

Yews were first noted here in Brayley's 1850 *A topographical history of Surrey Vol 4*. In 1865 *A handbook for travellers in Surrey, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight* by King and Murray recorded a 'noble yew' west of the church and on the south 'one still larger, but decaying'.

1999: The larger yew (left) is this male yew growing SE of the church. Although described as decaying in 1865, we now know that while a yew may be decaying in parts, it will also be creating new wood and structure in other parts to ensure its future. It can be clearly seen that a major part of the tree has in the past broken away, leaving for the moment a semi-circle of growth. The thin shell has thickened at the edges (A) and it is at these points that more circular growth is likely to develop; already tall and substantial branches grow from these points. It is possible that the section between these (X) will disappear, to leave two yew fragment trees growing a few feet apart. At X is an internal stem that once grew downwards from a branch through the decaying centre of the tree until it reached the ground and became rooted. Girth was about 22'.



The younger yew, seen on the right, is also male and grows close to the road west of the church. It has a solid bole and a tall straight main branch. Twiggy growth had been cut and larger low level branches removed.

Girth record of larger yew

	1880 E.Straker	1895 Rev F.R.Marriot (for Lowe)	1994 Gwyneth Fookes	2001 Tim Hills
Ground		17'		22' 1" above roots
At 1'			22' 6"	
At 3'		20'		
At 5'	20' 6"			

Girth record of smaller yew

	1880 E.Straker	1895 Rev F.R.Marriot (for Lowe)	1994 Gwyneth Fookes	2001 Tim Hills
Ground		15'		16' 8"
At 3'		17'		17' 10"
At 5'	17'		17' 6"	16' 5"

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