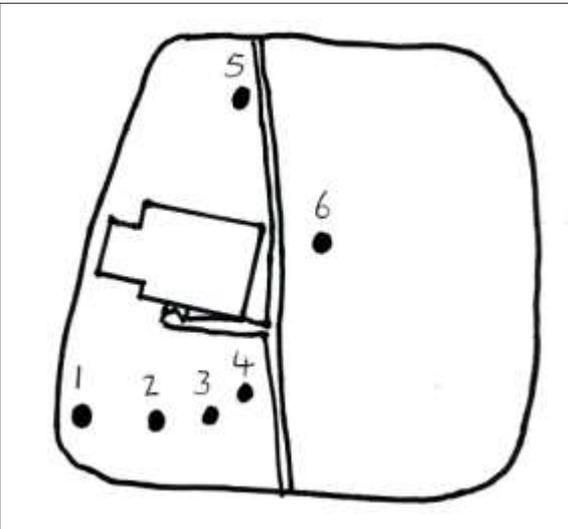


This churchyard is in an exposed location 1000 ft above sea level. It is thought to have once been circular, with the yews forming part of the original boundary. It also seems likely that there were once yews protecting the western end of the church. Adjacent to the churchyard on the south side is Tudor's Mound, whose origins are uncertain but it is suggested that it was once a Norman motte, possibly on an earlier religious site.

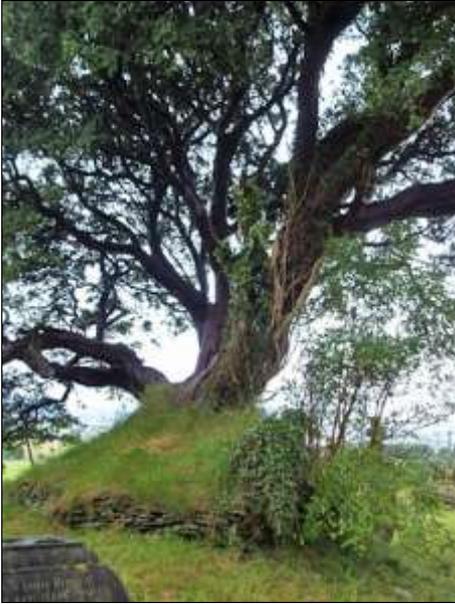


Each yew grows within a containing wall, and one has been lost since the 1980s. J.Daryll Evans visited on February 21st 1987, a day so cold he could barely hold a pen. He described all the yews as 'venerable and gnarled, with secondary stems' but on such a cold day, considered them ugly, with 'their sprawling and tortuous shapes the result of a struggle to survive in hostile conditions'.

The last remnant of the lost tree (6 on the plan) is seen in 1998, next to its recently planted replacement. By 2009 the stump was almost hidden by the flourishing new yew.



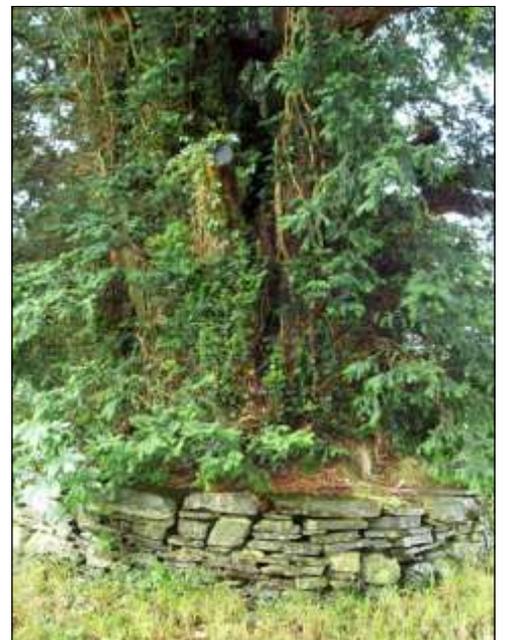
Tree 1: female, rises in two main sections from a conical mound. Girth is about 22' around its stems. It is seen here in 2009.



Tree 2: male, its bole hidden behind a dense mass of twiggy growth. Girth at the ground is about 22' 6". The tree is seen in 1998 (left) and 2009 (right).



Tree 3: female, with a girth of about 15' 3" seen in 1998 and 2009



Tree 4: male, consisting of several large trunks, probably the remaining peripheral growth of a long vanished central core. Girth about 20'- seen in 1998 and 2009.



Tree 5, male, is the only yew growing north of the church. Its many branches emerge close to the ground. It is seen here in 1998 and 2009.



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