

1936: 'The church is ringed in by a company of great yews, one dying when we called'. Mee *The King's England*



Here is a churchyard that is aware of the exceptional nature of its trees. with information boards inside the church.

Tree A, seen here, is male and a particularly good example of new growth surrounding the original trunk.

Girth 2002: 23' 1" at 3' and 22' 4" at its narrowest between 1' and 2'.

Girth 2013: 22' 5" at narrowest between 1' and 2'.



Tree B, female, is a classic example of an old dead central trunk with new trees developing on its periphery. These will grow as fragment yews about 6' apart once the centre has decayed. In 2002 the hollow was filled with dried twigs and grasses, and there were already marks that suggested the tree had been set alight. The photo of 2013 shows that this flammable material had been removed. Girth of 18'3" at 6" recorded in 2002.



.2.

Tree C: In 2002 a large dead trunk pointing through dense undergrowth was all that could be seen of this tree. How different it looked in 2013. A large part is dead material that will eventually disappear, but two living sections will provide the next stage of this tree's continuing story. Girth in 2002: 22' 6" at about 1'.



Tree D is female, measuring 10' 5" at about 3'. Next to it is a piece of stump that was almost certainly part of the original tree and would have increased its girth to about 22'. It is possible that there was once a 3rd and even a 4th trunk, peripheral growths around an original centre. The remaining fragment is hollow, with thickening at the edges. At 8/10' two main upright branches form with much lateral growth from 15'.



Tree E is a fluted female, an excellent specimen of its type. Remnants of the original central trunk and internal growth are visible. Many substantial branches have been removed and the wounds enveloped in new wood. Girth was 17' 4" at the ground (above roots) and 18' 7" at 2' in 2002.

