The list is in alphabetical order of English common names but if none exists, the Latin name is given, in italics.

APPLE CANKER (Nectria galligena)

APPLE POWDERY MILDEW (Podosphaera leucotricha)

APPLE SCAB (Venturia inaequalis)

ASTER WILT (Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. callistephi) BEAN CHOCOLATE SPOT (Botrytis fabae)

BONNET MUSHROOM (Mycena sp.)

BRASSICA WHITE BLISTER (Albugo candida) BROWN ROT OF APPLE (Sclerotinia fructigena) CANDLE SNUFF FUNGUS (Xylaria hypoxylon) CHRYSANTHEMUM WHITE RUST (Puccinia horiana)

CORAL SPOT (Nectria cinnabarina)

DRYAD'S SADDLE (Polyporus squamosus)

DRY ROT (Serpula lachrymans)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) EARTHSTAR (*Geastrum* sp.)



Found in The Dightle garden, July, 1992

FAIRY RING (Marasmius oreades)

GIANT PUFFBALL (Langermannia gigantea) GRASS YELLOW RUST (Puccinia glumarum) HELLEBORE LEAF BLOTCH (Coniothyrium hellebori)

HOLLYHOCK RUST (Puccinia malvacearum) HONEY FUNGUS (Armillaria mellea)

HORSE MUSHROOM (Agaricus arvensis) INKCAPS (Coprinus sp.) Inocybe sp. JEW'S EAR (Auricularia auricula-judae) Lactarius sp. KING ALFRED'S CAKES (Daldinia concentrica) LEEK RUST (Puccina allii) LITTLE WHEEL TOADSTOOL (Marasmius rotula) MANY-ZONED POLYPORE (Coriolus versicolor) ONION WHITE ROT (Sclerotium cepivorum) ORANGE JELLY FUNGUS (Dacrymyces stillatus) ORANGE PEEL FUNGUS (Aleuria aurantia) OYSTER MUSHROOM (Pleurotus ostreatus) PARASOL MUSHROOM (Lepiota procera) PEACH LEAF CURL (Taphrina deformans) PHLOX POWDERY MILDEW (Sphaerotheca fuliginea) POTATO BLIGHT ON POTATO AND TOMATO (Phytophthora infestans) ROSE-GILLED GRISETTE (Volvariella speciosa) ROSE BLACK SPOT (Diplocarpon rosae) ROSE POWDERY MILDEW (Sphaerotheca pannosa) ROSE RUST (Phragmidium tuberculatum) Russula sp. SHAGGY INK CAP (Coprinus comatus) SILVER LEAF (Chondrostereum purpureum) SLIME MOULD (Lycogala sp.) VINE POWDERY MILDEW (Uncinula nector) VIOLA LEAF SPOT (Ramularia lactea) WALNUT LEAF BLOTCH (Gnomonia leptostyla) WET ROT (Coniophora puteana) WOOD BLEWIT (Lepista nuda)

Xylaria longipes

Acknowledgements

I am grateful for the help of Dr Rob Dryden who has kindly identified, from photographs, some of the above species, also to Mr George Culpan for recognition of the fungi causing plant diseases and Mrs Lyn Briscoe for additional species.

Daphne Culpan July 1999

Parham Hedge Survey

Hedgerows are an important landscape feature which provide an invaluable habitat for many animals and birds. In Parham, there are 244 hedgerows ranging from newly-planted mixed hedges to ancient remnant hedges with standard trees.

The task of the hedge survey was to record the hedges and their characteristics for posterity. However, before a survey which requires access to hedges on private land can be accomplished, permission must first be obtained from the landowners. The Environmental Forum of the Suffolk Coastal District Council provided guidance on how a survey of this type should be progressed, but in our case most of the preliminary activities suggested to gain public involvement had already taken place or were planned. The Parham Hedge Survey used an A4 proforma for each hedgerow. A summary description of each hedge with its Ordnance Survey reference number is given in the list below. The number of tree species in each hedgerow is indicated by the colour of the hedgerow number on the associated Parham Parish Map.

The scheme used to record the hedgerow data was a pilot scheme being organised by a sub-committee on hedgerow surveys for the Environmental Forum. Six other local parishes had already been selected to trial the survey methods before Parham asked to join the scheme. The collected hedgerow data has been forwarded to the Environmental Forum for use in the compilation of a national hedgerow database.

by Michael Gray and Malcolm Key



Junction of Footpaths 6,7 & 8 (Looking towards 'Shaftos' Cottage)
			Parham Hedg	ge Sur	vey		
Hedge No	Grid Ref.	No Specie s	Species	Height (m)	Hedge Trees	Newly - plante d	Other characteristics
1	30985923	2	El,Ht	2	-	-	Full of hops
2	31125935	7	Bt,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok	2.5	-	some	Coppiced 1997
3	31315957	8	Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm	2-2.5	-	-	
4	31505950	8 .	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Sp	2	Fm	-	
5	31625935	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Hy	2		· ·	-
6	31725955	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht	2	As,Fm,Em	-	Partly overgrown and some dead elm
7	31755980	9	Bt,Br,Cb,Dr,Ed,Em,FmHt, My	high	As,Cb,Ok, My	Cb,My	Middle section newly planted with Cb,My
8	31786015 32006004	4	Bt,Br,Fm,Ht	2.5	Ok	· ·	Oak tree halfway
10	31726029	12	Bt,Br,Dr,Ht,Hz,Ok,Pl As,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Hz,Hy,Pm, Sy,Pv	<u>3</u> 6	As,Ok As,Fm,Hy, Sy,Wi	-	Overgrown
11	32296017	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm	6			Gappy. Two short length
12	32256037	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm	6	-	<u> </u>	Gappy. I wo short length
13	32346040	5	Bt,Br,Em,Fm,Ht	4.5	-		Gappy
14	31886038	5	As,Br,Dw,Ht,Pm	high	As,Fm,Sy		Uncut & overgrown
15	31906044	2	Fm,Ht	-	As	-	-
16	31936047	4	Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	-	Ah,Fm		Overgrown
17	31706037	4	Bt,Br,Fm,Ht	1	-	yes	-
18	31656038	10	Bt,Br,Dw,Ed,Em,Ht,Hz,Sp,Sy,Wi	1	Bp,Sy,Wi	yes	-
19	31746035	9	Bt,Br,DrDw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm,Sy	-	As,Hy,Sy	-	Overgrown, dead Em
20	31606057	7	As,Bt,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Hz	-	As	yes	-
21	31406038	9	Be,Dw,Gr,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Pm,Sp	-	-	yes	Garden hedge
22	31236020	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht	2.5	As		Thick
23	31156022	4	Br,Dr,Fm,Ht	-		· ·	Adjacent to woodland
24	31156019	8	Bt,Br,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm		-	some	Planted 1997
25	31176004	5	Bt,Br,Ed,Fm,Ht	2.5	-	· ·	•
26	31385991	5	Be,Bt,Br,Ed,Ht	2	As,Be	-	-
27	31105995	11	As,Br,Dr,Ed,EM,Fm,Ht,Hz,Hy,Wi,Pp	· ·	Be,Em,Fm,Wi		Coppiced 1996
28 29	31105987 31055974	6 8	Br,Dr,EdFm,Ht,Wi As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	· ·	Fm,Bp,Sc	· ·	-
30	31033974	9	Bt,Br,Cb,Dw,Ed,Gr,Fm,Ht,Cn	-	Ok,Sy,Sb	-	-
31	30945975	6	Bt,Br,Dw,Gr,Fm,Ht		Lm,Sb	yes yes	-
32	31155967	4	Bt,Br,Ed,Ht	2	Lm,Ok	-	Trees planted 1988
33	30955958	3	As,Ed,Ht	3	-		-
34	30765985	4	Bt,Br,Em,Ht	2	-		
35	30625995	3	Bt,Em,Hz		-		Overgrown
36	30555993	6	Bt,Br,Ht,Hy,Pm,Sy	2.5	Sy	-	-
37	30255975	5	As,Br,Ed,Em,Hz	-	As	-	-
38	30095974	3	Br,Em,Ht	-	Wi	-	-
39	29486005	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ht,Hz,Sp	1	Ok	-	-
40	29686004	4	Bt,BrEm,Ht		As,Ok	-	Dead Em; Ok pollard
41	29766010	9	AS,Bt,Br,Em,Gr,Hz,Ok,Wi,Ch	-		•	
42	29586008	5	Bt,Br,Fm,Ht,Ok		Ok	· ·	
43	29686016	6	As,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht,Hz		-	-	
44	29686033	6	As,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok		See comment		Line of trees
45	29656029	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok	-	-		Overgrown
46	29626036 29206042	5	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Fm As,Bt,Br,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm		As	-	Line of trees
47	29206042	6	As,Bt,Bt,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm As,Br,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok		Ok		Overgrown
48	29276033	7	As,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht		As		Overgrown
50	30136078	7	As,Bt,Bt,Ed,Em,Fm,Sp	- ·	-		Overgrown
51	30556065	6	Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Fm,Pm	-	Ok	-	Overgrown/ dead Em
52	30546057	5	Br,Ed,Fm,Ht,Sp	-	Ed,Ok	-	Overgrown
53	30656065	4	As,Br,Ed,Em	-	Su	-	Line of trees
54	30736048	1	Ll	-	Be		-
55	30686048	4	Bt,Br,Em,Ht	-	Bt,Ok	-	-
56	30776048	1	Ly	1	-	-	-
57	30756042	3	Br,Ht,Hz	-	Ad,Pp,Sb; Wi	•	Overgrown
58	30776038	3	Bt,Br,Ht	-	Sb		Overgrown
59	30836032	2	Bt,Ht	-	Ad	•	Overgrown
60	30666018	3	Br,Ed,Em	-	-	-	Overgrown
61	30876037	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Ad	2	-	-	-
62	30966045	5	Br,Ed,Ht,Hz,Sp	-	-	yes	-

63	30946048	8	Bt,Br,Dw,Ed,Em,Ht,Hz,Pm	1	-	-	
64	31136054	11	Bt,Br,Ch;Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pv,Yw	-	-	some	
65	31186055	7	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,ht,Sp,Sy	-	-	yes	-
66	31086060	3	Dw,Ht,Sy	-	-	-	Overgrown
67	30956065	1	Em	1.5	-	-	Trimmed by hand
68	31206076	5	Bt,Br,Em,Fm,Ht	-			Overgrown
69	31286081	7	As,Bt,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht	1	•	-	Some overgrown
70	31276066	7	Bt,Br,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	-	As,Fm	yes	
71	31456076	5	Bt,Br,Em,Fm,Ht	1	Bp,Ok	-	-
72	31476067	7	Ad,As,Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm	2	Ad,Ok	yes	-
73	31656070	6	As,Bt,Dr,Dw,Fm,Sp	-	As,Be	yes	Some remnant
74	31576059	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Sy	-	Be,Fm,Hz, Ok	yes	Trees in small copse
75	31896069	6	Bt,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	-	Fm,Ok	-	-
76	31856085	4	As,Bt,Ed,Fm	-	•	-	Overgrown, part of wo
77	31706084	6	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Hz			· ·	Overgrown
78	31856095	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok	1.5	Ok	· ·	-
79	31756095	5	Bt,Br,Em,Ht,Hz	· ·	Ok		Very gappy
80	31606102	4	Bt,Br,Fm,Ok	-	-	-	Fragmented
81	31856128	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht	1	-	· ·	· ·
82	32056127	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht	1	-	-	-
83	32136144	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht	1	-	-	
84	31766135	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Ht,Ok	1	Ok,Pp	•	
85	31866142	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht	1	-	-	
86	31756146	6	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Fm,Ht	-	Fm	-	-
87	32036146	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm	1	Ok	-	-
88	32196160	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pv	-	Pp,Su	-	
89	31956178	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	2	-	-	-
90	31836163	6	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht	2	As,Ok	-	-
91	31686163	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Ht,Sp	2	Ok	-	
92	31226151	4	Bt,Br,Dr,Pm	3	Cb	-	Overgrown
93	31866205	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok	1	-	-	-
94	31676176	7	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht	1	Ok,Wi	-	
95	31486145	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm	1	-	-	Remnant, gappy
96	31256117	9	Bt,Dr,Dw,Gr,Fm,Ht,Hz,Hy,Sp		-	yes	-
97	31256120	8	Be,Dr,Dw,Gr,Fm,Ht,Hy,Sp	-	-	yes	-
98	31256125	5	As,Br,Dw,Fm,Ht	-		yes	-
99	31256126	11	As,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm,Pv	2	-	-	-
100	31246134	9	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm,Pv	2.5	As,Gr,Wf	-	Hops & dead Em
101	31286143	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	-	As,Fm,Wi	-	-
102	31256157	9	As,Br,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm,Wi	-	As,Fm,Ok	-	Old & previously lai
103	31366146	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ht,	2	-	-	-
104	31286145	5	Br,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	2	-	-	-
105.	31286137	7	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht	2	-	-	
106	31306152	7	As,Em,Fm,Ht,Sp,Sy,Pm	3.5	-	-	Overgrown
107	31376170	11	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Sp	1	As,Bt,Fm,	some	Middle section
					Ht,Mp,Ok,Wb		overgrown
108	61456185	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm	1	-	-	Dead Em
109	31376183	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht	-	-	-	
110	31306185	4	Br,Ed,Ht,Pm	3-3.5	Ht	-	Overgrown
111	31276189	8	As,Bt,Br,Dw,Em,Ht,Pm,Pv	3-3.5	Ht	-	Overgrown
112	31346188	5	As,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,	3-3.5	Fm,Ht	-	Overgrown, gaps
113	31466197	8	As,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm,Sy	1.5-2.5	 Fm,Pm,Sy 	yes	Planted 1993
114	31306211	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm	2.5	As	-	-
115	31376216	11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Sp	2.5	As,Ok	-	6 Ok trees
116	31556220	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm	2	As,Ok	-	Dead Em
117	31286226	13	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,	4-4.5	As,Fm,Ok		Overgrown, 10 trees
110	21(492(2	10	Ok,Pm,Pr As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Ht,Hz,Ok,Pm	high	As,Em,Ok	-	Woodland boundary
118	31648262						Woodland boundary
119	31506256	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,EmHt,Hz,Pm	high 2.5	As,Em Fm,Ht	-	Two trees in central g
120	31476265	12	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hs,Hz, Pm,Pv	2.5	r m,rtt	-	I wo uees in central g
121	31676275	12	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hs,Hz, Ok,Pm	2	-	-	Extends beyond wood both directions
122	31586288	6	Bt,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	high	-	-	Overgrown
123	31536290	5	Bt,Br,Em,Ht,Pm	high	-	-	Trimmed on field sid
124	31406289	8	As,Bt,Dr,Ed,Em,Ht,Ok,Pm	2	As,Ok	-	Western third other si of ditch
125	3136284	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,	-	As,Em, Fm,Ok	-	Overgrown
126	31246275	11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,EmFm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Pm	2.5	As,Fm,Ok	-	-
	31356290	6	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht	-	As,Cb	-	-
127	31330290						

129	31566325	9	As,Bt,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm	-	As,Fm,Ht, Ok		Dead Em
130	31286295	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Pm	2	As,Fm,Ht, Ok As,Ht		Dead Em Young trees
130	31266295	13	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz, Ok,Sp,Pm	1.5-2	As,Ok	-	Overgrown by wood
132	31196294	7	Bt,Br,Dw,Ed,Em,Ht,Ok		Ok	-	Two dead Em
133	31196284	7	Bt,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	-	-	-	I wo dead Em
134	31186276	6	As,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	-	As,Fm	-	Overgrown
135	31226274	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht		713,111	-	Overgrown
136	30926334	13	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz, Ok,Sp,Pm	1	Ok	-	Five dead trees
137	31246470	9	BT,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht,Hz,Hy,Ok,Pm	-	As,Be,Fm, Hy,Ok,Pm	yes	-
138	31356484	12	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,EmFm,Ht,Hz,Ok, Sy,Wi	1	Ok	-	-
139	31256484	13	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz, Hy,Ok,Pm	-	As,Ok	yes	Laid
140	31156470	6	Bt,Br,Fm,Ht,Hz,Hy	1	As,Bc,Be,Hy,O k,Wi,Ch	yes	-
141	30736044	4	Br,Ed,Em,Ht	2		-	Hops
142	31006482	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Sp	0.5		-	-
143	31096496	11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Sy	4.5	Fm,Ok,Sy	-	-
144	31006476	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Ht,Hz	1	As	-	Hedge has old man's beard
145	31056464	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz	-1	As	-	-
146	30856455	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm	1	-	-	-
147	30876468	11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Sp	1	As	-	-
148	30776445	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Wi	2	As,Ok,Pp	-	
149	30496285	8	Be,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok	2	As	-	10m gap
150	30466275	8	Bt,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm,Wi	-	As,Fm,Ok,Gp	some	Newly planted around pond
151	30476277	3	Bt,Ed,Ht		-	-	-
152	30606235	6	As,Bt,Dw,Ed,Fm		As,Fm		Some remnant &As standards from coppice stools
153	30776247	12	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ht,Hz,Ok,Pr, Wi,Pm	high	As,Fm,Ht, Ok	28	Overgrown
154	30806240	8	As,Dr,Ed,Ht,Hz,Ok,Wi,Pv	high	As,Ok,Sn,	-	6-7m wide
155	30706237	8	As,Bt,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm,Pp	high	Fm,Ht	-	Overgrown
156	30706228	7	As,Bt,Br,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	high	As,Fm	-	Overgrown, Gappy
157	30706227	9	As,Br,Dr,Ed,EmFmHt,Ok,Pm	1.5	As,Ok	-	Dead Em
158	30566225	11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm,Pv,Wi	-	As,Fm,Ok,Wi	-	Part remnant & overgrown
159	30786210	12	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm Wi	1-2	Fm,Ok,Wi	-	Not trimmed around pond
160	30586192	9	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	2	-	-	Mainly Em
161	30636176	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,	1		-	
162	30356218	9	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm	1	-	-	-
163	30386210	7	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Pm	1	Ok	-	-
164	30126219	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht	1	Ok	-	
165	30056214	6	Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht	1	-	-	
166	30186180	5	As,Bt,Ed,Ht,Hz	-		-	-
167	29956198	7	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Ht,Pm		inder .	-	-
168	30006195	6	Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Ht,Pm	-	-	-	Overgrown
169	29966185	6	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Fm,Ht	-	-	-	Overgrown
170	30056180	6	Br,Cb,Dr,Ed,Em,Ht	3.5	-	-	Gappy
171	30356190	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Sp	-	-	-	-
172	30356165	9	AS,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok	-	As,Ok	-	Line of trees
173	30656157	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht,Hz	4.5	-	-	-
174	30786158	7	Bt,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm	2	Ok	-	-
175	30646140	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz	2	As	-	-
176	30606084	11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pp	-	As,Ok	-	Overgrown
177	30776087	5	Bt,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht	2	-	-	-
178	30856095	5	As,Bt,Dr,Em,Fm	2.5	As,Ok	-	
179	30786115	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Ht	1	-	-	
180	30906125	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht	2	Ok	-	-
181	30966132	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Pm	2	Ok	-	
182	31036145	6	As,bt,Br,Ed,Ht,Pm	3	Ok,Wi	-	·
100	30946155	5	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ht	2	Ok	-	-
183	2140/122						
183 184 185	31406137 31166183	8 11	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht,Pm,Wi As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm,Sp	- 1	As As,Bt,Fm, Pm	-	Overgrown Part remnant & line of





Parham	Mil	lennium	Parish	Scan
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186	31136234	7	Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Hz,Sp,Wf		-	yes	-
187	31136212	7	As,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	1.5	As,Pm	-	Old hedge part not trimmed
188	30956219	9	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Ht,Ok,Pm	high	As,Ok	•	Overgrown, 6-7m wide 80% Pm
189	30956233	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Ht,Ok	2	As,Ok	-	-
190	31096234	6	Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Hz,Pm	-	-	-	-
191	30956225	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Pm,Pp,Wi	2	As,Pp	-	Overgrown
192	31156165	6	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht,	high	As,Fm	-	Overgrown
193	31156164	4	Bt,Dr,Fm,Pm	2	-	yes	Planted 1988
194	31126148	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Hz,	1			Part removed
195	30276070	6	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Hz,Pm	-	As,Ok	-	Overgrown
196	30346094	2	Ed,Ht	-	-	-	-
197	30206100	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Ok,Sp	-	Ok	-	Overgrown
198	30586035	2	Em,Ht	-	-	-	
199	30586022	2	Br,Ly	-	-	-	-
200	29696118	5	Bt,Br,Dw,Fm,Ht	-	-	-	-
201	29706140	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Ok,Pm,Sp,Pv	high	As,Ok,Pp	-	Overgrown
202	31265895	5	Bt,Br,Ed,Hz,Pm	high	Рр	-	Overgrown
203	30846073	5	Bt,Fm,Ht,Pm,Pv	-	Ch	-	-
204	31406058	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Sy	high	As,Fm,Sy	-	Overgrown
205	31006056	6	As,Br,Dr,Em,Fm,Ht	-	Ok	-	Part hand trimmed
206	31462056	4	As,Ed,Em,Sy	-	*	-	· · ·
207	32506043	7	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Pm	high	Ok	-	Overgrown
208	32346029	5	As,Br,Ht,Hz,Wi	high	-	-	Overgrown
209	32146027	7	As,Bt,Br,Dr,EmGr,Ht	-	-	-	-
210	31926004	4	Bt,Br,Ed,Ht	-	-	-	
211	31186053	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Hz	-	As,Ok	-	Overgrown
212	31666015	10	As,Bt,Br,Cb,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht,Pm,Wi	-	As,Wi	-	Overgrown
213	30686026	4	Bt,Br,Em,Ht		-	-	-
214	30105985	7	Br,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Ok	-	Ok	-	Overgrown
215	29566097	7	As,Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Ht,Pm	2	As,Ok		Overgrown
216	30526080	5	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Ht		Pp,Wi		Overgrown
217	30186084	8	Bt,Br,Em,Ht,Hz,Sp,Pv,Wi	-	As,Pp	-	Overgrown
218	31676060	7	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm,Ht,Hz,Wi	-	As		Overgrown
219	31246477	6	Bt,Br,Ed,Em,Ht,Wi	-	As Be,Ok,Wc	-	Overgrown
220	31026050	9	As,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Sp,Pv,Wi,	-		-	Line of trees
221	31856039	4	As,Ed,Ok,Ly		Pp Fm		Overgrown
222	31956041	5	Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht	-	- FM	-	- Overgiown
223	32106127	4	Bt,Br,Dr,Fm	2.5	Wi		
224	31446127	7	Bt,Br,Ed,Fm,Ht,Pm,Wi	3	Ok		
225	31546132	9	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Fm,Ht,Wi	2.5	As		Overgrown
226	31616136	7	AS,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Fm,Ht	-	As,Gr,Fm,Ok		Overgrown
227	31176120	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Pm	- 1	As		-
228	31366130	8	Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	-	As,Fm,Ok,Wc	yes	-
229	31106208	6	Bt,Dw,Fm,Ht,Pm,Sp	-	As,Ok,Wc	yes	
230	31036213	7	As,Be,Dr,Dw,Fm,Ht,Wc		AS, UK, WU	yes -	Remnant
231	31136476	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,	-		-	Line of trees
232	31406466	2	Ht,Hy	-	As,Hb,Ok, Sc	ves	Line of trees
233	31596315	4	As.Bt,Br,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Hz,Ok,Pm	-	Ok	-	Remnant. Dutch elr
234	30746315	10	AS,BI,BI,DW,E0,Em,FIN,HZ,OK,PM				present
235	31786235	1	-	-	Ok	-	Line of 3 Ok
236	31166164	4	Bt,Fm,Ht,Sy	1.5	-	yes	Planted 1988
230	31256200	3	As,Ok,Pm	high	As,Ok	some	Mainly Pm
238	30736326	11	Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz,Ok,Pm,Wi	-	Fm,Ok	-	Remnant. Line of tre
239	30306232	1	-	-	Ok	-	Remnant. 2 pollard
239	31576158	10	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Dw,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Pm	2	Ap,As,Fm,Ht, Pm	-	Not trimmed near ya
241	31846221	1	-	-	Ok	-	9 Ok
241	30456280	8	As,Bt,Br,Dr,Ed,Em,Fm,Ht,Hz	2	As	-	-
242	31576293	3	Ed,Em,Ht	-	-	-	Sparse shrubs
	1 313/0273		As,Bt,Br,Dr,Fm	-	-	-	Overgrown

Note:

 Abbreviations: Alder(Ad);Ash (As); Beech (Be); Bird cherry(Bc)Black poplar(Bp);Blackthorn (Bt); Bramble (Br); Bullace/Plum (Pm); Crab-apple (Cb); Dogrose (Dr); Dogwood (Dw); Elder (Ed); Elm (Em); Field maple (Fm); Grey poplar(Gp);Guelder rose (Gr);Hawthorn(Ht);Hazel(Hz);Holly(Hy);Honeysuckle(Hs);Hornbeam(Hb)Laurel(Lr);Leyland Cypress(Ly);Lilac(Ll);Maple(Mp);Oak (Ok); Pear(Pr), Poplar (Pp);Privet(Pv); Scots pine (Sn); Spindle (Sp);Spruce(Su); Sycamore (Sy); Wayfaring tree (Wf); Whitebeam(Wb);Wild cherry(Wc);Willow (Wi); Yew(Yw).
 The Hedge Survey noted ditches associated with hedges, but these are omitted from the summary.

Parham Tracks and Lanes

Survey of Rights of Way: Footpaths and Bridleways in the Parish

There are 17 footpaths (FP.) and two bridleways

 \blacksquare (BW.)in the Parish. The total length of all these is 20.926km or 13.079 miles. The shortest path is 0.230km and the longest 2.104km.

All rights of way are shown on the map that forms the basis of this survey. All paths have been walked and 80 photographs were taken of different views of the paths (to be found with the archives). The signposting of the paths was very good with only a handful of signs missing or damaged. All paths were passable, free of obstructions and gave good access to all parts of the Parish.

Footpath No.1 - 1.326km/ 0.823miles.

Starts from Framlingham to Wickham Market Road B1116 by Parham Old Hall, up drive through orchard/ garden of Old Hall, out onto field due west turning right at edge of field/ditch until you reach metal post where you meet FP. No.2.

Footpath No.2 - 2.104km/ 1.307miles.

Starts at B1116 Road opposite bus-shelter up steps, through garden then rising up slope to reach top of valley overlooking Parham village and Greens in far distance. After meeting up with FP. No.1 turn sharp right towards small copse and eventually Sally's Grove, Fourteen Acre Wood and the Easton parish boundary.

Footpath No.3 - 1.275km/ 0.792miles.

Starts from By-Road C2217 just north of the old Gate-House and small river-bridge, then runs up to the corner of Parham Wood, along its southern edge and then down to the old disused railway line crossing FP. No.5 going down to the small foot-bridge over the River Ore, then through the garden of a cottage to the main B1116 Road.

Footpath No.4 - 0.956km/ 0.594miles.

3

Go up the steps of the old railway cutting. At the top of the field head for the corner of Parham Wood (this section is not marked on either end). Once on the track that runs around the wood, go up the eastern side of the wood to meet the East-West track and telegraph poles where you meet three other footpaths.

Footpath No.5 - 1.046km/ 0.650miles.

This path starts on the C240 Road to North Green and Cransford from a sign by the wall of White House Farm. Go along Brick Kiln Lane until you emerge from the 'hedge-tunnel', then turn sharp left to immediately reach the old railway track. Turn right, follow the old line through the cutting and embankment and past a fish-pond to the intersection with FP. No.3.

Footpath No.6 - 1.046km/ 0.650miles.

Again starting from By-Road No. C2217 go along the path towards Parham House then follow the sign below the

house and parallel to Parham Wood, go up the incline to the intersection with footpaths No.4, No.7 and No.8.

Footpath No.7 - 0.625km/ 0.388miles.

Continues on in same direction as FP. No.6 after the intersection to meet Cransford Road C240 at Shaftos Cottage.

Footpath No.8 - 1.046km/ 0.650miles.

Starts at the junction of the previous path and follows the wide track northwards as far as the small pond in a clump of trees. Turn left after the pond and follow the field edge to Home Farm buildings and BW. No.18.

Footpath No.9 - 0.803km/ 0.499miles.

Starts from BW. No.18 on the corner of Gullwood Walk. Go a short way due south along the 'Gull' stream, often dry, then the path rises up towards the Framlingham parish boundary on its way to Edward's Farm.

Footpath No.10 - 0.854km/ 0.530miles.

Leave BW. No.18 from Framlingham soon after it has come down the side of the first field in Parham. The path now follows the 'Gull' stream and after the new plantation of trees goes through the 'Gull' wood turning twice left then right having crossed the bridge before going up the hill to North Green Cottages on the brow of the hill.

Bridleway No.11 - 1.071km/ 0.665miles. (0.931km/ 0.578miles. old BW.)

From Parham North Green to Great Glemham. Starts at Elm Tree Farm House, through yards, turns right along field track until cross-field path and alternative permissive path used in the last 20 years and marked by Suffolk County Council. Cross-field path is not believed to have been used in the last few decades.

Footpath No.12 - 0.982km/ 0.610miles.

From Mill Green to Great Glemham. Go along Park Farm drive and turn left before getting to yards. Then follow very wide and well surfaced track to the parish boundary and onwards.

Footpath No.13 - 0.434km/ 0.270miles.

Starts opposite FP. No.12, over stile down to the valley with another stile and up the next field to meet the Cransford Road. C240 near Shafto's Cottage.



Footpath 13 (Mill Green Farm to C240)





Footpath No.14 - 1.173km/ 0.728miles.

Starts near the Silverlace Green corner of 'Rachel's Wood'. Goes along the side of the wood then along the cross-field path to Crabbes Farm and the parish boundary with Great Glemham.



Footpath 14 (Rachel's Wood, Silverlace Green) Footpath No.15 - 0.599km/ 0.372miles.

This 'By Road' linking the C240 Cransford Road with Mill Green has a road No. 2215. It is called Hollow Lane, probably because it runs in a deep cutting that has in the past been a fordable stream. It is now only sometimes subject to flooding.

Footpath No.16 - 1.543km/ 0.958miles.

Starts from C242 Road to Marlesford by ex American wartime airfield water tower off Silverlace Green. Go

down the farm drive to the crossing with FP. No.17 leading to Moat Hall. From this crossing it leads down to the parish boundary with Hacheston where a footbridge crosses the River Ore.

Footpath No.17 - 1.798km/ 1.117miles.

This path starts at St. Mary's Church, Parham, then crosses the meadow and along the bottom of the first hill to a second gate. Then the path rises quite sharply, up a steep slope where Moat Hall soon comes into view. Pass the Hall on your right, along the moat. Turn right over a stile and then continue on the farm drive due south-east towards the Marlesford parish boundary.

Bridleway No.18 - 2.015km/ 1.251miles.

Bridleway from Framlingham to North Green and then connecting to BW. No.11 to Great Glemham. Coming from Framlingham this bridleway enters our Parish to the north side of St. John's Grove copse. It then goes down towards the 'Gull' watercourse taking a right turn and following the line of the 'Gull Wood'. It then turns right running up the hill through Home Farm yards towards its end on North Green and the C240 Cransford Road.

Footpath No.19 - 0.230km/ 0.143miles.

A short footpath from St. Mary's Church through the two riverside meadows and crossing the River Ore to end at the B1116 main road passing through kissing gates.

By Paul Briscoe

February to June 1999



Parham Circular Footpath Walk

The Rights of Way Act 1990 resulted in footpaths and bridleways, long lost to ploughing and lack of clearance, being opened once again to the public. The Parish of Parham was no exception and in that year every footpath and bridleway was cleared where necessary and sign posted.

It was decided a circular footpath be created around Parham. Routes were decided, maps prepared and with financial assistance from Suffolk County Council a Circular Footpath Walk leaflet was printed. On the 10th February 1991 the route was officially opened.

The long route takes approximately one hour and 40 minutes to walk, the shorter one about an hour. It takes the walker past the most picturesque points in the village. There are the three greens, Silverlace, Mill and North Green. It passes Moat Hall, the original Parham Hall, home of the Willoughbys. The building retains a considerable section of the Elizabethan manor house. There is a fine view over the village with Parham Church, built by the 2nd Earl of Suffolk in 1370, in the foreground. The final stretch takes the walker along the old railway cutting bringing back memories of the days of steam.

By David Friend

Conservation Measures

Parham Greens

Over the years many villages lost their Common Land to farming until 1965 when Common Land was registered and protected under the Commons Registration Act. Parham is very fortunate to have two large Commons, one at North Green the other at Silverlace Green, and a smaller area at Mill Green. Surrounded by ponds they provide valuable habitat for wildlife such as Snipe, Owls and Nightingales as well as abundant plant life.

The three Greens are managed by the Village Greens Management Committee, a sub-committee of the Parish Council. Each Common is cut once a year by local Farmers, to ensure that as far as possible, the vegetation is maintained in a condition created in the past by grazing stock. North Green has one section closer cut, to enable children of the village to play football, rounders, cricket and on occasions fly their kites, thus ensuring the Green has a practical use as well as being a wildlife haven.

In 1993 Parham Village Greens were registered with Suffolk Wildlife Trust as a County Wildlife Site giving the Greens further protection.



View Looking Across North Green towards Cloverdale Areas of General Conservation

• Two Elm Trees on the meadow behind Moat Hall are

registered with Professor David Bellamy

 Black Poplars are registered on the Suffolk County list of native Black Poplars (two can be found on the left hand side going to Mill Green from Silverlace Green)

· Silverlace Green is a registered Wildlife Heritage Site

 All three Greens were registered in 1993 with Suffolk Wildlife Trust as County Wildlife Sites

 Suffolk Wildlife conservation in the Churchyard is managed by Parham Parochial Church Council

• Thick Hawthorn hedge on the C242 road approaching Parham from Marlesford

• There are numerous new hedgerows and trees planted in Parham many funded by Suffolk Coastal District Council's annual Tree Planting Scheme

• Pond conservation is carried out on the Greens when required

 Daphne Culpan has identified and photographed 245 wild flower species in and around Parham

• Charles Brooke-Smith has arranged for a Yew tree to be planted in the Churchyard from 2000 year old stock to commemorate the Millennium

 Malcolm MacNicol has arranged to plant an Oak Sapling of local provenance at North Green to commemorate the Millennium.

Parham;- Commons Registration Act 1965



Application No. 133 Register Unit No. CL 74 COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT. 1965

Notification of Register entry relating to the registration of land as Common Land/Village Green "The piece of land known as _ Morra Garad

The piece of land known as <u>Marse Good</u> in the parish of <u>Marses Good</u> (Am soliton, 1906) of that parish, as marked with a gene verse like inside the boundary on Sheet <u>72</u> of the register map and distinguished by the number of this register main. Registered parsunt to <u>Algeoremy</u> Affapilication No. 332, nade <u>Son Abor No2</u> <u>Marses</u>, <u>Mars Goods, Babeley</u>, <u>on Manuse</u> <u>Marses</u>, <u>Mars</u>

(Registration provisional)*



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EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY HALL, INSWICH. Ŵ

Application No. <u>130</u> Register Unit No. <u>C4 75</u>

CONSIGNS REGISTRATION ACT. 1965 Notification of Realster entry relating to the registration of land as Common Land/Village Green

"The piece of land known as _______ GREEN___

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(Registration provisional)*

The Clerk, PARHAM PARISH Council

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY HALL,

Application No. 1.1 Register Unit No. ____Ar

COMMONS ENGISTRATION ACT. 1965 Notification of Register entry relating to the registration of land as Common Land/Village Green

*The piece of land known as _____

in the parish of _____

(Registration provisional)"



The Clerk, Rocham Parish Council

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government

Parham lies in the county of Suffolk that is governed by Suffolk County Council. However, District Councils manage certain local authority functions, such as housing, planning, & environmental health, and Parham is in the area of Suffolk Coastal District Council. This area is then divided for voting purposes as follows:-

- European Constituency: Suffolk and South West Norfolk
- Parliamentary Constituency: Central Suffolk & North Ipswich
- Electoral Division: Framlingham
- Electoral Parish: Parham
- Electoral Ward: Glemham Ward

The Polling Station for all elections is Parham Village Hall. Once every four years a local election is held to elect seven voluntary Parish Councillors. It is their responsibility to identify the needs of the Parish with the help of the appointed Parish Clerk *(Responsible Financial Officer)*.

Parham Parish Council meet six times a year to discuss correspondence, village matters and local authority consultation. Various sub-committees are formed to manage certain aspects such as planning applications which are submitted throughout the year for comment. Parish Councillors are appointed to represent Parham Parish Council at meetings of various District and County organisations and report back information gleaned.

Once a year Parish Councillors estimate how much it is going to cost to maintain the closed Churchyard and keep the grassed areas of the village cut. They also assess how much the insurance, audit fee, Clerk's honorarium, donations, subscriptions, public meeting costs, and general administration expenses are likely to be in the following year. This budgeted figure is called the Precept and is requested from the District Council. It is this figure that is levied on parishioners through the Council Tax via the District Council.

Village projects are usually financed by grant aid, fund raising and donations. They are administered by the Parish Council for ease of management, as is the case of this Parish Scan. Parham Parish Council has recently taken on, at the village's request, the role of a community council dealing with such matters as the Play Area and Village Hall roof/disabled toilet facilities.

The Village holds an Annual Parish Meeting in March/ April which is chaired by the Parish Council Chairman. A Speaker is usually invited to give a talk on a topical subject which hopefully will attract Parishioners to attend the meeting. Various organisations within the Parish present their year end accounts and give a brief report on the year's proceedings.

Local History Recorder

Since 1973 Scrapbooks containing newspaper Clippings and memorabilia about Parham and its parishioners have been kept. These are presently being cared for by the Local History Recorder and are available to view.

Under the auspices of Parham Parish Council our present Recorder joined Suffolk Local History Council which provided a Recorders' Pack detailing information on the recognised methods of keeping records which have come in useful compiling data for this Scan.

Tree Warden

The Parish Council appoints a Tree Warden annually to oversee the care of trees and hedges in the Parish. Annual applications can be made to Suffolk Coastal District Council for grant aid to plant trees or hedging within the parish boundary as long as they are visible to the general public.

The Corrance School Trust

Registered Charity No. 1014386

The objects of the Trust are:

"To advance Religious education in accordance with Christian principles and teaching amongst young people in the parishes of Parham and Hacheston.

To further opportunities in education and training for young people resident in the parishes of Parham and Hacheston."

Each year the Trust awards grants to young people in the two Parishes for a variety of purposes which include the purchase of text books for university and help with educational visits and exchanges.

Positions held within the community

Parham Parish Council

Parish Councillors:- Barbara Brooks, David Friend (Footpath Officer & Internal Auditor), John Gray, Michael Gray (Chairman), Peter Howard, Julie Inett (Vice Chairman) & Peter Kindred

Parish Clerk:- Annette Gray (Responsible Financial Officer)

Village Greens Management Committee:- David Friend, John Gray, Peter Kindred & Adam Paul

Play Area Committee:- Annette Gray, Linda Gray, Julie Inett, Sandra Poacher, Kay Pymer, & Karen Ward

Millennium Committee:- Barbara Brooks, David Friend, Annette Gray (Co-ordinator), Michael Gray, Andrew Houseley, Malcolm Key, Sandra Poacher & Tim Pymer. Plus Julie Inett (part of the editing team) and Richard Maycock (Typesetting and Design)

Tree Warden:- Adam Paul

Parish Recorder:- Corrina Davie

Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinator:- Ann Darking

Farm Watch Co-ordinator:- Michael Gray

St. Mary's Church, Parham

Parochial Church Council:- John Bradfield, Doris Chilcott, Audrey Cottrell, Simon Cottrell (Church Warden), Daphne Culpan (Secretary), George Culpan (Choir Master), Josephine Donsworth, Annette Gray (Family Service Organiser), John Gray (Church Warden & Lay Vice Chairman), Myrle Gray (Treasurer), Nicolas Minifie (Verger), Adam Paul, and Philippa Weir

Parochial Church Council Representatives on the Benefice Council:- George Culpan, Annette Gray, Myrle Gray & Adam Paul

Electoral Role Officer:- Julie Inett

Organist:- Malcolm MacNicol

Accompanist to Choir at Practices:- Ada Frost

Church Hassocks:- Rosemary Brooke-Smith

Auditor:- John Davie

Benefice Magazine

Representatives on the Magazine Committee:-Daphne Culpan (*Editor*), Malcolm MacNicol & Nicolas Minifie (*Editor*)

Parham Village Hall Management Committee

Parish Council Representative:- David Friend

Parochial Church Council Representative:- John Bradfield

Youth Club Representative:- Annette Gray

Rendezvous Representative:- George Culpan

Parish Meeting Representative:- John Gray

Three members of Parham Social Club:- Doris Chilcott, Frank Chilcott and Stanley Hostler (Lower Hacheston)

Four elected members:- John Bradfield (Youth Club Leader), Ivo Bondy, Ralph Dale, Peter Kindred (Chairman)

Secretary/Treasurer:- Valerie Dale

Parham Social Club

Committee Members:- Doris Chilcott (Treasurer), Frank Chilcott (Vice-Chairman), Herbert Meadows, Peter Kindred, Brian Garrett, Gary Madgwick, Stanley Hostler (Chairman - Lower Hacheston), Patsy Neal (Debenham – Joint Secretary), Margaret Hostler (Lower Hacheston – Joint Secretary), Kevin Smy (Wickham Market), Johnathan Carrington (Hacheston), Eric & Thelma Martin (Earl Soham), Hazel & George Read (Easton).

Other Positions

Madrigal Group Leader - Helga Friend

District and County Councillor - Peter Howard

Corrance Educational Trust

Trustees:- Ian Niven, David Friend, Adam Paul, Susan Corbett (Hacheston) and Rev. Harry Edwards (Marlesford)

Secretary:- Susan Paul

Rendezvous Organisers - Daphne Culpan/Valerie Dale

Parham Air Museum

390th Bombardment Group Memorial Air Museum (BGMAM) President:- **Peter Kindred**

390th BGMAM Roster Duty Staff:- Kathleen Kindred

390th BGMAM Vice President:- Judy Kindred

R.B.L. Poppy Appeal Organiser Charles Brooke-Smith

SOCIAL INTERACTION

The Church Of St. Mary The Virgin

The Clergy and the Benefice

S ince 1753, Hacheston and Parham have been a united benefice. This century, the Vicars, who have lived at Parham vicarage, have been John Frederick Mather, instituted in 1896 (his diaries written around 1904 provide an interesting insight into a country parson's life): Walter Edwardes, 1936; Leslie George Lenton, 1944; and Harry Earle Garland, 1951.



Old Vicarage

The Vicarage, a handsome white brick house built in 1848 to the design of William Pattisson of Woodbridge, the then 'Diocesan Architect', was sold away in 1964 on the retirement of the Rev. Garland. The benefice was then in 'sequestration' (i.e. no vicar would be appointed until it was decided what was to happen to the parishes.) In 1969, the Rev. Eric Wilfred Rolt was instituted as Rector of the united benefice of Campsea Ashe with Marlesford (living at Marlesford Rectory) and in 1970, appointed Curate-in-Charge of Hacheston and Parham.

In 1984, the Rev. John Meyler Williams was instituted as Priest-in-Charge and in April 1987, appointed Rector when the four parishes of Campsea Ashe, Marlesford, Hacheston and Parham became one united Benefice. John Williams left us in 1995 and was succeeded in 1996 by the Rev. Harry Victor Edwards as Priest-in-Charge. The Rev. Edwards is also the Diocesan Advisor in Pastoral Care and Counselling.

The Present

The Priest-in-Charge of the Benefice is The Rev. Harry Edwards of Marlesford Rectory. Mr. Geoff Starling, a Reader, who lives at Grundisburgh, assists him. The two Churchwardens are Mr. John Gray of Moat Hall and Mr. Simon Cottrell of Dial House. There is a Deanery Synod Representative, a Verger and eleven members of the Parochial Church Council. An active choir sings at the Benefice services and the younger members of the parishes take part in the monthly family services.

There are 40 parishioners on the Church Electoral Roll and the average attendance at services is 23 - (said HolyCommunion 15, sung Holy Communion 19, BeneficeServices 41, Morning Prayer 27, Family Services 41, andEvensong 21. [Some of these averages are inflated byincreased attendance at special services]). A service isheld in St. Mary's Church on 3 Sundays in a month and onthe 4th a Benefice service is held in one of the 4 Parishes inrotation. The total number in the congregations(excluding weddings and funerals) was 932 for the 40services held during 1998.

It is a thriving Church community and events organised include a weekly "Rendezvous" for all ages to get together, a 'January Jinks' entertainment evening, Jumble Sale, Lambing Sunday, summer Fete, Open Gardens, sponsored Cycle Ride, Table Top Sale, Christmas Bazaar and Carol Singing. The total net profit raised from events in 1998 was over £3200.

The Parish Quota for 1999 is nearly £4900, which goes towards the clergy stipend, pension, housing and Diocesan administration. In addition an annual contribution is currently made for maintenance of Marlesford Rectory.

Conclusion

For over 600 years, this building has stood the test of time and has been the focal point of the village in times of joy and sorrow. Few have not come into contact with or been influenced by the Church (the building) or The Church (the family of God) in one way or another in their lives.

A Church is a reference point in a community – 'turn left at the Church' or 'bear right after the Church', or even 'see you at Church on Sunday'. This reference point is emphasised by the recollection of a 'temporary resident' – an American serviceman on Parham Airfield in 1945:-

"The Church at Parham was a favorite of all who flew from Framlingham (Parham Airfield). There was good reason for this. Many of the days, especially when the weather was a little on the poor side, the little Church at Parham was probably the last thing seen as the planes climbed into the overcast. Very often it was one of the first landmarks picked up and recognised as the ships came down through the overcast at the completion of a mission. It could not be called a lighthouse or a beacon, because it was not so good a landmark, but it certainly was a friendly looking place."

By Nicolas Minifie. March 1999

Benefice Choir

Formed in 1994, currently has 18 members and meets on Thursday nights at The Pightle, home of the Choir Master, George Culpan. Hymns and anthems are practised for monthly Benefice Services, Weddings and Christian Festivals. New robes were made in 1991 financed by coffee mornings and a cake stall run by choir members. The choir funds are held within the Parham Church Accounts.

Mothers' Union

Reintroduced to the Benefice in 1998, there having previously been a group in Campsea Ashe some years ago. Many Parishioners attend the meetings, usually held once a month at members' homes.

Parham Social Club

Initially Parham Social Club was called Parham Men's Club and was held once a week in the 1970's. Beer was then supplied by Mr Card from the village Public House, The Willoughby Arms. The Club changed to Parham Social Club in 1973 when it was held twice a week, Wednesdays and Fridays. Women usually now attend on Fridays.

The Village Hall presently houses the Club's own licensed bar which offers a variety of beverages, although recently there was a scare that draft beer would have to be withdrawn. However, due to the perseverance of the Social Club Committee, another supplier was found to continue with the supply of draft beer.

Various activities are available on Club Night including darts, snooker, pool, table tennis and card games. Cups are presented to winning members on Cup Presentation Night. About 150 past and present members attended a reunion on Saturday, 22nd May 1993 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Social Club, and on 17th May 1998 a 'Triple Event' was celebrated, 25th anniversary of the Social Club, the official opening of the refurbished Village Hall and cup presentations.

The village is tremendously grateful for the thousands of pounds that have been raised over the years by the Social Club and donated to improve village facilities and support other charities. One occasion in 1978 that received coverage in the local paper was when a 50/50 Auction sold an old school clock belonging to the Village Hall, for £33 but it was said that it had not worked for 40 years! The Social Club also offered other social activities by arranging coach trips to Lowestoft, and to the local Pantomime at the Riverside Theatre, Woodbridge. Fond memories of trips to see Snow White on Ice in London and the 1980 trip to Woburn Wild Animal Kingdom are treasured by many Parishioners and Club members.

Sadly, membership has dropped and only a skeleton

committee remains consisting of a few dedicated Parishioners and some non-parishioners. Present members are concerned for the Club's future. It has been recognised that the 'old work men's club' image has to alter and currently ideas are being investigated to try and make the club atmosphere equate more to present day expectations. It is a unique village facility, one that we should support especially as we are now without our Public House and need a place for Parishioners to socialise.

Youth Club

A round 20 youngsters meet each week on Mondays between 7:30 pm and 9:00 pm at the Old School Canteen. Some come from neighbouring villages to socialise with their friends. John Bradfield is the Youth Leader, having started the group some years ago. John has help from some of the older members. Various activities are available, including darts, pool, table tennis, 5 aside football and the opportunity to listen to the latest loud music.



Old School Canteen - Youth Club

Parham Rendezvous

Brief summary of history

t all started in 1994 when, at an earlier Parochial Church Council Meeting, it was noted that there was nowhere for people to meet or for the Rector to meet villagers now that the shop, pub and school had closed. Norman and Pat Carr came up with the idea of a weekly meeting where villagers and friends could meet and chat over a cup of coffee. Private houses were first suggested but it was finally decided to hold these get-togethers in the Village Hall. The management was approached and it was agreed that as they were providing a village facility the meetings could be rent-free but electricity would be charged. Originally two meetings per week were tried - on a Tuesday morning and in the afternoon on a Thursday. The afternoon session was found to be non-viable so Tuesday mornings were established. These have gone from strength to strength and the Rendezvous has now been running for five years.

What happens at the meetings

At first it was just a chat over coffee and biscuits and the numbers were very small. However, some ladies were brought in by car from Framlingham (one originally from Parham) and at first they nearly always outnumbered the Parham people and really kept the Rendezvous going. But the locals soon became used to the idea and the numbers grew and there is now a steady core of about 20. Helpers were enlisted and when Mr & Mrs Carr sadly left the village a committee of six ladies took over and now run the mornings.

For some years now speakers have been invited and during the winter months there has been a series of talks and demonstrations. These have been varied and interesting and range from a fascinating insight into Nazi Germany and Hitler Youth to slides of holiday trips to France, Scotland, Ireland, India and South Africa as well as a talk on growing sugar cane in the Solomon Islands and the work of a prison chaplain. There have been demonstrations of cake icing, flower arrangements, African textiles and Somerset patchwork.

One of the most successful and enlightening mornings was a Hobbies morning. Two of these have now been held and the local talent is amazing. A sale table is manned every week when articles for sale are brought by the participants and a draw is held on the last Tuesday of every month. All the prizes are given and this is always well supported. During the year there are quizzes and table games etc, and in the summer garden visits are organised by kind invitation of many villagers.

For the last three years a summer outing has been arranged with a stop for coffee at a place of interest, then lunch at a pre-arranged venue. Cost of transport is taken out of Rendezvous funds but everyone pays for their own lunch. In December there is a free Christmas party, with drinks, carol singing, delicious food, a draw and a local cabaret.

Finance

Originally it was not intended to raise money, but people wanted to know what it was in aid of, so it was decided to divide any surplus between the Village Hall and the Church. So far (1994 to 1999) a total of £3842 has been given way. In addition to this, money raised has also been used for electricity, outings, the Christmas and birthday parties and presents for organisers who have left.

Summary

All the effort put into the running of Parham Rendezvous is considered well worthwhile. A number of helpers give up time, for example, to collect ladies from Framlingham every week, make and serve coffee and tea, man the stall, help with games, organise quizzes, sell raffle tickets, make goodies for the stall, grow plants to sell, etc. Almost everyone brings items for sale on the stall and for the draw. Villagers who do not necessarily come to the Tuesday mornings offer their homes and gardens for the summer visits. The Rendezvous cannot take the place of a village shop but hopefully it brings people together and it is certainly a place where there is fun, laughter and a sense of togetherness.

By Daphne Culpan March 1999

Madrigal Group

Formed in 1998 by Helga Friend, meets in her house, Marshwiggle, on alternate Tuesday nights to sing Elizabethan ballads and similar music. Their repertoire has become very popular, leading to requests to perform at village functions. Presently there are 11 members.

Hacheston & Parham Under 5's

Parents with children under five years of age meet at Hacheston Village Hall on a Monday morning providing an opportunity to socialise. An informal car share scheme exists for those without transport.

Benefice Ramblers

Parishioners meet on a Sunday morning, usually once a month in the warmer months, to walk various footpaths in the Suffolk Countryside accompanied by their eager hounds. These social gatherings have the added pleasure of savouring the cuisine and hospitality of Suffolk public houses where the ramblers usually finish up at lunch time.

Play Area

As a result of the Village Appraisal, carried out in May 1995, the need for a play area was highlighted. Questionnaires were sent to each household seeking suggestions as to where the play area might be sited and what type of equipment was favoured. Sixty of the 110 questionnaires were returned recording that 24 of those 60 households would take their own children to such an area. This represented 53 children under 16 years old. Also, 49 of the 60 households said they would take visiting children.

Having confirmed a need for the play area a Committee was formed (7 of the original 12 ladies are still attending committee meetings). Originally it was proposed to site the play area on a piece of waste ground adjacent to the river and the footpath running from the main road to the Church. However, controversy necessitated holding an extra-ordinary meeting on the 20th November 1995 where various other options were proposed including the village hall meadow. It was disclosed that "elder residents paid 1/-(one shilling) each to purchase the meadow for the use of

the Parish, for games and sport etc."

Councillors felt the proposed play area should be sited at the centre of village amenities. A show of hands voted in favour of the play area being sited on a leased piece of land adjacent to the village hall by kind permission of Barbara Brooks of Kestrel Cottage.

Much fun was had participating in organised fund raising events, which included a Coffee Morning, Jumble Sale, Pancake & Playground Games afternoon, Quiz Night, Beetle Drive and Guy Fawkes Bonfire Night on North Green. In addition grants from the Rural Development Commission, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Suffolk ACRE (Action with Communities in Rural England), Parham Parish Council and the Corrance Trust. Help was received from the Suffolk Probation Service who provided labourers, serving 'Community Service', to assist with the construction. Luckily the project was completed prior to the Summer Holidays and the Opening Ceremony took place on Saturday, 20th July 1996 with a family barbecue which was very well attended.



Play Area

The closure of the school in 1986 had a marked impact on the social aspect of this village. Resident children went off to various schools and rarely got the opportunity to meet and play with other children in the village. The Play Area not only provides an opportunity for children in the village to mix but also for accompanying parents to meet and chat. It offers an over-flow facility for the Youth Club members and a valuable additional facility to hirers of the village hall.

Like any project, once it is complete there is always the maintenance. A group of ladies, on a rota basis, check the play area weekly to keep it clean and tidy. They continue with fund raising events to cover the play area's running costs and to finance additional play equipment such as the Wendy House purchased in 1998.

As one parishioner said, "so good to know our requirements are being looked at, there seem to be more children in Parham than ever. I would have loved a play ground as a child and I know the Mothers would get more of a social life too. Good Luck!" Hopefully this facility will continue to serve its purpose for many more years to come.

Publicity & Information

Welcome Leaflet

New residents receive a personal visit and welcome leaflet which includes a list of names to contact about different aspects of village life, also names and contact numbers of visiting tradesmen and services. New residents are also given a free copy of the Parish Magazine and are encouraged to subscribe.

Parish Magazine

Or should we say Benefice Magazine, as all four Parishes in the Benefice contribute articles and subscribe to the magazine at a modest £3.60/year. Four volunteers distribute the magazines monthly. A vast selection of news is printed (see Chapter 1, section headed Social Interaction). A copy of the Calendar and events is posted on the Village Notice Boards and copies of the magazine can be found in the Church.

Fliers

It is sadly recognised that parishioners rarely view the notice boards unless walking a dog or posting a letter so quite often fliers are delivered to each household to ensure that parishioners are aware of what is going on.

Notice Board

The Parish Council used some of the 'Village of the Year' prize money to have two Notice Boards made by Brian Garrett, a cabinet maker, in spring 1998. There is a third board at the entrance to Willoughby Close which is kindly permitted by Cruickshanks but it does need replacing.



Notice Board - North Green

Winner of the Village of the Year Competition 1997

Parham Sweeps the Board

e didn't feel so very special. We assumed all villages exhibited similar caring qualities. So modest were we that it took many years of raising the subject at Annual Parish Meetings to convince the sceptics that Parham DID contain the qualities that made it eligible to enter the Village of the Year Competition. This was organised by Suffolk ACRE (Action with Communities in Rural England) and sponsored by Calor Gas. A motorist probably wouldn't look twice whilst passing through our small village, although we do have a few pretty corners and the fabric of the village is well maintained. No, you had to look deeper to discover why Parham was awarded this accolade. The caring attitude of parishioners enhances the vibrant community spirit. You certainly wouldn't be lonely living here. This attitude also promoted local initiatives to improve and care for our local environment. But, we took it for granted and never dreamt of winning the District round let alone the County round of the Competition. Were we truly so reserved!



Unveiling Kenyon Trophy - 1997

About 50% of the total population of Parham met by the Village Sign on Thursday, 11th September 1997 together with dignitaries, judges and representatives from competing villages, to see the unveiling of not one but two wrought iron village signs. The grand occasion was captured by East Anglian Daily Times newspaper and printed for the whole of the County to see. Prize giving and speeches were held in the Village Hall, which was followed by a wonderful buffet supper. Parham never does things by half and our efforts were truly rewarded by winning the County Competition, the District Competition, the Kenyon Trophy for Novices and was also commended in the Probert Award for villages showing initiative.

There is no School, Post-Office, Shop or Public House but Parham was selected to represent Suffolk in the 1997 National Competition but, alas, wasn't picked a national winner. However, the whole exercise of entering the village in the Village of the Year Competition heightened the village's awareness of its attributes and expectations. It proved to be a worth while exercise with the added bonus of winning. We are sure there are many other villages like ourselves, beavering away quietly, that would make worthy winners and we look forward to competing with these villages in the next competition when we contest the title.

Prizes Received:-

County Competition

- Wrought Iron Suffolk Village of the Year Sign situated on the Pound
- Framed Certificate erected in the Village Hall
- \$500 from E.A.D.T. which has been spent on two weather proof notice boards
- £150 from Calor Gas
- Three Raywood Ash Trees from Notcutts now planted on each of the three greens
- 2 cases Abbott Ale and 2 cases IPA from Greene King
- £25 Garden Voucher from Suffolk West Federation of Women's Institute spent on spring bulbs

Kenyon Trophy for Novices

- Wrought Iron Village Sign for a year
 - Framed Certificate erected in the Village Hall

Probert Award

• Commended Certificate erected in the Village Hall

District Competition

- Engraved silver cup to keep for a year
- £75 prize money
- Framed certificate erected in the Village Hall

PUBLIC SERVICES

Utilities

Gas - Parham was connected to mains gas in 1993 although only a few households were actually connected. The pipeline was brought along the B1116 from Wickham Market and then into the village and along The Street. All three Greens were missed out, much to the annoyance of certain residents.

Water - Essex & Suffolk Water maintain the large Water Tower on Silverlace Green which serves Parham. Occasionally water is pumped in from Great Glemham. The quality of tap water has been criticised on numerous occasions because of the taste of chlorine and discoloration although expected water quality is usually quick to return.



Water Tower, Silverlace Green Electricity - All properties are connected to the main electricity supply via Eastern Electricity Board. A substation is situated on the Parham/Hacheston boundary near the Old Hall. There are numerous electricity poles along the roadsides and 'H' poles across the fields. The Parish Council have investigated the possibility of putting the wires underground but to no avail.

Sewerage - The majority of houses in Parham are connected to septic tanks which have to be emptied at regular intervals by a sewerage tanker which can produce a rather powerful stench. Unfortunately this same odour can be smelt occasionally from ditches when the overflow on septic tanks seep into the ditches. There are two bio-digest sewerage treatment plants at Blyth Row and Willoughby Close, and a few private systems. The Parish Council has pressed for the village to be connected to the mains, and in October 1996 a proposed sewerage scheme for Parham and Hacheston was discussed. However, as no pollution was found in the River Ore Suffolk Coastal District Council could not warrant the expense of supplying mains sewerage so the scheme was dropped.

Communication

Telephones - The majority of households are connected to a telephone line and many Parishioners also have mobile 'phones. We are still fortunate to have two public (RED-'K' type) telephone boxes in the village. One on North Green (K6), which is listed, and the other in the centre of the village.



K6 Telephone Box - North Green

Mail - There are three post boxes in the village; one by the village sign, one on Silverlace Green and one at the north end of Mill Green in the wall of 'Overbetts'. Mail is collected twice a day on weekdays and once on Saturdays. There is no collection on Sundays and Bank Holidays. The Royal Mail deliver post once a day, Monday to Saturday, but very occasionally a second post is delivered in the afternoon. Postmen will frequently accept letters for posting from out lying properties. We presently have four Postmen who rotate the round weekly and show flexibility in responding to customers needs.



Letter Box - Overbetts, Mill Green Catalogue shopping - Shopping by catalogue is becoming increasingly popular and delivery vans are frequently seen in the village delivering goods to households.

Medical Aid

Parishioners have a choice of Doctors' Surgery with which they may register, either Wickham Market Health Centre or Framlingham Surgery. Both work on an appointment basis – Monday to Friday between 9 am and 12 noon and 4:00 pm to 6:30 pm. There is also a short surgery on Saturday mornings for emergencies. Night cover is now contracted out and is covered from Aldeburgh Hospital. Prescriptions are collected from the Dispensary at both Surgeries. The main Hospital in the area is Heath Road Hospital in Ipswich although there are cottage hospitals at Aldeburgh and Eye.

Emergency Services

As far as emergency services are concerned, the nearest ambulance station is sited at Saxmundham and the nearest Fire Brigade is Framlingham. The Local Police are based at Halesworth although Framlingham Police Station is manned certain hours each day. We are however fortunate to have a Special Police Sergeant (S.P.S.) living in the village, S.P.S. Adam Paul.

Neighbourhood Watch

Crime Prevention Officer, P.c. Pettitt and P.c. Wright were invited to the Annual Parish Meeting on 7th May 1992 to promote the Neighbourhood Watch scheme. The topic was very popular, attracting 42 Parishioners to the meeting where a great deal of interest was shown in the scheme. At the following Parish Council Meeting on the 21st May 1992 Parham Parish Council appointed Ann Darking as the main co-ordinator. Ann volunteered to cover the central part of the village, and assistant coordinators were appointed for North Green, Mill Green, Silverlace Green, Blyth Row and Willoughby Close. Signs were erected on the 4 approach roads to Parham to warn everyone that this Parish was a Neighbourhood Watch area. Those households wishing to join the scheme registered with the police and were given stickers to put in their windows to deter 'would be burglars'.

Parham Millennium Parish Scan

The Neighbourhood Watch scheme originally operated on an individual basis, each with direct access to the Police for the exchange of information. However, to improve the scheme geographical clustering was proposed in August 1994 where participating Parishes within a defined area were grouped together and linked by a telephone warning network. A Northern and Southern loop were formed. Parham was included with Debenham, Framlingham, Eye and Hacheston. The new telephone warning system was not implemented until June 1995. On a practise run it took 1½ hours to circulate information and to ensure that the message issued retained its integrity.

Farmers in Parham joined the sister scheme 'Farm Watch' in June 1996. The use of present day technology, such as the FAX machine, have helped in the successful distribution of information.

Mobile Services

Milkman - Dairy Crest from Framlingham deliver fresh milk Monday to Saturday.

Baker and Grocer - Alan Godbold from Leiston delivers on Wednesdays 11:30 am and Saturdays 12:30 pm.

Butcher - G D Rawding from Framlingham stops in the village Tuesday and Thursdays in the early afternoon. He also stops on North Green Tuesdays 3:30 pm and Fridays 6:30 pm.

Fishmonger - R Bygraves from Norwich stops in the village on Tuesdays just before noon.

Newspaper - R Card from Framlingham delivers daily including Sundays.

Library - Library Van stops in the village on alternate Wednesdays between 1:45 and 2:00 pm. The 'housebound' are visited on the other Wednesday.



Hillcrest, Hall Hill Drawn by S. England, Grandson of Doris Hawkes, (a long-time resident)

Waste Disposal

Refuse Collection - Suffolk Coastal District Council (S.C.D.C.) are trying to promote awareness of recycling and minimising waste with their 'Project 2000'. Parham does not presently have any recycling banks as no suitable site within the village has been located. However, many parishioners do use recycling banks in other villages, supermarket car parks etc. S.C.D.C deliver black plastic bags, twice yearly, free of charge for household garbage. Green plastic bags can be obtained from them for a small fee for garden waste although they would prefer garden waste to be composted. Households are responsible for placing the full black bags on the roadside ready for collection on Fridays midday. Special arrangements are made for Bank Holidays, Christmas and Easter.

Recycling Transfer Unit - Although the village had strong objections to the siting of this unit on Silverlace Green for environmental reasons the Parish Council has achieved an amicable relationship. As and when a problem has occurred consultation with Antiwaste's Manager has usually sorted it out. However, there is still concern about the damage their Heavy Goods Vehicles are doing to the C242 and the fact that some lorries are driving through the village as a short cut to the site.



Recycling Transfer Site, Silverlace Green

Litter - Generally we don't have a litter problem in Parham although we have noticed that motorists are becoming increasingly inconsiderate discarding waxed paper cups, take away boxes/bags, cigarette boxes and sweet papers as they drive through the village. But due to the caring nature of Parishioners these are quickly removed. Likewise, litter from the recycling transfer unit is removed from hedgerows and ditches on Silverlace Green by its staff.

Transport

Buses - Prior to 1998 Parham was fortunate to have 13 buses during weekdays and one during the evening, with 11 buses on Saturdays and two on Sundays. However, as a result of the Government's policy and a three year cash injection to improve public transport in rural areas, Suffolk County Council (S.C.C.) extended the Ipswich to Framlingham No. 82 service to include Diss which added another hour onto the round trip. This had the effect of actually reducing the number of buses that serve Parham. The Parish Council has brought this to S.C.C.'s notice and hopefully this will be rectified. Parham has two 'Request Bus Stops' along the main road. Passengers have to hail the bus in order for it to stop.

School Buses - Eastern Counties Bus Company has a number of contracts to ferry school children in and out of Framlingham, and these buses are available to paying passengers as well. The Education Department finances the children's buses and local coaches to and from school. There are various pick-up points throughout the village including the Greens.

Trains - Our nearest railway station is at Campsea Ashe, which is known as Wickham Market Station and is unmanned. Trains run frequently in the direction of Lowestoft or Ipswich.

Traffic Survey

To gauge the quantity of traffic passing through Parham Village a traffic survey was conducted on the 27th March 1998 and another on the 23rd October 1998. Volunteers manned two census points, one outside the Willoughby Arms and the other on the corner of Vicarage Field opposite Church Farm. Traffic passing in both directions was recorded between the hours of 06:00 and 20:00. Although Parishioners felt the B1116 carried a lot of traffic each day we were surprised to learn exactly how much.

In excess of 3,700 vehicles travelled on this stretch of road between 6 am and 8 pm on both days. On the C242 (Hall Hill) over 500 vehicles were recorded and between 400 and 470 on the C240 (North Green). Although it was noted that Eastern Electricity contractors, LAMVA were renewing electricity poles on North Green and their vehicles may well have contributed to the higher figure in March 1998.

Not only were vehicles counted but also it was generally agreed that some vehicles appeared to be totally disregarding the 30 mph speed limit.

The following bar charts represent the statistical evidence recorded for each type of vehicle.































Parham Millennium Parish Scan















COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES

Businesses in Parham

		Employees		Distan	e Employ	vees trave	l to work		Total Hectares	Г
Trading Name of Business	No. of	resident	less than	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	more than	of land	Main Enterprises
	Employees	in Parham	1 mile	miles	miles	miles	miles	5 miles	owned in Parham	
J. W. Gray, Moat Hall, Parham	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	201.00	Beef, sheep & arable
H. W. Kindred, Park Farm, Parham	6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1		Pigs, cattle & arable
P. C. Kindred & Son, Crabbe Farm, Parham	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	0		Pigs, sheep & arable
H. H. Larter Farms, Parham House, Parham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Arable
J. C. Larter & Co., Home Farm, Parham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	the second s	Contract Farmed

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		Employees	Distance Employees travel to work							
Trading Name of Business	No. of	resident	less than	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 30	Type of Business	
	Employees	in Parham	1 mile	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles		
Geoff Rogers, 12 North Green, Parham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Agricultural Grass & Hedge Cutting	
W. J. Berry & Sons (Framlingham) Ltd, P/Airfield	4	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Tree Surgery	
Parham Tattooing Studio, 7 Willoughby Close	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Tattooing	
Anti-waste Ltd, adjacent Moat Hall units	4 2	0	0	0	1	0	1		Waste Disposal & Recycling	
Colin Brown Welding & Fabrication, Moat Hall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Welding & Fabrication	
Roser Kett, Unit 3, Moat Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Motor Trade	
Martin of Parham, Unit 2, Moat Hall	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		Motor Repairs	
J Harvey Engineering, Parham Airfield, Parham	16	0	0	1	0	0	2		Agricultural Engineers	
B. C. Garratt, Unit 7, Moat Hall, Parham	2	1	0	0	0	1	0		Cabinet Maker	
Adam Paul, Crabbe Studio, Parham Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	the second s	Maker & Restorer of violin family	
Terry Foster, The Barn, Bridge Farm, Parham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architect	
Phoenix Agricultural Marketing Ltd, Unit 8, MH	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	Agricultural Wearing Parts	
Plastopan Ltd. Parham Airfield, Parham	4	0	1	0	1	0	0		Distributor of Waste Contrainers	
Sandra Poacher, Mollers Peace, Silverlace Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Registered Childminder	
Helen Cotton, Elm Tree Farm, North Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Registered Childminder	

Changes in Farming over the past 60 years

Undoubtedly the biggest change in farming is the mechanisation of nearly every operation on the farm. A close second is the bulk handling of the majority of products we use or produce.

Two horses on a one-furrow plough managed about one acre a day 50 years or so ago. They were replaced with one tractor to do mainly the ploughing and other heavy work but even then a lot of land was still ploughed with two horses. An acre can now be ploughed with a fivefurrow plough, being pulled by a 150 horse power tractor, in just 15 minutes. All the drilling and most of the breaking down, harrowing and rolling etc was done with horses 60 years ago. However, today implements are quite often designed to do more than one job. Ploughs now have a 'cracker' on the side to cut down the furrows and level them. Powered implements cut and break down the soil, with the drill mounted on the back so that two jobs are done in one pass thus cutting down soil compaction.

Cereals were cut with a binder, the sheaves then "stooked", carted and stacked. The stacks were then thatched until winter when they were threshed, the corn bagged in two cwt. (100 kilo) sacks and taken to the barn. The straw was all stacked loose and carted later for littering the yards, which were mainly open air. The binder and thresher were superseded by combine harvester.



First Bagging Combine 1949 Rush Field, Moat Hall Farm

The first combines came in just after the war in the late 1940's. These were all bagging machines producing bags weighing about one cwt. (50 kgs.) which all had to be handled. Now large combines costing up to £250,000 with headers up to 30ft. (width of cutting bar) thrash the grain and deliver it in bulk direct to trailers ready to be carted to the "grain bins" or to large "on-floor stores" thus cutting out any manual labour.



Claas 204 Combine Bottom Pens, Moat Hall

Pre-1940 grass was cut for hay with a 4ft. mower, pulled by two horses, it was raked into small heaps about 3ft. high. These heaps were called 'cocks'. Sometimes if the hay wasn't 'fit' the 'cocks' had to be spread again before the hay was carted and stacked. (Try making a stack approximately 24ft. x 12ft. and 25ft. high, finishing at a peak, with all loose hay, there was a real art to this!)

We now make hay and straw in either big square or round bales weighing about ½ tonne each, which are handled by loaders mounted on the front of a tractor or forklift. These are used to litter large covered yards or fill large feeding hoppers. Small rectangular bales are still made though.

Grass silage, once found in 'clamps' on farms is now baled and wrapped in the field in usually black polythene bags although there is presently a trend to use white polythene bags so that the contents are not heated so much. These ¹/₂ tonne bales are then transported to areas around the farm and stored outside until required.

There was no artificial fertilizer until the end of the 1930's even then only a little, which was often spread by hand. Up till then muck was used. Nowadays fertilizer is either in the form of granules or liquid, which is spread with a spinning disc or pneumatically. All granular fertilizer and seed corn is now handled in $\frac{1}{2}$ tonne bags with a fork lift.

The first herbicide or weed killer was a powder put on with a horse drawn spreader. Now sprays, whether they are granular or liquid, are mixed with water and distributed across the crops with a tractor-mounted sprayer or a self-propelled sprayer costing up to £60,000. The advent of modern chemicals especially fungicides has dramatically increased yields. Yields were about one ton per acre, now if we don't get three tonnes per acre it is a poor crop.

Before the war all hedging and ditching was by hand, no chain saws, just axes, flashers (long handled slashing tool)

and spades. Now hedging is done mechanically with a flail hedge cutter that fits onto a tractor and ditching is carried out with diggers. Sixty odd years ago grass, weeds and brambles around crops were often cut with scythes before harvest. Now field perimeters are sprayed with a herbicide to kill encroaching weeds etc.

During pre and post-war years children from farming families were expected to help on the farm from a very young age, collecting and cleaning eggs, milking and working in the fields. Now encompassed legislation and County Council by-laws prohibit children under the age of 13 years working on farms for 'Health and Safety' reasons.

'Casual labour' has been used on farms in Parham for many years. During the war Land Army girls helped out as the farms were only allowed to retain one man. Then during August and September in the post war years apple pickers came. All the orchards in Parham have now gone. But, today a gang of 'casual labourers' can be seen rogueing (pulling foreign crops and weeds by hand) the seed crops during the summer months.



Apple Picking - Parham Hall Orchards 1964 Edie Martin Cath Hostler Joan Liney Trixie Teager

All poultry would have been free-range 60 years ago. To "look up eggs" as it was called, you had to not only look in the huts but all round the stacks and mangers in the buildings. The chickens laid anywhere. We progressed to 'battery cages' and are now returning to 'controlled' freerange due to public pressure. There are no poultry units in Parham today, with the exception of a few chickens kept in barns and hen huts producing enough eggs to keep families in supply with a few extra to sell at the gate.

Sixty odd years ago 'sows' would run outside on rough meadow and were only brought indoors to farrow (give birth to piglets). Then farming went through a stage of housing all pigs indoors but once again public outcry has

Parham Millennium Parish Scan

influenced pig management and it is now common to see pigs outside on lighter soils using 'pig arcs' for shelter. However, in Parham two farms still manage 325 sows, 15 boars and about 3,000 fattening pigs up to 95 kgs., all indoors though.

Cows were milked by hand originally with probably five herds in Parham 60 years ago. Bucket machines were then invented followed by a pipeline system that filled 10 gallon churns which were collected every day. But eventually this was pumped through into a bulk tank to be cooled and collected daily by tankers. However, it is usually collected every other day now. Today very few herds remain in Suffolk, most of those that do are large herds with several hundred cows. But not a single 'cow' can be found in Parham today. The last hand milked house-cow, 'Tina' went to market in 1999.

Hill land in Parham is still grazed, but no longer with a suckler herd instead, 200 Suffolk X 'ewes' and their 360 odd lambs graze the grassy slopes. Another farm in Parham has a few breeding sheep and also buys in around 300 store lambs in the autumn to fatten. These come from 'Bury Market. Parham farms have recently seen a decline in the number of beef cattle due to the BSE scare. There are only 200 beef cattle fattened in Parham today.

There are a few farms in Parham with no livestock at all. Some areas of land touching the parish boundary are farmed by land owners who live outside the village.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food require annual statistics known as the 'June Return' to record the number of livestock held, together with acreage of crops grown to ascertain national change.

But, to sum it all up, we've moved from having about two men to every 100 acres who manually worked long hard hours, to often one man working on 500 arable acres, with nearly all the work done sitting on a machine or pushing knobs to switch on machinery.

By John Gray and Michael Gray June 1999

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Facts and Trends of present day living

In order to obtain data it was agreed to despatch questionnaires to each household. Originally the questionnaire was compiled to record data that the Millennium Committee felt would be significant if comparing life now with the future with a view to the effect of global warming and the world economy. However, after deliberation it was agreed that certain information requested was of a personal nature and should therefore be completed anonymously in order to assess trends. Two questionnaires were finally circulated in March 1998 to 111 households together with children's questionnaires. Two properties were vacant so we have based our statistics on 109 households. Seventy-eight households kindly returned the 'house details' questionnaire (71.5% return). But, after some discussion, the Millennium Committee decided to send a slip to those households who had not returned the 'house details' questionnaire to try and discover why they had not been returned. Only 4 slips were returned stating that they felt the questionnaires were "an invasion of their privacy" or that they were "fed up of completing surveys". A note on the bottom of the slip had stated that if the slip was not returned by a certain date then we would assume that they were not interested. Twenty-seven slips were not returned which the Millennium Committee felt was significant as this represented 24% of households in Parham.

Due to the anonymous nature of the 'trends' questionnaire it was not possible to trace non-returned questionnaires, however, 75 households did respond which produced a 69% return. We have produced the following pie charts and graphs from data from both these questionnaires.

















W X R X 18



The data gleaned shows that, of the 78 households who completed the 'house details' questionnaire, $26\frac{1}{2}$ % have built an extension onto their property. Four to five properties have been extended every five years over the past 20 years, although two of these properties have each had three different extensions during this time. But, only 9½% of households are connected to mains gas and only 27% have water meters. 30% of households who completed the questionnaire do not have a shower, but 25½% of households have more than one bath. $56\frac{1}{2}\%$ have more than one toilet whilst two properties have four toilets. However, 81% of households still use septic tanks for sewerage disposal.

As far as years of residency is concerned there has been a fairly even 'roll over' of properties. 19% of Parishioners have moved into the village in the past five years. 13% moved between six and ten years ago and 18½% moved between 11 and 15 years. 49% have lived in the village for at least 16 years with 28 Parishioners (including children) having lived in the village all their lives. Interestingly there are only four families in Parham that can claim having three generations of their family living in the village.

By Tim Pymer & Annette Gray



Willoughby Close

Results of the Parish Scan Children's Questionnaire

About 37 questionnaires were delivered to children, aged between three and 17 years living in the village, and 31 were returned (831/2% return) from a fairly even distribution in age. Some interesting facts were gleaned from the statistics, some of which appear below.

Children living in the village enjoy a wide variety of sports activities even though rounders is the only organised activity within the village, during the summer months on North Green. The most popular activities are swimming and football although 19 different types were named. Of the more traditional pursuits only 10 children out of 30 attend Beavers, Rainbows, Cubs, Brownies, Scouts, Guides and Boys Brigade.

The statistics show that only half of the children aged 10 and under use the Play Area and about half of the children aged 11 to 17 years have attended the village Youth Club, but 22 of the 31 children who returned their questionnaires do play with other children in the village. The response to the question about whether they would attend the Youth Club if it were open more often was fairly negative.

North Green playing field is only visited occasionally by children. This may be due to parents' fear for their children's safety as it lies on the outskirts of the village. However, 29 of the <u>31</u> children questioned do ride their bicycles.

Statistics show that Parham children rarely pursue traditional pastimes of skipping, kite flying and rollerskating today. Changes in society may account for why only 12 children, out of the 30 who answered the question, never attend Church and another nine only go a few times a year. This may be as a result of such a wide variety of leisure activities available on Sundays nowadays.

With regards to the visual state of Parham generally the children did not feel it had a 'dog fouling problem' although only six children had seen dog owners clearing up after their dogs. The majority of children did not feel there was a 'litter problem in the village' and they were not 'bothered by the noise of traffic'.

Blyth (Rural Areas) Local Plan

Village/Community Appraisal Exercise Held in 1988

66 households responded which represented 58% of the Parish covered by the questionnaire

300 Population in 1988

who retur	ned the que	stionnaire		putation in	1700		
	0 - 4 yrs	5 - 16 yrs	17 - 49 yrs	50 - 59 yrs	60 -74 yrs	Over 75 yrs	Total No.
1988	15	28	66	31	23	10	173

Should more housing be permitted?

71% of those who returned their questionnaire in 1988 said Yes.

Housing	Infill	For Rent	For Elderly	First time buyers	Executive	Mixed development	Total No.
Yes	11	23	20	39	2	8	103
No	1	0	1	1	13	7	23

When asked where possible development should be sited there was a wide choice of suggestions. The most popular suggestions were:-

Infill only .

Area behind village hall and school .

. On old air field

- Around the three greens, infill and in keeping with existing properties
- Brick Lane at White House Farm end

Forty-five residents felt particular features of the village should be preserved or improved. The most popular features were:-

- The 3 village greens
 - Small area around the Church , and Church
 - Trees (As a result of the Parish Scan these have now been recorded)
 - Church Farm and fields, and views opposite
 - River banks
 - Hedges and Hedgerows (Now recorded in the Parish Scan)
- Red Telephone Boxes (Red Telephone Box K6 on North Green has now been listed)
- The Pound (Site has since been improved)

Residents noted Traffic Problems

- 34 said there was a heavy lorry problem
- 33 said there was a speeding problem
- 6 said there was a lack of parking space (Blyth Row car park extended Spring 1999)
- 5 said there was congestion
- Lack of pavements along parts of B1116
- Hacheston to Parham Footpath required (Pavement was laid along the B1116 in May 1994)
- Parham should have a 30 mph speed limit (A 30 mph speed limit through the centre of the village was imposed in 1995)

Any feature of local community life that parishioners were concerned about:-

- 4 said there was a need for children's play area
- 3 said the land opposite Blyth Row could be used as a playing field
- 2 said North Green playing field required improving
- 1 said there was a need for a central playing area

(A Playarea Committee was set up in 1995 and after consultation with the Parish a piece of land, just behind the Village Hall, was leased from Mrs. B. Brooks of Kestrel Cottage, Parham. Play equipment has been purchased and the site is maintained by ladies on the Committee on a rota system.)

Other concerns:-

- Should a Common Land Management Committee be formed? It should have Council backing to enforce prevention of mowing Common Land. (Parish Council discussed this matter in January 1996 and subsequently appointed a Village Greens' Management Committee.)
- More use could be made of Airfield Buildings small scale and light industry should be allowed, this in turn would encourage services. (Parish Council looks favourably upon light industrial planning applications in an effort to promote economic growth as long as the development will not be a detriment to the environment.)
- Against any building opposite Church Farm as this would spoil the appearance of Church Farm House and The Street (Local Plan development line does not include this area of land.)

MILLENNIUM

Parham Millennium Mug

To celebrate 2000 AD each child in the Parish will be presented with a limited edition, bone china, mug portraying Nicolas Minifie's design which depicts Parham's history and is explained below.

Parham Suffolk

A Pear Tree from which the village derives its name.

Viking bones, spear head and an urn were unearthed in 1734.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin was built around 1370.

Ship Graffiti in the Church could have been carved by 15th century sailors.

2000 Years of History

The Lychgate, erected to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jublilee, 1897.

The Railway Framlingham branch line, 1859 - 1952.

The B.17 Bomber recalls the United States Army Air Force presence 1943 – 1945.

The Tractor reminds us of the farming tradition in the community.

The Village Sign was carved and erected in memory of Roy Frost, 1895 - 1984, carpenter of the village.



PARHAM

A Sense of Place

Copper Beech leaves rustling in the gentle breeze. Birds chirruping and twittering, singing a tuneful song. An invisible aeroplane makes itself known by the distant drone all around. Intermittent crows cawing, floating round and around in the thermals. Anxious ewes bleat for their mischievous lambs over on the hills. Flies buzzing and bees humming mistaking the fragrance of the washing for nectar. An odd jingle of the metal identification tags against the dogs' collars. Peace is shattered as a low flying jet whizzes past leaving a booming sound. Disturbed, a solitary seagull swoops low calling for its kin. The murmur of music is audible through the open back door. A vehicle swiftly passes, hidden by the unusual white-brick wall. Damp washing gently flutters in response to the light wind. Peace, once again, is momentarily disturbed as a large articulated lorry slows down for the junction then speedily accelerates. The dog sneezes as the grass tickles his nose whilst he savours the scent in the spiky grass. Rumbling and clattering, way over to the east confirms businesses are at work. An endearing smile breaks across my face as I hear the dog growling, blissfully scratching his back on the grass, with four paws dangling from his limbs. Brakes screech as a van disregards the speed restriction sign. A whirling noise breaks my thoughts; a helicopter is on manoeuvres. Clattering of an aluminium ladder against the roof rack of a van. Ah, the Window Cleaner, time for a yarn!

> By Annette Gray 5th May 1998