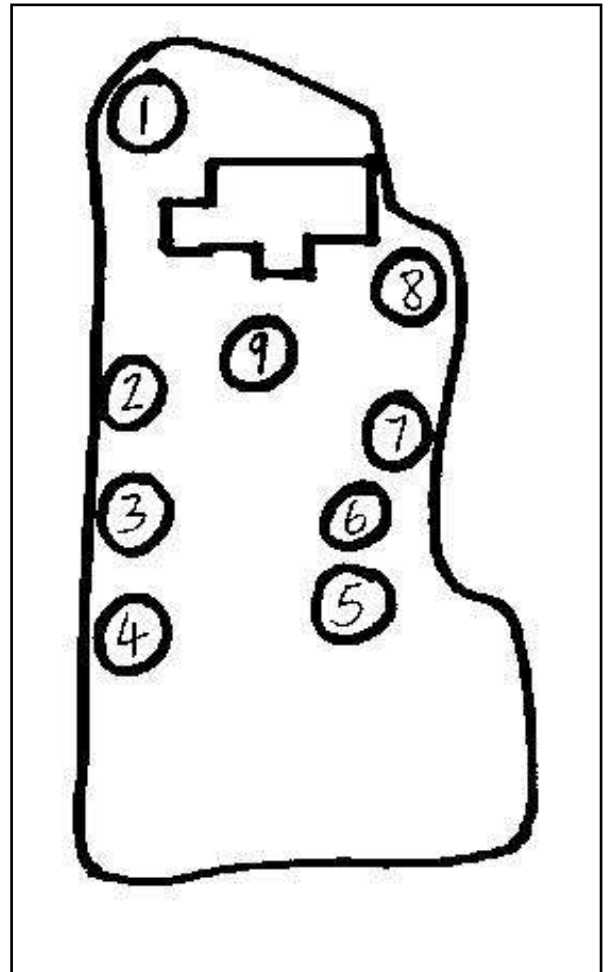


An exceptional churchyard, for as well as a veteran yew, there are several others that exhibit both male and female characteristics.

Tree 8, male, is the veteran. In 2003 the churchyard rubbish bins were stored beneath the tree and a notice about how to use them was propped up in its branches. This, plus copious ivy detracted from a fine yew. Girth was 14' 8" at 1'. About a third of this was dead wood and a further 2' was a gap leading into the heart of the tree. Here was an internal stem that had been cut off at a height of 8'. Pieces of the original trunk could be seen in the jagged ends of branches cut off at a height of 12'/15'. All of the tree's prolific new growth was on new thin branches, and the yew had not yet attained any great height. From a distance it looked more like a neatly trimmed large bush.

In 2015 the veteran, below, was hidden behind a curtain of ivy that not only filled the tree but also hung down from it.



Tree 9 is this large and bushy female yew that grows close to the church, next to the path by south of the porch.



Tree 1 is male and the only yew found on the north side, NW of the church. It has an elongated trunk which forms three main stems from a height of 4'/5'. There was too much twiggy growth to measure and 9' is a guess.

Tree 2 is the most northerly of three yews close to a high wall on the western perimeter. It is female with a girth of 8' 6" keeping the tape 1' above the sloping ground.



Tree 3 has an elongated bole making it appear larger than its 11' 6" at 2'. This girth is retained to a height of about 15' before it divides into rising branches. It appeared that most of the growth from the section of tree closest to the wall was male, while the area facing the churchyard was female. There was nothing about the tree to suggest that this is the result of male and female trees planted close together that have fused into one tree.

Tree 4 is a multi-stemmed male, filled with ivy and with a girth of around 10'.



Tree 5, which has recently suffered partial collapse. The amount of ivy on the standing section suggests that this additional weight might have played its part in bringing the tree down. It appears to have been a multi stemmed tree. The standing section was female, the fallen section male.



Tree 6 was perhaps 90% male, but with several female branches on one side, emanating from two of the several rising branches which develop at a height of about 6'. Estimated girth was 9'/10'.

Tree 7 is a multi stemmed male growing on a mound, girth probably 9'/10'.

