

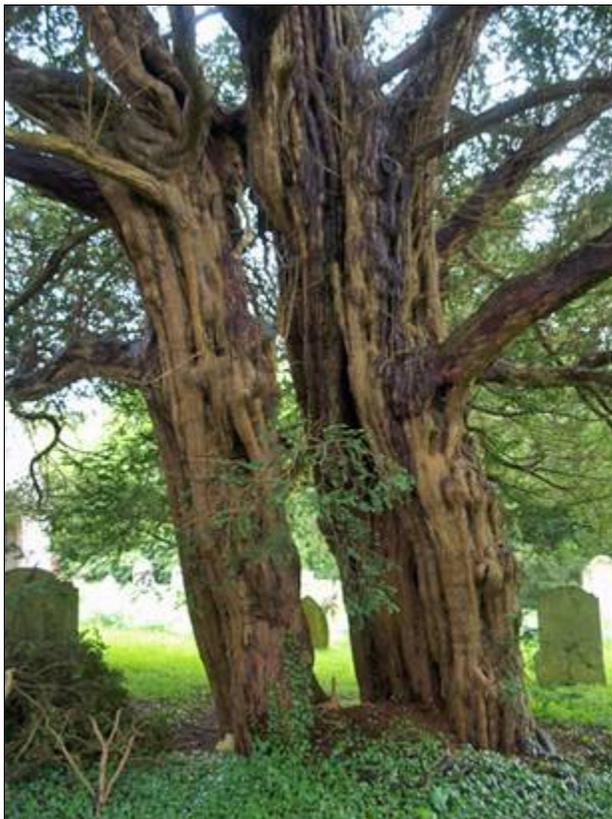


Yews were first noted at this site in Cox's *Little Guides* of 1903, which described '.....several old yew trees, the largest of which has a girth of 16 ½'.'

In 1936 Mee was referring to the largest yew when he described one as 'probably half as old as the (Norman) tower. It is over 20' round and has a remarkable spread of branches'.

This tree (left) is male and grows south of the church. Its substantial bole has produced many thick branches. Metal banding around a branch facing the church no longer served any purpose. The central main branch supported much growth including a further large branch which rises almost vertically alongside it. One gap into the bole reveals an internal stem which divides into two at 1'. Ivy grew as far as the tree's lower branches.

A difficult tree to measure with accuracy; in 1999 it was approximately 21' at 3' and in 2013 was 21' 5½" at the same height.



Saunders' sepia drawing of 1853 shows the main entrance to the church on the north side with this female yew. It has split into 2 with a large area of dead wood separating the two parts. A 'triple' internal stem connected to the bole provides additional strength and ensures that outer growth is well supported from inside. Many smaller branches emerge from about 7' and upwards.

Girth increases are as follows:

	1999	2013
At ground	17' 6"	17' 9½"
At 1'	17' 2"	17' 9"
At 4'	18' 3"	18' 4½"





This male grows to the southeast of the church and is the smallest of the trio. In 1999 the following were recorded: 16' 6" at 1', 14' 2" at 3' (over a small bulge) and 14' at 5'. In 2013 it was 17' 1½" at 1' .



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