

The churchyard is large and sub-circular, a fine example of a medieval 'llan'. By tradition it is the burial-place of St Cynog, the son of Brychan, who established a settlement here before 500 A.D. *CPAT and Haslam* The 1970 Brecon Yew Survey documented 6 trees as follows: 26' - a tree in 3 sections, 19', 14' 2", 19', 22' 6", 10'.

Visited in 1998, 2001, 2006 and 2014: All 6 old yews are male. The largest girthed, seen on the right when entering the churchyard on the south side, grows on a mound. In 1998, three large branches, much obscured by thick ivy, grew from its 25' girthed bole. By 2006 girth was reduced to approximately 22', following the collapse of one of the 3 trunks. The remaining two are joined for 2'.

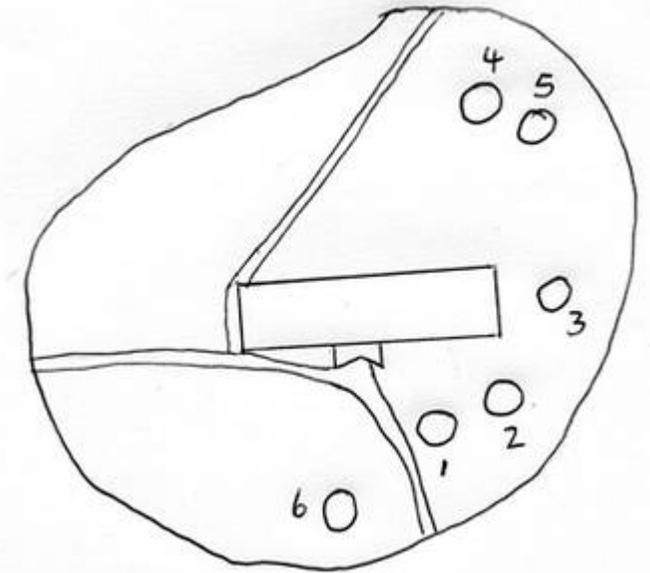
Tree 2 is a confusion of trunks, suggesting regrowth after collapse of the old tree. It was covered in twiggy growth and had a girth of approximately 18ft in 2006.

Tree 3 consists of many upright branches from a solid looking ivy clad bole with hollow spaces. A tall tree with thick foliage. Girth was 16' 2" at 1' in 2001 and 16' 3" at 1' in 2006.

In *Trees of the Celtic Saints* Andrew Morton suggests that trees 4 and 5, which grow close to each other, belong to the same root system. Janis Fry has confirmed that dead wood protrudes from the ground between the trunks, providing further evidence to support this theory. It is therefore possible that these are fragments from a once vast ancient tree.

Tree 6 has the smallest girth at under 14', but has the characteristics of a once much larger tree.

Photographs: trees 1 and 6 taken in 2014, trees 2,3,4,5 in 2006



Tree 1



Tree 2



Tree 3



Tree 4



Tree 5



Tree 6